The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week ....

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time — The Weekly Gazette .....

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ELECTION OF PATTERSON

Occupied the Time and Attention of the State Legislature Yesterday.

FRICTION IN THE SENATE

In Spite of a United Fusion Vote Defeated Factions Showed Their Chagrin Over the Result.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 15.—Hon. Thos. M. Patterson was this morning elected by both branches of the Colorado state legislature for United States senator to succeed Hon. E. O. Wolcott whose term expires the 4th of next March. Tomorrow at 12 noon the two houses will convene in joint session and ratify the selection of Mr. Patterson.

The scenes that attended his selection by the fusion caucus last night were re-enacted during his nomination today.

The Republican members of the legislature placed in nomination Senator Wolcott as their candidate. The nomination speeches for both men were listened to with the strictest attention and were liberally applauded by the friends of both parties who crowded the legislative hall.

The proceedings in the house were marked by friendliness shown by all factions but in the senate the factional strife between the three fusion forces asserted itself. A few of the Democrats of that body died game praising their leader, the Hon. Charles S. Thomas, to the last. A portion of the Silver Republicans also gave vent to their dissatisfaction by upholding the man of their choice, James H. Blood. When the time for balloting arrived, however, the strife was forgotten and the fusion members to a man voted for the caucus nominee. The ballot was as follows:

In the Senate—Wolcott 1, Patterson 33.

In the House—Wolcott 7, Patterson 58.

Total—Wolcott 8, Patterson 91, absent 1.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Chaplain Kirkland in offering his supplication in the house this morning closed as follows: "Almighty God, let the hand that was seen guiding the hand in the writing on the wall guide the members of this assembly today in the selection of a man who will represent this great state in the United States senate. Amen."

Speaker Montgomery announced that the regular business for today was the election of a United States senator. The law describing how a senator shall be elected was read by the reading clerk.

Judge Ong's Speech.

Judge J. E. Ong placed Mr. Patterson in nomination. He spoke in part as follows:

"The three colossal evils of the 19th century are, the enactment of the protective tariff laws, the demonetization of silver, and the excessive granting of power to corporations. We are now face to face with these questions. We must say now will we submit to these outrages or will we buckle on our armor and fight to the last. We are represented in the senate by one man who is only second to Bryan—Senator Henry M. Teller. We have a man to equal our other representative in the person of Thomas Michael Patterson. The representatives of Quay and Hanna in the senate have no use for the common people. The common people need a friend who will stand between them and the corporate power in the coming months. We can rest assured that Colorado will, in this contest, furnish the men who will support the common people. In Thomas M. Patterson we have a man who represents all classes of labor. He has always stood as the friend of the laboring masses. Thomas M. Patterson alone can better represent Colorado than can two senators from any other state represent their constituents."

Mr. Ong closed by saying that if the finances of the state were not in such a deplorable condition he would favor an appropriation to send Mr. Patterson to Washington at once and there let him begin his work in aiding that "grand old man in South Africa," Paul Krueger.

Tribute to Wolcott.

Mr. Dickerson nominated Senator Wolcott. He spoke in part as follows:

"I beg your indulgence while I tell you why a Republican should represent us in the United States senate. Four years of Republican sunshine have followed four years of Democratic storm. We are entitled to this representation because the Republican party stands for free homes instead of political office.

"The Republican party is the rock of our country's salvation. We are now in the most prosperous days of our history. No nation has ever advanced so rapidly as has our nation under the administration of President McKinley. If we consider the history of the past four years we dare not turn our faces to the rear. Why longer stand on the platform of fusionism? With the conditions of Colorado under fusion domain as they are, compared with our government, does it not look as though fusion was a failure?

"I want to pay a tribute to our great senator. I can say nothing that will help him. You can say nothing that will hurt him. He has followed in the path of Lincoln. It was he who secured the coinage of our silver sign-iorage. He secured the passage of the bill establishing in this state the home for our soldiers and sailors. Nine-y-five thousand loyal citizens of Colorado with one acclaim indorse his record and ask his reelection.

"I congratulate the Democrats of Colorado for their modesty in allowing the long-head Populist party to come in and take the only slice of national pie in the state.

"Our man has never carried a flag of truce. He has carried the flag of Republicanism through many seeming defeats to victory. Some one may acquire his position but he will be surrounded by nothingness. I lay my tribute at his feet and count him the peer of every rival. I now have the honor of presenting to you for your consideration the name of Hon. Edward O. Wolcott."

Seconding Speeches.

Representative Bell followed Mr. Dickerson. He said in part:

"We are not here to praise Wolcott but to bury him.

"However you may praise Wolcott, I do not believe there is a Democrat in Colorado who would wear his polluted robe. I feel proud this morning to second the nomination and vote for Thomas M. Patterson."

Mr. Hammond in seconding Mr. Patterson's nomination felt that his election would be an honor to the state but would not increase his fame.

Mr. Sprague's Speech.

Mr. Sprague of El Paso said in part:

"I rejoice that the hour is here when as a Silver Republican I can discharge a duty by voting for Mr. Patterson. I feel that in voting for him I discharge a duty I owe him. As an editor, as a man, as a lawyer, as a friend and as a publisher he has not a peer in Colorado."

Mr. McLean seconded the nomination of Mr. Wolcott. Mr. McLean was of the opinion that Mr. Wolcott was not as dead as the fusionists gave him credit for.

A number of other speeches were made.

Republican Galleries.

The applause from the galleries favored the Republican speeches. Especially was this noticed when Mr. Dickerson was placing Mr. Wolcott in nomination.

Mr. Dickerson is by far the best orator on the floor of the house, and although he represents the minority his speeches are always listened to with the best attention and never fail to gain applause.

The roll was called and the vote was announced as follows: Mr. Patterson 58, Mr. Wolcott 7.

House bill No. 103, which is the appropriation bill for the salaries of the members, was reported for its third reading, read and passed.

The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE SENATE.

At 11:45 Senator Stewart arose in the senate to place Mr. Patterson in nomination for the United States senatorship. Mr. Stewart spoke at length upon the good that had been accomplished in this state by Mr. Patterson. He eulogized the Colorado editor as being the peer of all men in the state.

Mr. Farwell being the only Republican in the senate, it fell to his lot to place in nomination, and vote for, Mr. Wolcott. His praise of Colorado's junior senator brought forth much applause from the crowds of spectators. When his name was called during the vote he arose and in a stentorian voice cast the single vote that falls to the Republicans in the upper half.

Mr. Patterson's nomination was seconded by a large number of senators but there were a few who could not drink from the cup of defeat without protesting. Senator Rush was the first to sound a discordant note. He was in favor of a Democratic legislature electing a Democratic senator. He paid the highest tribute of the day in the senate to Hon. Charles Thomas and declared him to be the greatest Democrat in the state.

Senator Buckley declared that we are about to witness the spectacle of a Democratic legislature sending a Populist to Washington. He acknowledged however, that Mr. Patterson was a strong man.

Senator Barela could not forget the attacks that Mr. Patterson has made on the Democratic party, both on the platform and through his paper. He says he believes that Mr. Patterson had always been a Democrat but had claimed to be something else for policy's sake. He decidedly favored that some Democrat should go to Washington but he granted that Mr. Patterson could reflect credit upon the state.

The Silver Republicans have some members yet and Senator Parks and Newell took occasion at this time to call each other a few pet names. At the caucus last night Senator Newell favored an informal ballot in order that he could cast his vote for Mr. Blood. Senator Parks was opposed to that kind of a ballot and was willing to abide by what the Thomas faction suggested.

Newell a Republican.

In the senate this morning Senator Newell arose to explain his position last night. During his explanation he said that Senator Parks had left the Silver Republican party and had joined the Democratic party because there was a judgeship in it for him. Senator Newell closed by saying: "As far as I am concerned, when this assembly is over I shall forever disconnect myself from the Silver Republican party and be a straight Republican.

Senator Parks was on his feet in a moment. He denounced the insinuation of his colleague as being a lie of the blackest dye. He also advised Senator Newell to go direct to Governor Orman and hand in his resignation as senator immediately. Before the personal remarks could proceed further the ballot was taken and the senate adjourned.

Previous to the vote for the United States senator the senate transacted some minor business. A number of bills passed the second reading among them being Senators Hill's bill for the repeal of the present prize fight law.

ANOTHER DIVISION FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 15.—Senator Wm. A. Hill of the Twenty-fifth district, has prepared another bill for the division of Colorado into congressional districts.

The bill is different from all others introduced in that it places nearly all of the counties of the western slope and central part of the state in one district. Mr. Hill has prepared a statement of the votes at the last election as cast in his division of the state, As he divides the state the fusionists will have the following majorities: In the first, 8,389; in the second, 6,234, and in the third, 17,939. His division is as follows:

First District.

Arapahoe, Weld, Morgan, Logan, Washington, Yuma, Phillips, Sedgwick, population 181,909.

Second District.

Jefferson, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Bent, Prowers, Baca, Otero, Las Animas, Custer, Pueblo, El Paso, Fremont, Park, Teller, Clear Creek, population 183,875.

Third District.

Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Costilla, Conejos, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Grand, Gilpin, Garfield, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Larimer, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Montrose, Mineral, Montezuma, Ouray, Pitkin, Routt, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Summit, Saguache, San Miguel, San Juan, population 173,916.

ALL THE NEWS

STATE

As a result of the strike of coal miners at Coal Creek, Rockvale and Brookside, a serious coal famine is threatened in the Cripple Creek district.

Charles Holquist of Victor, a machine man employed at shaft No. 2 of the Portland mine, had his right arm very badly injured by a premature shot.

Glenn Latimer, assistant postmaster of Victor has been ordered to report in Denver to fill a position in the post office inspector's office.

Employes of the National and El Paso mills at Florence have struck for an eight hour day in all departments.

The strike of the coal miners in the Fremont county districts remains in unchanged condition.

K. Brannon, a fireman on the Rio Grande Western railroad was shot and killed in Grand Junction, by George Gordon, an engineer on the Denver and Rio Grande. Gorden claims the gun was discharged in a scuffle in which he was acting in self defense against two men.

The two women who were arrested for a hold-up in Denver and who jumped their bail have been located in Fort Worth, Texas.

LEGISLATIVE.

The two branches of the assembly in separate session yesterday elected Hon. T. M. Patterson as the United States senator, the vote being in the senate, Wolcott, Patterson 33, in the house Wolcott 7, Patterson 58.

The house appropriation bill for the salaries of the members was reported for its third reading, read and passed.

Senator Newell, during the course of a controversy with Senator Parks yesterday announced that when the present assembly is ended he will disconnect himself from the Silver Republican party and become a straight Republican.

A number of bills passed the second reading in the senate, among them being Senator Hill's bill for the repeal of the present prize fight law.

Senator Wm. A. Hill of the twenty-fifth district has prepared a bill for the division of the state into congressional districts; it places nearly all the counties of the western slope and central part of the state in one district.

WASHINGTON.

Senate—Bacon's amendment striking out of the army reorganization bill the discretionary authority conferred upon the president to increase the size of the army was laid upon the table by vote of 39 to 20; Teller's resolution for printing Filipino petition was referred to committee on Philippines; Teller spoke in opposition to army bill.

House — Western members offered amendments to river and harbor bill, providing for reclamation of arid lands, but were defeated by overwhelming votes.

GENERAL

Wm. P. Fishback, of Indiana, one of the best known lawyers of the middle west, and formerly a partner of Benjamin Harrison, is dead.

The National Council of Administration of the G. A. R. has been invited to meet in Cleveland on the 21st instant when they will decide where this year's national encampment is to be held. At that time a formal invitation to hold the encampment in Cleveland will be tendered them.

The Chicago city council has adopted the report of the street railway commission and directed that copies of the bill be sent to both houses of the legislature for submission to the representatives and senators. The bill provides for municipal ownership of traction lines.

W. H. Osborne, aged 80 years, who has been in the real estate business in Kansas City for years, was found unconscious in his room. He had taken a big dose of morphine, and in notes to relatives stated he was despondent because of ill health. It is believed he will recover.

The condition of Admiral Dewey, who is ill with the grippe, is reported to be better.

MINING

The market yesterday on the Colorado Springs mining exchange was a heavy one with good prices ruling. Pointer strengthened materially and Zoe was also very strong. Sedan went to 16 cents and Ernestine to 5.

At the annual meeting of the Isabella stockholders yesterday the reports were read which were quite satisfactory, and directors elected. The latter do not include Messrs. Hayes, Jackson and Morley.

W. A. Otis and company have secured control of the Ernestine and Reward Gold Mining companies, both of which own property adjoining the Sunshine or Sedan on Galena hill.

The Gold Coin directors have declared a dividend of three cents a share, which rate will be maintained during the present year. Dividends were also declared at the usual rates by the Consolidated Gold Mines and Bull Hill Consolidated companies.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Had His Falling Hair Stopped, and Dandruff Cured, Without Faith.

H. B. Fletcher, Butte, Mont., Oct. 20, 1899, says: "Like many other people, I have been troubled for years with dandruff, and within the last few months, my hair came out so badly that I was compelled to have what I had left clipped very close. A friend recommended Newbro's Herpicide. I confess that I doubted his story, but I gave Herpicide a trial; now my hair is as thick as ever, and entirely free from dandruff." "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." At druggists, $1.00. Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing for regular use.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Leavenworth, Kansas, the Scene of the Latest Lynching Atrocity.

NEGRO PROTESTED INNOCENCE

Nearly 8,000 People Witnessed the Lynching and Hundreds Scrambled For Relics of Burning.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 15.—Fred Alexander, the negro who Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was this afternoon taken from the sheriff's guard and burned at the stake at the scene of his crime, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the burning.

The negro was taken from his cell at the state penitentiary at 3 o'clock this afternoon and loaded into a hack and brought to town; 50 deputy marshals surrounded him and Deputy Sheriffs Stance, Myers and Tom Brown sat in the hack on either side of him.

There were 50 buggies in the procession which followed the hack in, and it was an awful march indeed for Fred Alexander. The trip to town was made quickly and there was no attempt to create a disturbance. When Fourth and Olive streets was reached the police who were in the hack following the one in which Alexander was concealed jumped out and chased several negroes. This created a diversion which attracted the attention of everyone, and in the excitement the hack in which Alexander was concealed was frantically driven to the county jail, and just as the mob reached the doors he was locked in the first cell on the east side of the cellhouse. All the doors of the jail were locked and the crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means. Sheriff Everhardy refused to deliver the negro up.

Forced the Door.

Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door and the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridor by the narrow doorway. A huge iron bar was secured and the iron door of the cell room attacked.

This was finally sent so that it could be forced far enough back for men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner. In the meantime the crowd had pushed down the side gate of the stockade and in a moment there was a yelling pack in the jail yard. The side door, which was made of heavy sheet iron, was the next object of attack. Several of the thoughtful ones of the mob had provided themselves with sledge hammers and cold chisels and it was the work of only a few moments to cut the hinges from this end and with the help from inside it was off its hinges in a moment.

More men pushed inside and the iron bar was again called into play and the doors of the cell room broken down. Then the cry went up, "He is not here; he has escaped. Search the court house. There is a tunnel between and he has been taken out that way." Then a man with sharp eyes spied a shapeless cringeing mass crouched down in one corner of the dark cell. An exultant cry went up "He is here. We've got him. Get the keys."

Several keys were found lying around the corridors and these were passed into the crowd. They would not work. Then again a sledge hammer was called into action and in five minutes the heavy lock had been broken off. A fierce yell, the yell of a beast brought to bay, issued from the cell. Outside the tension was so great that big strong men filled the room with hysterical laughter.

Outside the crowd was yelling in a manner that perhaps has never before been heard in the city of Leavenworth. Inside the cell rushed those who were nearest the door. The mob issued in a moment dragging the fiend by the coat collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer 1 at was still conscious. Men fought to get at him. These infuriated humans struck savagely at him and hit only his captors who guarded him well.

"Don't hurt him," they cried, "We'll burn him," was the response.

Persistent Denials.

Outside the stockade the crowd surged. Alexander and his captors were surrounded by a solid wall of human flesh. Across Third street and up the hill into the court house yard they dragged him. Then they stopped still.

"Confess before we harm you," said they.

"I have nothing to confess," cried Alexander. "I am innocent. I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here; they know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary and would have stayed there for life. The warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?"

He did not know that the town was bent on lynching him; that the minds were made up that he had committed crime that could only be avenged with his blood.

"You lie," they cried, and one huge fellow, filled more with the lust for blood than with the feelings of a human, struck him in the forehead with his fist three times. This seemed not to have the slightest effect on the negro.

When he talked his voice was steady. He spoke with the resignation of a man who sees only before him death, slow perhaps, but certain, and was prepared to meet it in its most awful form.

When he had finished talking a move was made for a large cottonwood tree in the northeast corner of the court house yard. He was backed up against it and a chain was hunted for. One could not be found and while they waited Alexander was given another chance to confess.

"My God, men," he cried in his agony, "I have told you that I'm innocent. I can't tell you any more. I didn't do it."

"He lies, burn him," cried the mob.

At the Scene of the Crime.

"Take him where he committed the murder," suggested one.

The suggestion met with instant approval, and the crowd, carrying the negro and his captors, pushed on for Fourth street. There were many wagons standing about and into one they threw him. As soon as all could get in, the wagon started off for the vicinity of Lawrence ave. and Spruce, followed on the run by the crowd.

At a quarter past five o'clock Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes at the corner of Lawrence avenue and Spruce. The exact spot where the murdered girl was found was located by the leaders of the crowd and there a semi-circle was formed.

Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men. The wagon was stopped in front of the ravine and surrounded by the crowd, the leader of the men who had Alexander, called for silence.

The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward for the crowd to gaze at. A howl went up which was quickly hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak.

Twice he started and the crowd drowned his trembling voice.

"You're going to kill me whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you've got the wrong man. I did not do that and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't no use to say so for you're going to kill me, but I did not do it."

Bound to the Stake.

The men standing beside him shoved Alexander from the wagon and the roar of the crowd drowned every other sound. He was quickly dragged from he embankment to the pile of wood, with his hands still shackled and there bound to the stake.

Long before the wagon containing the doomed man arrived at the place a crowd gathered. Determined men as they approached, carried rails and boards. Several seized railroad irons and carried them to the ravine. The spot chosen for the stake was the exact one on which Pearl Forbes' body was found on the morning of November 7. It is along Lawrence avenue by the Santa Fe track and a hundred yards north of Spruce street. The first thing done was to plant the railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stakes, boards and wood were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him and with his hands still shackled fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him and the match touched.

Before the match was applied John Forbes the father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said:

"Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," said the doomed man.

Forbes replied: "For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man.' "

"Burn him, burn him," cried the crowd.

Declared His Innocence.

"Gentlemen, you have got lots of time," said Alexander. "You are burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?"

"A man in the crowd called for the mother of the negro but she was not in the crowd. Alexander then said:

"Will you let me shake hands with all of my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd you damned beast," said one of the men in charge of the negro.

"If you have anything to say, do so in a hurry."

Another man then stepped up and said to Alexander:

"Make your peace with God, nigger, for you will surely die."

Coal oil was then applied for the second time and while it was being done Alexander called to friends of his in the crowd and bade them good bye. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake and talked rationally until John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, lighted the match.

Again Alexander was asked to make a confession but the negro replied that he had nothing to say. As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned ghastly pale and then for the first time realized that death was near. He clasped his hand together and began to swing to and fro while the crowd yelled.

Quickly Over.

In less than five minutes he was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him, the murderer of Pearl Forbes.

As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct it began to slowly disperse. There were hundreds of the more morbid, however, who stayed to the last. Men kept piling on wood all the time until 7 o'clock when the flames were allowed to die down.

From 6 until 8 o'clock there was a continuous stream of people going to the scene of the burning. These were persons who had been unable to get away from their work in the afternoon but were determined not to miss seeing the awful spectacle.

When the fire had died down sufficiently to allow the crowd to approach what remained of Alexander, there was a wild scramble to obtain relics. Bits of charred flesh, pieces of chain, scraps of wood—everything that could possibly serve as a souvenir, was seized on with morbid avidity by the eager people.

Governor's Instruction.

Governor Stanley was in telephone consultation with Warden Tomlinson all day yesterday. The governor seemed very anxious to preserve the name of Kansas from any mob disgrace. It was understood that yesterday morning he instructed Warden Tomlinson not only to refuse to deliver Alexander to the sheriff but to afford him proper protection.

About 3 o'clock the warden notified the governor that he had delivered the prisoner into the hands of the sheriff. The governor, it is said, was highly incensed at the warden's failure to obey instructions. The governor was anxious to send militia to preserve order but he was assured by Leavenworth men who waited on him that it would aggravate the trouble.

Just before the party left the penitentiary for the jail the warden requested and received the following receipt for the delivery of Alexander:

"Received from J. B. Tomlinson, warden of Kansas state penitentiary, the body of one Fred Alexander, who has been in the custody of said warden for safe keeping since 10 p. m. January 12. 1901. I hereby represent to said Tomlinson that I am prepared to, and will, give protection to the life and body of said Alexander against mob violence to the full extent of the powers vested in me by law.

"PETER EVERHARDY, Sheriff."

About 9 o'clock the coroner's jury and two police officers went and got the remains, taking them to an undertaking establishment. The coroner's jury has been named but the inquest will not be held for a few days. The remains were viewed by thousands and up to the time it was taken away carriages and vehicles were continuously passing by the spot.

No expressions of regret or pity are heard from any source.

The sheriff was taken sick during the excitement at the county jail and is now confined to his bed. Admittance to the room is denied and a statement from him tonight is unobtainable. The sheriff asked the governor for the state militia by telephone and the governor replied that he would send the militia but would require a written request or a telegraph message. This, for some reason, was not done. There was no request made for the protection of U. S. troops from Fort Leavenworth. The sheriff, upon requesting the delivery of Alexander to him, said that he would be able to protect the life of the prisoner and the warden, upon this assurance, turned him over.

RESTORE DEATH PENALTY

Governor Stanley's Comments on the Lynching at Leavenworth.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 15.—Governor W. E. Stanley is very indignant at the result of the lynching at Leavenworth this afternoon. He says it will result in the restoration of the death penalty in Kansas, as it should do. Governor Stanley condemns Sheriff Everhardy of Leavenworth in unmeasured terms. He says the sheriff should be made to make suitable retribution if such a thing would be possible.

"The sheriff of Leavenworth is either a despicable scoundrel or a despicable coward," said the governor tonight. "There was no reason in the world why the negro should not have been protected to the last. The whole military power of the state would have been devoted to that effort and the sheriff knew it all the time. I ordered the militia of Lawrence and Topeka to be ready and they would have been sent to the scene of the trouble the minute the sheriff would say he needed them. Instead of that, however, the sheriff was very sure that he could guard the man. Upon receiving repeated assurances from Sheriff Everhardy that he could and would protect the prisoner to the last I very reluctantly countermanded the order for the troops to go to Leavenworth.

"The warden of the penitentiary had no right to keep Alexander there as he had been convicted of no crime. He could do nothing more than deliver him to the sheriff when that individual insisted that it should be done. But the life of the negro should have been preserved at all hazards and it is to the lasting shame of the great state of Kansas that such an infamous proceeding should have been allowed to take place within a few miles of the capital city.

"What makes the disgrace to the state more galling than ever is the fact that we had ample military forces with which the terrible tragedy could have been averted. The sheriff is to blame and nobody else. I could not very well send the troops there in the face of the repeated assurances of the sheriff that they were not needed and not wanted. Of course I would have sent them any way if I had known the real facts notwithstanding the assurances of the sheriff, or I would have ordered Warden Tomlinson to hold the prisoner a short time longer. But it is done now and to the fair state of Kansas belongs the disgrace. It is awful, simply awful. Things like this have happened in the south many times but they do not seem so horrible there as they do here where nothing of the kind had ever been thought of. When occurrences like this happen right here in our own state it brings us to face the fact that something must be done."

Governor Stanley gave utterance to the thought that the burning of Alexander would not have taken place if the people of Leavenworth had been persuaded that the negro would have been hanged if proven guilty of the crime.

"I have no doubt but that he was guilty," said the governor, "and that he deserved death. But that death should have been administered at the hands of the law.

"The death penalty must be restored in Kansas and then things of this kind will not happen. I am going to do all I can to restore the death penalty and I think that this awful happening will bring the legislators to the same opinion."

Most of the members of the state legislature, when interviewed tonight, expressed the same idea as Governor Stanley in regard to restoring the death penalty. They all condemned the burning of the negro and expressed the greatest regret that the affair should have taken place. They say that the only way to avoid future acts of the kind will be to make it possible to hang a man for the commission of capital crimes.

The judiciary committee of the senate announced tonight that a bill would be prepared making death the penalty for murder and also for rape in cases where force was used. The bill will without a doubt be made a law within a few days.

TELLER ON ARMY BILL

Colorado Senator Expressed His Opposition to the Measure.

HIS FILIPINO RESOLUTION

Laid Before the Senate, Denounced by Stewart and Referred to Committee on Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Some progress was made by the senate today in the consideration of the army re-organization bill. One amendment that has created much debate was disposed of and a tacit agreement has been reached for "a vote very soon."

Mr. Bacon's amendment striking out of the bill the discretionary authority conferred upon the president to increase the size of the army was laid upon the table by the decisive vote of 39 to 20.

A resolution presented a few days ago by Mr. Teller providing for the printing as a public document of the petition of 2,006 Filipinos offered to the senate, was laid before the senate.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) declared his opposition to the resolution on the ground that it was an "untruthful recital of the conditions in the Philippines."

He discussed at length the situation in the islands declaring that the treachery of Aguinaldo had been established by authentic documents and that any petition or appeal sent here by such people was unworthy of consideration because they did not come with clean hands. The petition, he said, contained every possible threat against the United States. In view of it, congress ought speedily to pass the army bill.

Mr. Berry (Ark) said he was of the opinion that the senate could not afford to refuse to make public the appeal by printing it.

While he was on the floor, Mr. Berry discussed an amendment to the army bill which he offered yesterday.

The Teller resolution was referred to the committee on the Philippines.

Mr. Teller said he would expect a report from the committee and if one was not made he would know how to get it. Consideration of the army reorganization bill was resumed informally.

Mr. Bacon withdrew the amendment proposed yesterday and proposed the amendment he proposed formerly striking out the words "conferring upon the president power to increase from the minimum to the maximum limit the strength of the infantry, artillery and cavalry arms of the service."

After some debate the amendment was laid on the table 39 to 20. Mr. Teller then offered his amendmen to the section of the bill authorizing the president to retire an army officer under suspension by sentence of a court martial. He alluded to a statement made a few days ago by Mr. Hawley about the possibility of war on account of jealousy of European powers.

"Is not the senator perfectly aware" inquired Mr. Hawley, with evident warmth, "that I repudiated that statement.""

"I do not care whether you did or not" retorted Mr. Teller.

"I know you do not" observed Mr. Hawley.

"I have got it here and will read it" said the Colorado senator. "The senator spoke of something in the air and he referred to the purchase of the Danish islands. The newspapers of the country took it up and used it. There is no danger of a foreign war on account of the Danish islands, with the south sea islands thrown in. We do not need the great army of 100,000 men to resist any threatened or supposed war from any people in the world. I know we are not loved in Europe" continued Mr Teller. "Our competition in trade is creating great feeling over there but I fail to see any nation in the world that is going to war with us on account of trade.""

He referred to a statement made once in Illinois by Abraham Lincoln: "If we are united all the powers of the world cannot take a drink of water from the Ohio river; all the powers of the world cannot make a track in the Blue Ridge."

Mr. Teller said that a people of 76,000,000 in number situated as we are, who could put an army of 1,000,000 men in the field in an emergency, was in no danger of attack from the outside.

"It seems to me" said Mr. Teller, "only necessary to say to the American people, to have them see the folly of this bill, that no man stands here and gives a good reason for an army of 100,000. It may be that the proposed increase of the army has some connection with the change that seems to be taking place in the country. It may be that the cry of imperialism has some ground, that it is feared imperialism will not suit the people, and therefore the great army is not intended to put down anarchist revolutionists and insurrectionists in the Philippines, but at home."

Mr. Warren (Wyo.) a member of the committee on military affairs challenged the accuracy of the statement that the bill provided for a standing army of 100,000 men. It provides, he maintained, for a standing army of 54,000 men all of whom are absolutely needed according to information laid before congress.

Mr. Allison suggested that until the army bill was disposed of the senate hereafter meet at 11 o'cock each day. This was objected to by Mr. Jones, (Ark) because the Indian committee was now considering the Indian appropriation bill and an early session would interfere with this work.

Mr. Pettigrew suggested that the request be withdrawn as he thought "a vote would be reached very soon."

The senate then went into executive session, and at 5:50 p. m., adjourned.

IRRIGATION AMENDMENTS DEFEATED BY THE HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house spent another day on the river and harbor bill without completing it. Twenty-six pages were disposed of today. The friends of the bill successfully resisted all attempts to load the bill with new projects, and only one or two unimportant amendments were adopted.

Mr. King (Utah) criticised his Democratic colleagues for supporting immense river and harbor bills because they happened to contain what he termed "pork" in which they were interested. He charged that Democrats, not the Democratic party, were drifting far from their old moorings in championing appropriations for strictly local purposes.

Mr. Mondell (Wyo.) offered an amendment to appropriate $50,000 for constructing reservoirs in Wyoming for the purpose of holding back the flood waters of the Missouri river. The amendment also carried an authorization for $165,000 to complete the reservoirs. This amendment was to be the entering wedge of the advocates of the irrigation of the arid lands in the west.

Mr. Burton promptly raised the point that the amendment was not germane. A long debate followed over the point of order, the representatives from the arid region insisting that the river and harbor committee had jurisdiction over the whole subject.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.), who was in the chair, ruled that the amendment was in order. The amendment was lost, 37-95. Other amendments of a similar character met a like fate.

An amendment offered by Mr. Barthoidt to instruct the Mississippi river commission to make an inquiry into the feasibility of the establishment of a system of reservoirs in the St. Francis basin with a view of cutting down the height of the flood waters at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was adopted.

Mr. Mondell then offered an amendment to appropriate $50,000 for preliminary examination of reservoir sites in each of the arid and semi-arid states. The amendment was lost without division.

Without completing the bill the house at 5:05 p. m. adjourned.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION IN SESSION

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 15.—The fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock association has been in session all day and fair progress was made towards the transaction of business to come before the convention. When the delegates were called to order at 10:30 this morning in the assembly hall, the building was crowded to its fullest capacity.

During the assembling of the delegates music was furnished by the Colorado Cowboy band.

After the invocation by Bishop Orson F. Whitney the chairman introduced Governor Heber Wells who delivered an address of welcome on the part of the state. He was followed by Acting Mayor Buckle who welcomed the delegates to the city. A response was made by R. M. Allen of Nebraska.

A telegram was read from Vice President-elect Roosevelt, sending "congratulations and best wishes to the boys."

President Springer then delivered his address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's speech a recess was taken. The delegates were slow in arriving for the afternoon session and it was 2:15 before the call for order was made.

The first business was a call of the states for five minute addresses by delegates regarding the condition of the live stock industry in their respective states. Under this call addresses were made by H. W. McAfee of Kansas; E. H. Hinds, of Michigan; C. J. Miller, of Oregon; E. H. Callister, of Utah; D. N. Stickney, of Wyoming; E. A. Harris, of Iowa; E. G. Higinboth, of Idaho; E. H. Nicholl, of Kentucky; M. A. Dougherty, of Nebraska; John Ernest, of Nevada; G. H. Davidson, of New York; J. G. Gavin, of New Mexico; Samuel Cowan, of Texas; Mortimer Levering of Indiana, and G. B. Vanner of Wisconsin.

Several resolutions were presented by members of the executive committee, one being by C. W. Baker of Illinois providing that the holding of a convention can be determined by a majority vote of the executive committee.

Mr. Levering of Indiana offered a resolution providing for associate members, thus no longer confining the memberships to associations but allowing prominent stock breeders to become individual members upon payment of $25.

Mr. Harris of Iowa, doubted the expediency of associate members and after discussion the resolution was referred to the executive committee for report.

A report by Mr. McKenzie of Texas asking that an effort be made to establish federal inspection in lieu of the present state inspection was passed.

After some further unimportant business, the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

A notable feature of the evening was a largely attended reception at the Knutsford hotel by the governor and his staff, in honor of the delegates.

FATAL PANIC IN CHICAGO

Seven Persons Crushed to Death and Many Others Injured.

ALL WERE HEBREWS

During a Theatrical Performance Someone Raised Sudden Cry of "Fire".

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Seven persons were crushed to death and as many more seriously injured in a panic, which followed a man's cry of "fire" late this afternoon in West Twelfth Street Turner hall.

About 800 people were in the place, gathered to witness the performance of a play entitled "The Greenhorn." The following were killed:

INDSLEY, REBECCA.
GOLDBERG, ANNIE, aged 7.
MILLENBACH, REGINA, aged 4.
SALOMON, ANNIE, aged 27.
SHAFFER, GEORGE, aged 9.
MENDELSOHN, MRS. SAMUEL
XIDMANN, BIRDIE.

The injured:

Adler, Becky, aged 16, legs broken; Adler, Bella, legs injured; Becker, Joe, aged 6, body bruised and internal injuries; Becker, Mamie, left arm badly bruised; Bloomgarden, Sarah, covered with contusions from being stamped upon; Bloomgarden, Rebecca, ear lacerated; Cohen, Mrs. Sarah, internal injuries; Freedman, Louis A., concussion of brain; Goldberg, Sarah, right cheek cut and badly cut; Hirschberg, Mrs Nettie, body bruised; Hoffman, Minnie, injured internally, may die; Jacobs, Fannie, contusion, one eye cut; Jacobson, Myer, injured internally and leg severely bruised; Kammerman, Abraham, ankle crushed; Kammerman, Rose, internal injuries; Keal, Mrs. Sarah, internally injured; Molli, Mollie, badly bruised; Richter, Rebecca, legs crushed; Crossman, Annie, 8, injured internally; Rissman, Bessie, aged 6, legs crushed; Rissman, Jacob, aged 10, left leg injured; Rissman, Mrs. Ida, badly bruised.

The missing:

Frank, Mollie, aged 14; Harris, Harry; Lichtenstein, Annie; Marqueless, Fannie; Menhelsohn, Samuel, and two children; Frank, Reuben.

The play was in Yiddish and the audience, comprising for the most part women and children, were all Hebrews. The hall stands in a densely populated district.

When the cry was raised it was only five seconds until the entire audience was converted into a frantic mob, every member of which was fighting for the safety which lay beyond the doors of the building.

The hall is used for dances and when a performance is given chairs are set for the spectators. As soon as the wild rush toward the doors began chairs were knocked down in every direction, the aisles disappeared and the excited people ran, climbed and stumbled over the chairs of the way to the doors.

Around the upper part of the hall extends a balcony which is open at only one end. Here were seated 100 women and children and two men at the further end of the balcony away from the stairway. Seeing that the passage toward the exit was blocked to them, they began at once to throw the little ones over the railing to the floor, 10 feet below. The children fell into the midst of the maddened throng and were at once trampled under foot. Three of the dead were children who were thrown from the balcony and trampled by the crowd, with not a chance for their lives. Following the children many of the women sprang from the balcony upon the crowd below and others, swinging over, hung by their hands before they dropped. The railing of the balcony was broken through in half a dozen places by the pressure brought against it by the maddened crowd.

On the main floor the crush was much worse than in the balcony. The main exits from the hall and the only ones known to the majority of those who frequent the place, are two doors in the south end of the main auditorium that open upon winding stairs, which, eight steps down, unite into one broader flight leading down to the Twelfth street front. Around these two doors a frantic mass of screaming men, women and children was packed, all struggling fiercely to force their way down the stairs. At the landing where the two flights of stairs winding down from the main hall unite, a woman stumbled and fell. In an instant a score of people were down and before the rush was over three lives had been crushed out in a space four feet wide by six feet long.

Within five minutes after the beginning of the panic it was all over and the police and firemen who came hurrying to the scene of the disaster were called upon to do nothing beyond carrying away the dead and injured and keeping back the thousands of people who tried to force their way into the building. As soon as the news of the panic had spread throughout the district which seemed but a very few minutes, all the Hebrews from that part of the city rushed to the place, bent upon learning the names of the dead and wounded.

Men and women fought desperately with the officers in their efforts to enter the building and learn if any of their loved ones were among the dead. The crowd was so great, so excited and so unmanageable that several calls were sent for additional officers and firemen before it could be restrained. The alarm of fire was false, there having been no blaze at any time. The furnace in the building is somewhat defective and at times allows sparks to pass up through the registers. It was the sight of these sparks rising into the room that frightened the man who raised the cry of fire.

The hall has several times been the scene of panics and it is only a few months since a number of children were hurt in a rush for the doors during a juvenile party given in the place.

PRESIDENT IMPROVING

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president is now making rapid progress toward recovery. He sat up for a short time last evening and today he not only sat up a longer time than since he was taken ill, but walked about the room several times. If nothing unfavorable occurs he will likely be able to attend to some matters of pressing business early in the coming week.

PINGREE'S CASE

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 12.—The motion of ex-Governor Pingree's attorney to dismiss the contempt proceedings brought against the ex-governor because of certain criticisms of the Ingham county circuit court and prosecutor in an interview with a Detroit paper, came up in the circuit court today. The motion for dismissal alleges lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court.

Attorney Stevenson, for ex-Governor Pingree, in support of his claim of no jurisdiction raised two objections, that the governor as one of the co-ordinate branches of the state government, could not be in contempt of another co-ordinate branch, the judiciary, and that the statutes limit the power of the court to punish for contempt which is committed in its presence or about a matter pending in court and that the language complained of was not within these provisions.

Judge Wisner overruled both objections and gave the respondent exceptions to his rulings, so that the case may be taken to the supreme court at once. The contempt proceedings were then continued until February 4.

STEAMER AGROUND

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.—A special to the Times from Port Townsend, Wash., says:

The fate of the steamer Tillamook, which was recently reported as probably lost is now confirmed. The first authentic news was received by the steamer Senator this morning. Thanksgiving day about 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the sea perfectly calm and the captain and both pilots on the bridge, the Tillamook was run high and dry on the north end of Wood Island, just south of Kodiak island. Her 15 passengers and crew were all safely landed, together with their baggage and the steamer's freight. Everything was taken in small boats to Kodiak.

RESTORED BY SALT

Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The efficacy of soda chloride (common salt) for stimulation of heart action, was demonstrated in a remarkable manner by Dr. Kumler here tonight. Dr. Kumler was called to attend Marcus Sauer, 62 years old, who has been long a sufferer from dropsy. He found the patient apparantly dead. All the symptoms immediately following dissolution, and absence of respiration, heart action and pulse were manifest.

Dr. Kumler resolved to try the salt solution as a final resort. At 1:37 p. m. he ejected a quantity of warm water containing 25 per cent. of salt in the left arm. In 20 seconds there were signs of a pulse and it was explained that circulation was being revived. In 25 minutes a second hypodermic injection was administered, this time in a branch of the brachial artery, in the upper left arm. In 20 minutes from the second injection respiration was full and regular and the patient returned to consciousness and asked for food. Food was administered in the shape of a broth and soon afterwards he took a drink of water, sure signs of the return of functional activity. He is improving tonight.

CONSIDERING THE TREATY

Washington, Jan. 12.— Official information has reached the state department to the effect that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the United States senate, is now under consideration by the British cabinet officials, with a view to finally determining whether the instrument in its amended form shall be agreed to or not. Beyond the fact that the document itself is now before the officials for final action, the state department is not advised, and there is no information at hand as to the probable result of the conference now going on. That it is actually taken up gives promise that an answer one way or the other will be speedily forthcoming and that there will be no long drawn out delay over the negotiations.

The fact that the treaty is now being actively considered in London naturally has excited much speculation as to the final outcome, but the state department is unable to confirm any of the rumors as to its probable acceptance. There is quite a prevailing feeling, however, unofficially expressed, by those who have followed the recent course of affairs, that the indications are favorable to an acceptance. It was pointed out in this connection by an official that if a rejection was contemplated, it probably would have been done at once, whereas the delay of about two weeks since the amended treaty reached the London foreign office, gave evidence that there was a desire on the part of the cabinet officials there to consider the matter with much deliberation in the hope of bringing the two governments into agreement.

FRENCH CANADIANS

Montreal, Jan. 12.—La Verite, the recognized organ of the ultra-Catholic French Canadians, publishes a threatening article against English rule in Canada. The article says:

"There is a limit to human patience. It is said that England will always guard Quebec. We say that she will guard Quebec just as long as the French Canadians wish her to and not an instant longer and if the fanatics of Ontario and elsewhere were not blinded by passion they would comprehend it also. If the insults of which we have been made the constant object on the part of the English element of this country do not soon come to an end, and if they continue to reward our loyalty toward the English throne by covering us with injuries and flooding us with threats, there will be an explosion of anger among the French Canadians which will astonish those who are accustomed to regard us as 'good sheep.'

"And what will be the inevitable result of a series of riots, of serious troubles between the French Canadians and the English? The French Canadians have only to make a sign to Uncle Sam and in 15 days an American army would occupy Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. We certainly do not hope to see those things, but they will come if the campaign of insult does not cease."

ATHLETE INJURED

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.— William F. Cooper, a young athlete of this city, while performing a simple acrobatic feat at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium last night fell accidentally and now lies in the general hospital completely paralyzed from his shoulders down. He fell on the back of his neck and it is thought that he has either dislocated or broken his spine about the first dorsal vertebrae. Physicians who are attending the case are inclined to doubt his recovery. An operation will be performed today.

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Missing Altman Girl Found--News of the Courts--Numerous Mining Deeds Filed.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 12.—Miss Herma Philbrick, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. D. L. Philbrick of Altman, who disappeared from her home Wednesday morning, was found tonight by the sheriff's force in a rooming house at 166 East Bennett avenue. Claude A. Post, who was supposed to have known the whereabouts of Miss Philbrick and who was locked up for safekeeping by Sheriff Stewart, was released tonight. Miss Philbrick had not been harmed. She refused to return to her mother when found, saying that she was not satisfied with her home.

A sensational suit was filed in the district court today by J. J. Winters against the Colorado Finance and Safe Deposit Co. The plaintiff alleges that he rented a safe in the defendant company's office on June 29, 1900, and that between July 30, 1900, and Oct. 25, 1900, the defendant company permitted some person to abstract from the safe $1,980. He further alleges that he has demanded the money from the company, but was unable to secure it. He asks judgment for $1,980 and interest from Oct. 25, 1900.

Mrs. G. L. Doak, of 115 West El Paso avenue, fell upon the ice near her home this evening and broke her left arm just above the wrist. Dr. Crane was called and set the bone.

During the month of December, 1900, the county commissioners expended $912.27 taking care of the poor of Teller county; Sheriff Stewart and his deputies received $723.42; the county assessor $898.32, and the commissioners $18.

John Gray commenced suit in the county court today against M. D. Grebe to secure $383.33. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant borrowed this sum from him and has not paid it back.

The Bear Mountain Tunnel and Mining company commenced suit in the district court today against S. R. Snavely. In the suit the Adela tunnel-site of the plaintiff adverses the Monarch No. 4 and No. 6 lodes and the Nappa and Nappa No. 1 lodes of the defendant. Five hundred dollars damages is asked and $75 expended in adverse proceedings.

Upon an appeal from Justice Corbin's court the money demand suit of G. W. Pettibone vs. W. A. Stewart was filed in the county court today. In the lower court the plaintiff secured judgment.

Dallas B. Lanterman, aged 23 years, of Altman, and Stella M. Fulweiler, aged 17 years of Cripple Creek, were granted a marriage license today, and a few minutes later were married by District Judge Seeds.

The 8-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lamdron of 136 Bryson avenue died today of pneumonia. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the residence, Rev. Mr. Tate having charge of the services.

The funeral of Mrs. Clarence McLeod will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the residence, 143 West street. Rev. Mr. Ray will have charge of the services.

Gold Nuggett chapter No. 30, Order of the Eastern Star installed the following officers at its last meeting: Anna Leimbriger, worthy matron; George W. Mayhew, worthy patron; Vasha W. Parks, secretary; Alice Bent, treasurer; Mary Johnson, conductress; Anna Liggett, assistant conductress; Ella Joyce, chaplain; Agnes Dannehauer, warden, and Richard Burke, sentinel.

George Brown, a miner, 35 years of age, was arrested last night for being intoxicated and creating a disturbance. The trouble occurred about midnight on a Florence and Cripple Creek train. Brown refused to pay his fare and grew insulting towards the conductor. He was brought to Cripple Creek and placed in jail.

Thomas Gaffney, who was so seriously cut in a fight early yesterday morning, is resting easily tonight at the Sisters' hospital, and there is now every indication that he will recover.

The Cumberland Consolidated Gold Mining company today filed notice in the recorder's office that I. W. Bonbright is the authorized agent of the company and the chief place of business is Colorado Springs.

W. W. Phelps, K. Hughes, Kurt Thies, H. J. Hawley, George W. Prior, W. H. Sharlock and Sam Strong of Denver, Charles Cavander of Leadville, C. M. Fairchild and wife of St. Louis, H. J. Miner, H. Crow and W. V. Macy of Chicago, A. L. Baker of New York, F. P. Wilson and J. A. Armor of Canon City, arrived in the city today and registered at the National hotel.

MANILA SCHOOLS

Manila, Jan. 12.— The arguments on the sections of the school bill allowing religious teachings in schools were continued today. Dr. Burgos urged the commission to consider the advantages it would give Catholics, on account of the church's overwhelming preponderance.

Judge Taft explained that this legislation was experimental. If it became the instrument of ecclesiastical opposition it would be repealed.

Dr. Burgos replied that it ought to be repealed now. The Filipinos, he said, had had enough of the results of religious instruction in the schools.

Judge Taft contended that it was impossible to judge of the new system at haphazard or by the results of another system. He believed things would be accomplished under the present which were impossible under the former regime. He asked whether it was not impolitic to take action which would unnecessarily shock the feelings of the Catholic people.

The doctor replied that it was better to eliminate now a section which was bad and certain to create difficulties.

Commissioner Henry C. Ide asked which course would satisfy the greatest number of people.

Dr. Burgos, in reply, quoted the declarations of the Malolos congress and federal party in favor of the separation of church and state.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED TRIP

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 12.— The Times will say tomorrow:

It has been generally thought that President McKinley has accepted the invitation to be present at the launching of the battleship Ohio, at San Francisco, May 18. The chief executive would have the honor of naming the battleship, but the Times is officially informed that Governor Nash is the man who has been given that honor and also that the governor's stepdaughter, Mrs. Worthington Babcock, will break the bottle on the bow of the battleship.

President McKinley's party will probably include, besides Mrs. McKinley, almost every member of the cabinet. According to the schedule the party will leave Washington on May 1, in a special train provided by the Southern Pacific. It is expected that the party will reach San Francisco on the evening of May 13.

NEWS TOPICS IN FOREIGN CAPITALS

Great Britain Forced to a Realization That Her Dream of Predominance Is Past--American and German Competition.

London, Jan. 12.— Great Britain's decadence is becoming quite a popular theme. Self debasement and self flagellation seem to be congenial to the chastened spirit of the nation, forced to realize, through the accumulation of reverses, military, diplomatic and industrial, that Great Britain's predominance dream is past. It is almost a daily occurrence for some great London newspaper to parade the shortcomings of the country, instituting comparisons with the United States and Germany, little complimentary to Great Britain.

"Lost opportunities," says the Morning Post, "is the keynote, and the Britain who could dictate its will to the ends of the earth is today a myth."

The great woolen and allied trades threaten to be revolutionized by an American machine which is now operating at Bradford.

"What it all will open up is not fully apparent at first sight," says the Bradford Observer, "but it looks as if the position occupied by Arkwright and Crompton in the world of inventors during the nineteenth century is to be superseded by Drury in the twentieth. How is it that this idea was left to a Yankee lawyer to bring out?"

Drury's invention is described as the simplest yet devised. It is capable of spinning the toughest yarns from asbestos or peat moss without difficulty. Drury left Boston two years ago.

The Daily Telegraph calls attention to the enormous increase in the use of American confectionery in England, which it says, would be even greater than it is were the Americans manufacturers to show more elasticity in trade methods. It also declares that America is soon likely to be supplying "jaw bricks."

The most suitable campaigning samples have already been submitted to Lord Roberts and have been sent back for improvements. These are now assured.

"Small wonder, indeed," says the Daily Telegraph, "that the British fruit-grower has cause for complaint that the demand is not what it was for his products." California fruit appears to be making tremendous inroads into the English jam trade.

Even from the Philippines come recommendations to adopt American methods. Mr. Percival of London, writes to the Times from Manila, urging the British troops in South Africa to use the tunic pleat worn by the American soldiers to protect the spine and also their webbing cartridge belt and method for preserving surgical dressing. The suggestion about the belt is already in force. An American firm has a newly erected factory here turning out to its full capacity these belts for the war office.

Senator Proctor's Italian marble corner draws forth from Today an indignant protest. It says:

"Who, for instance, is Senator Proctor, that he should create for his own enrichment a scarcity of Carrara marble, in which the highest art of all ages in Europe has found its noblest expression?" and so on in a similar strain, maintaining that the senator has no right to assume a dictatorship of the world's art.

But it is not only in commerce that the spread of American leaven is so patent. In the national game, Rugby football, hitherto so distinctive of American rules and whose devotees were so proud of the fact, the British are now beginning so closely to imitate the distinguishing features of American gridiron play. At the recent England and Wales match, when 40,000 spectators were present, the experts were amazed to see what was called the "puzzling hand to hand passing of the Welsh team." This is nothing more than the familiar snapping back practised by all American colleges, but which is a revelation here. It had no small effect in securing for Wales a sweeping victory.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever known. Earls and countesses and other members of the nobility elbowed each other in the spacious halls. The women were magnificently dressed, wearing their family diamonds. The private theater was transformed into a veritable grotto of beauty. Miss Muriel Wilson was generally conceded to be the handsomest of the performers, who, with the taste so often curiously noticed in English amateurs, elected to play "The Pantomine Rehearsal," a burlesque of the shortcomings of amateurs themselves. The visit terminated today.

William Waldorf Astor entertained a big party at Cliveden Thursday. A few Americans were invited and no very great ladies were present. This was the first time Miss Astor has taken up the position of mistress of her father's home. She performed the duties with particular grace and was dressed in white and gold gauze.

The death is announced this week of James De Foe, the last male descendant of "Robinson Crusoe." He was 80 years old.

GERMAN CABLE LETTER

Von Buelow's Speech in the Prussia Diet is Considered the Leading Political Event of the Week--Winter Troop Maneuvers.

Berlin, Jan. 12.— The opening speech of the chancellor, Count von Buelow, in the Prussia diet Tuesday, which was largely programmatic, is here considered the leading political event of the week. The entire press is still busy commenting and interpreting his remarks.

Only the extreme Leftists are wholly dissatisfied therewith, claiming the chancellor has gone over, bag and baggage to the Agrarians while the moderate Leftists, Center and Nationalists point out that the chancellor carefully avoided definite terms in his speech and that, hence, he probably intends to shape his Prussian policy, especially during the forthcoming diet session, according to how and where he finds the majority favoring the canal bill, about whose ultimate passage Emperor William is still as anxious as ever.

The conservative and Agrarian press handle von Buelow's speech with extreme caution. They avoid pledging support of the canal bill in exchange for any possible bargain. The Agrarians continue to distrust von Buelow.

The Kreuz Zeitung, Conservative, while pleasantly complimenting the chancellor, warns the latter not to repeat Prince Hohenlohe's punitive methods towards members of the diet who are also government employes for voting against the canal measure.

In the best informed parliamentary circles, the opinion is now held that von Buelow himself hardly knows where he stands and that he will skillfully endeavor to push the canal bill through the diet with whatever not too exacting words he can find. It certainly would be unlike von Buelow to conclude a fixed bargain this early with any party or set of parties.

German political circles opine that the Chinese problem is still a long way off from a definite solution as the question of damages will occupy much time in Peking. Nobody here believes that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee or the German troops will be withdrawn by March. The opinion here rather inclines to another year elapsing before that happens, although it is well known that Russia strongly desires von Waldersee's retirement and that of the German troops.

Winter maneuvers for the guard troops have been planned for the end of the month in the vicinity of Berlin, Potsdam and Spandau, and including bivouacs in the open air. The crown prince and the emperor will both participate.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAY BE OPEN TO MINERS

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—An important innovation in western mining matters may possibly be secured through the medium of the Indian appropriation bill now pending before the senate committee on Indian affairs.

This is an amendment proposed by Senator Stewart, providing that all Indian reservations shall be opened to prospectors and miners. The amendment was today adopted by the sub-committee and will be submitted to the whole committee Monday.

It is strongly urged by all the western members of the committee, who hold that the mining interests of the country will be greatly benefited, the output of precious metals increased and that no damage will result to the Indians through allowing prospectors and miners to enter the reservations, under proper rules and regulations.

MR. CATCHINGS IN DEFENSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Washington, Jan. 12.—After an hour spent in miscellaneous business, during the course of which several bills of minor importance were passed, the house devoted the day to a continuation of debate on the river and harbor bill, which was interrupted yesterday by private bill day.

The main feature was an elaborate speech by Mr. Catchings (Miss.) in defense of the improvement of the lower Mississippi river.

Mr. Catchings retires from the house, March 4, after 14 years of service, during several of which he was chairman of the river and harbor committee, and during all of which time he has been the special champion of the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi. His speech was in the nature of a valedictory. It received marked attention and at its conclusion Mr. Catchings was given an impressive personal ovation.

The other speeches were principally by members who had been disappointed in not having special projects provided for in the bill.

By unanimous consent, the general debate upon this bill was ordered closed at 2 o'clock on Monday.

At 4:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

CITY OF HONOLULU

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco, Jan. 12.—A proposal to incorporate a city of Honolulu, which shall include the entire island of Oahu, has been made in a majority report of a submittee. The proposed city would be in acreage larger than any city in the world. It would have an area of 384,000 acres and would include several immense sugar plantations. The population of the city would be about 60,000.

The news that the establishment of a leper settlement in the Philippines has been postponed, has led to a local discussion of the possibility of having the Kahn bill changed so that such a settlement will be the national lazarette, instead of Molokai. It is also thought that such measure might result in the transfer of the Molokai lepers to the new settlement.

The Advertiser's says::

"President McKinley has upheld Governor Dole in the public land sales made by the Hawaiian government between July 7, 1898, and Sept. 30, 1900.

A BRIDGE CASE SETTLED

Chicago, Jan. 12.— In a sealed verdict rendered in the United States circuit court today, the Lafayette Bridge company of Lafayette, Ind., is awarded $24,800 in its suit against the city of Streator, Ill., the amount being the contract price of a bridge across the Vermillion at that point. The contract was awarded in September, 1897. The case was made famous by the charges of bribery of aldermen and unlawful combination among various bridge contractors for the purpose of securing a high price for the work and to shut out the competition of other concerns. One alderman admitted having received $500 for his vote in favor of the contract. The bridge company sued for $49,000.

BIG CATTLE DEAL

Salt Lake, Jan. 12.—Another important cattle trade was made here today. M. K. Parsons of the Utah and Colorado Cattle and Improvement Co., purchased of O'Neill brothers of Wells, Nev., 1,000 head of one and 2-year-old high-bred cattle. The price is said to be $22 for the yearlings and $29 for the 2-year-olds.

Quite a number of prominent cattlemen have already arrived to attend the convention, which opens next week and the Live Stock association's office was one of the busiest places in the city today.

The Chicago delegation will arrive tomorrow morning.

AN IMMENSE OIL STRIKE IN TEXAS

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 12.—J. M. Guffy has made the most important oil discovery of the past 10 years. Last Thursday noon he drilled into a mighty gusher in southeastern Texas, located on a 4,800 acre tract, 18 miles from Port Arthur, in Jefferson county. The well was drilled in Thursday noon and the first telegram Mr. Guffy received from his superintendent was at 10 o'clock Friday morning, stating that the well was flowing the full of the six-inch casting, at a rate estimated at 15,000 barrels a day. No tankage had been provided and at the time named the flow had not been brought under control, the oil running in a stream into the Sabine river. This well is located about 240 miles southeast of the Corsicana fields and the oil is the same in specific gravity, about 37 degrees, but was reached at depth of less than 1,000 feet.

Mr. Guffy stated tonight that he thought 15,000 barrels a day would be a conservative estimate of what the well is producing and he thought it would reach 20,000, which would make it the largest in the world.

LIQUOR DESTROYED

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 12.—Chief of Police Stahl today destroyed a large wholesale stock of expensive liquors, the property of a Kansas City liquor firm. The liquor was destroyed by order of the police judge.

CUP CHALLENGER

London, Jan. 12.—The Dennys, officially corroborating the oft-denied statement that the firm is building Sir Thomas Lipton's America's cup challenger, the Shamrock II, add the following:

"Little progress has yet been made but the arrangements are all completed for rapid construction."

REPUBLICAN CLUB RULES

By-laws Recommended by Committee on Organization.

THE OBJECT STATED

Committee Also Selected Officers—Guggenheim for President, Burns, Vice President.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 12.—The committee on permanent organization of the Republican Club of Colorado met at 2 p. m. today and recommended the following by-laws for adoption:

"1. This organization shall be known as the Republican Club of Colorado.

"2. The officers of this club shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, executive committee, membership committee and campaign committee.

"3. The president, vice president, secretary and treasurer shall perform such parliamentary duties as ordinarily devolve upon such officers and such other duties as may be assigned them from time to time by the club.

"4. The executive committee, membership committee and campaign committee shall each consist of five members and shall perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned them by the club.

"5. The objects of the organization shall be to aid in every honorable way to achieve Republican success in the state of Colorado; to arouse an interest in the principles of the Republican party among all classes of voters; to advocate only clean candidates for office and commendable campaign methods; to raise the standard of public service and party responsibility and to cooperate with all Republican central committees in the accomplishment of the above purposes.

"6. Any citizen of Colorado not a federal political officeholder may become a member of this club by signing a pledge to support the principles of the club. There shall be no initiation fee or dues for membership but each member may make such voluntary contributions to the treasurer of the club as he may see fit.

"7. Whenever ten or more citizens eligible to membership in this club shall organize in any city, town, county or voting precinct and shall adopt the by-laws of this club they shall, on application, be granted a charter from this club under rules to be adopted by the membership committee of this club and by the payment to this club of a charter fee of five dollars, and all members of any such club so organized shall be members of this club.

"8. On the day preceding the holding of any state convention of the Republican party of Colorado the members of this club shall hold a meeting and shall determine what action, if any, this club shall take in such convention relative to party candidates and party policy, or both such candidates and policy.

"9. Every chartered club of this club shall meet and determine its policy prior to the holding of any local convention in the locality where such chartered club shall exist.

"10. As soon as the Republican state convention shall have nominated party candidates and adopted a party platform it shall be the duty of every member of this club to support such candidates and platform and to do everything possible for their complete success. It shall also be the duty of every chartered club of this club as well as of every member of this club to support all local Republican tickets and platforms after the regular local party conventions have acted.

"11. The regular meetings of this club shall be on the first Saturday of each month at 11 a. m. in the city of Denver, and special meetings may be called by the president at any time.

"12. Robert's Rules of Order shall control on all parliamentary questions where the club has not adopted a rule of its own.

"13. The main purposes of this organization shall be to give the rank and file of the Republican party the fullest possible opportunity to participate in party caucuses and party conventions; to raise the standard of party nominees; to keep campaign management and methods on the highest possible plane; to constantly impress upon the party councils the wisdom of always pursuing the purposes herein set forth; to work and cooperate with other organizations for party success; and the executive officers of this club are directed never to let any personal or factional feeling, or individual ambitions or technical construction of these by-laws interfere with the accomplishment of such purposes.

"14. Any federal officeholder of Colorado may become an honorary member of this club on application to the club."

The committee also set the time for the next meeting of the club at 11 a. m. Saturday, February 2, 1901, at Windsor hotel, to be followed that night by a complimentary banquet to be tendered to the Republican editors of the state and other invited guests. The banquet will be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in the state and the best orators of the state and nation will be present.

The committee also selected for permanent officers of the club the following:

President—Hon. Simon Guggenheim.
Vice President—Hon. James F. Burns.
Secretary—Hon. Harry Tarbell.
Treasurer—Hon. James H. Brown.
Chairman Executive Committee—Hon. A. B. Seaman.

The other officers are to be selected at the meeting to be held on February 2. All communications relative to the club should be addressed to Harry Tarbell, Secretary, Mining Exchange building, Denver.

NEWS TOPICS FROM DENVER

Suspected Hold-up Identified---Lafayette Miners Guaranteed Work at Schofield.

Denver Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 12.— It seems very probable that the man arrested last night as the Capitol hill hold-up is the right man. A number of people have called at the station during the day and have recognized him as the man seen running away shortly after the different hold-ups have occurred.

O. J. Johnson, a ranchman living 18 miles south of Denver, was accidentally killed last night while handling a pistol. He dropped the gun and the hammer struck in such a way as to cause it to discharge. The bullet entered his abdomen making a wound from which he died in about one hour.

E. C. Boggs will be appointed to take the place of Moses Liverman as cashier of the Denver postoffice. He will assume the duties of his new office January 15.

It is reported that Attorney Charles J. Hughes suffered a relapse this afternoon and is not so well as he has been for the past few days.

Robbers entered the Cassman grocery at Sixth avenue and South 11th street last night and carried off or destroyed a large portion of everything in the store. The exact loss has as yet not been estimated.

Three car loads of striking coal miners of the Lafayette district passed through Denver today en route west to work in the Schofield mines. The men are guaranteed $2.50 per day.

The Candlelight club, composed of the representative professional men of the city, will hold its fourth banquet at the Windsor hotel next Thursday evening. The subject for discussion is "Should Capital Punishment be Restored in Colorado." Ex-Governor Adams will lead the opposition, while Rev. George B. Vosburgh will favor its restoration.

It is reported that W. F. Bailey, who has for five years been general passenger agent of the Colorado Midland in this city has resigned his position to take effect February 1. He has the offer of a new position that he prefers.

The Tramway company has decided to erect one large power plant to take the place of the four plants now in operation. The new plant will be centrally located and will cost $250,000.

Postmaster Twombly received permission from Washington today to retain his force at work until all of the Saturday afternoon mail is delivered. This will necessitate the men working extra for which time they will receive pay. The law provides that 48 hours shall constitute a week's work. Many of the men complete their work by Saturday morning and nearly all by Saturday noon. This lessens the force to such an extent that the Saturday afternoon delivery is very poor.

The financial report of the Rio Grande Southern for the fourth week of December, for the entire month and since July 1, is as follows:

	Earnings.	Inc.
Fourth week in December, ...	$ 13,429	$ 42
December, ...	47,381	1,033
From July 1, ...	292,182	17,131

Amelia Moran and Grace Malone, the two women who were arrested for holding up and robbing Henry Slater of Canon City, but who were released on bond, have skipped the town and can not be located. Their bondsmen will have to settle with the city for their escape.

A report from Buena Vista states that fifty head of cattle were driven into the Mineral basin last summer and were not driven out before the snow closed the valley. The cattle will undoubtedly perish from cold and hunger.

The epidemic of la grippe now so prevalent throughout the city is badly hampering business. A meeting of the directors of the Mountain and Plain had to be postponed during the week because so many are sick. The city police and fire departments are greatly hampered in their work on account of the disease and in all other public and private business the same trouble is experienced. The disease seems to be spreading instead of abating.

BIDDING FOR THE FIGHT

Kansas City, Jan. 12.—President Loomis of Convention hall placed himself in wire communication with Wm. A. Brady today, regarding Brady's request for a bid for the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, booked to take place at Cincinnati. The hall directors have practically left the matter in the hands of Mr. Loomis, who is proceeding upon the supposition that the contest will be held in Kansas City. What proposition has been made by the Convention hall people is not known.

KRUEGER' HEALTH

The Hague, Jan. 12.—Doctors Vinkhuysen and Coest say Mr. Krueger is completely restored to health. Divine service tomorrow will, however, be held at his hotel as he does not wish to venture out in the cold weather.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Nothing is known here to confirm the Paris report, published in the United States that ex-President Krueger is seriously ill and in danger. He had practically recovered from his illness January 9, when his physicians ceased issuing bulletins regarding his health.

SISTER SECURED PARDON

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—Gov. Mount, who retires from office next Monday, today pardoned Wm. W. Kennedy, who was sentenced to prison for life in 1888 for the murder of David Baker at Greensburg, Indiana. Kennedy was paroled in 1897 and has for several months been attached to the sanitary service in Havana.

The case attracted national attention because of the efforts of Kate Kennedy, the convicted man's sister, to secure his pardon. Since his conviction she has appealed to every Indiana governor but without avail until today. Miss Kennedy, in man's garb, traveled over the country, in an endeavor to locate the real murderers. She tramped her way and never missed an opportunity to interview tramps and criminals with the view to ascertaining the whereabouts of the man for whose crime she claimed her brother was suffering.

REICHSTAG DEBATE

Berlin, Jan. 12.— In the reichstag today Herr Fischer, Social Democrat, seized the opportunity of the debate on the home office estimates to make a violent attack on Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the secretary of the interior, in connection with the recent 12,000 marks scandal (that amount having been contributed by certain manufacturers for the furtherance of the anti-strike bill.) He proposed the appointment of a parliamentary commission to investigate the political and financial relations between the home office and the Central Union of German manufacturers and other organizations.

Count von Posadowsky, in reply, said he hoped his post would always be occupied by a man as honestly anxious as himself to ameliorate the position of the working people. He assumed full responsibility for the action under debate and had no thought of relinquishing his office so long as he enjoyed the confidence of the monarch.

NEELY MUST BE SENT BACK

Important Decision Rendered by the Supreme Court.

CUBA FOREIGN TERRITORY

But Congress Had Full Power to Legislate in Furtherance of the National Purpose in Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The United States supreme court today announced its decision in the case of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, holding that Neely is subject to extradition.

Justive Harlan handed down the court's opinion which was unanimous, and immediately after the opinion was concluded an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

The opinion embraced a complete review of the case, explaining Neely's crime and arrest and his effort to prevent extradition to Cuba. The opinion also detailed the laws relating to extradition and quoted the act of June 6 1900 extending the provisions of section 5270 of the revised statutes to foreign countries which is "occupied by or under the control of the United States" so as to make the law cover among other crimes, embezzlement in such countries. Relating that the circuit court for the southern district of New York to which an application for a writ of habeas corpus had been made, had rendered a decision adverse to Neely's claims, Justice Harlan said he had then appealed to this court on the ground that the act of June 6, 1900, was unconstitutional. Entering then upon his reasoning in the case, Justice Harlan said that there was no dispute that on the 6th of June 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought, became a law, Cuba was "under the control of the United States" and "occupied by this government." The court," he said, "will take judicial notice that such were, at the date named and are now, the relations between this country and Cuba. So that the applicability of the above act to the present case—and this is the first question to be examined—depends upon the inquiry whether, within its meaning, Cuba is to be deemed a foreign country or territory."

Continuing, he said: "We do not think this question at all difficult of solution if regard be had to the avowed objects intended to be accomplished by the war with Spain and by the military occupation of that island."

Justice Harlan then reviewed the legislation preceding the war with Spain, quoting the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, and the declaration of war which followed on the 25th of the same month. The protocol between the United States and Spain and the Paris treaty was reviewed for the purpose of showing not only the relation of the United States to Cuba, but Spain's relinquishment of sovereignty over the island. Notice was taken of the establishment of a military government over Cuba and Gov. Brooke's proclamation of January 1, 1899, was quoted. The justice then referred to the governor's establishment of various departments in order to promote the civil government of the island. He also called attention to the promulgation of the postal code superseding all other postal laws relating to postal affairs and related that on the 13th of June last Gov. Wood had made his requisition upon the president for Neely.

Announcing the court's conclusions on the status of Cuba, Justice Harlan said: "The facts above detailed make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense a part of the territory of the United States. While by the act of April 25, 1898, war was declared between this country and Spain, the president was directed and empowered to use our entire land and naval forces as well as the militia of the several states to such an extent as was necessary to carry the act into effect, that authorization was not for the purpose of making Cuba an integral part of the United States, but for the purpose only of compelling the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island, and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. The legislative and executive branches of the government by the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba except for the pacification thereof and asserted the determination of the United States that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. All that has been done in relation to Cuba has had that end in view, and so far as the court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of the war with Spain.

"Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress because it is under a military governor appointed by and representing the president in the work of assisting the inhabitants of that island to establish a government of their own under which as a free an independent people, they may control their own affairs without interference by other nations. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war. That result could not have been avoided by the United States consistently with the principles of international law or with its obligations to the people of Cuba. It is true that as between Spain and the United States, indeed, as between the United States and all foreign nations—Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and after the treaty of Paris, was thus treated as if it were conquered territory. But, as between the United States and Cuba, that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

Powers of Congress.

The court also outlined the power of congress to legislate in the premises, saying:

"It cannot be doubted that when the United States required and enforced the relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty in Cuba and determined to occupy and control the island until there was complete tranquility in all its borders and until the people of Cuba had created for themselves a stable government, it succeeded to the authority of the displaced government so far at least that it became its duty under international law and pending the pacification of the island to protect in all appropriate modes the lives, the liberty and the property of all those who submitted to the authority of the representatives of this country. The power of congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution as well as the powers enumerated in Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution, all others vested in the government of the United States or in any department or the offices thereof, includes the power to enact such legislation as is appropriate to give efficacy to any stipulations which it is competent for the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate to insert in a treaty with a foreign power. What legislation by congress could be more appropriate for the protection of life and property in Cuba, while occupied and controlled by the United States, than legislation securing the return to that island, to be tried by its constituted authorities, or those who, having committed crimes there, flee to this country to escape arrest, trial and punishment? No crime is mentioned in the extradition act of June 6, 1900, that does not have relation to the safety of life and property. And the provisions of that act requiring the surrender of any public officer employe or depositary fleeing to the United States, after having committed in a foreign country or territory occupied by or under the control of the United States the crime of embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds, have especial application to Cuba in its present relation to this country."

The court declined, Justice Harlan stated, to enter upon the question as to what the obligations of the United States would have been in the matter of protecting life and property in Cuba if not, required to do so by the obligations of the treaty of Paris.

"That question," he said, "is not open on this record for examination and upon it we express no opinion. It is quite sufficient in this case to adjudge, as we do, that it was competent for congress by legislation to enforce or give efficacy to the provisions of the treaty made by the United States and Spain with respect to Cuba and its people."

Replying to another contention of Neely's counsel, the opinion says that "when an American citizen commits a crime in a foreign country he cannot complain if required to submit to such modes of trial and to such punishment as the laws of that country may prescribe for its own people unless a different mode be provided for by treaty stipulations between that country and the United States."

It was also argued on behalf of Neely that as peace now exists in Cuba and has existed there since the Spanish forces evacuated the island, the occupancy and control of that island under the military authority of the United States is without warrant in the Constitution and is an unauthorized interference with the internal affairs of a friendly power, and that consequently the appellant should not be extradited for trial in the courts established under the orders issued by the military governor of the island. In support of this proposition it was said that the United States recognized the existence of the republic of Cuba and the war with Spain was carried on jointly by the allied forces of the United States and of that republic.

Replying to this point Justice Harlan said: "Apart from the view that it is not competent for the judiciary to make any declaration upon the question of the length of time during which Cuba may be rightfully occupied and controlled by the United States in order to effect its pacification—it being the function of the political branch of the government to determine when such occupation and control shall cease and therefore when the troops of the United States shall be withdrawn from Cuba—the contention that the United States recognized the existence of an established government known as the republic of Cuba, but is now using its military or executive power to displace or overthrow it, is without merit. The declaration by congress that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be free and independent, was not intended as a recognition of the existence of an organized government instituted by the people of that island in hostility to the government maintained by Spain. Nothing more was intended than to express the thought that the Cubans were entitled to employ to use the language of the president in his message of December 5, 1897—that measure of self control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasure of their country. . . .

"Both the legislative and executive branches concurred in not recognizing the existence of any such government as the republic of Cuba. It is true that the cooperation of the troops commanded by Cuban officers was accepted by the military authorities of the United States in its efforts to overthrow Spanish authority in Cuba. Yet from the beginning to the end of the war, the supreme authority in all military operations in Cuba and in Cuban waters against Spain was with the United States and the operations were not in any sense under the control or direction of the troops commanded by Cuban officers."

The final conclusion of the court was announced as follows: "We are of the opinion, for the reasons stated, that the act of June 6, 1900, is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States and that this case comes within the provisions of that act. The court below having found that there was probable cause to believe the appellant guilty of the offense charged, the order for his extradition was proper and no ground existed for his discharge on habeas corpus. The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed."

HURRICANE AT MAURITIUS.

Port Luis, Island of Mauritius, Jan. 14—A hurricane swept over this island Jan. 12 and during the storm a number of vessels were driven ashore. Among them the French steamer Iraouaddy, (from Marseilles Dec. 10 for Mauritius,) which had a hole stove in her bottom, and the British steamer Muttra, (from Calcutta Nov. 30 for Colombo and Mauritius.) The others were smaller craft. The damage to the island was not serious.

CROWE IN PUEBLO NOW

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 14.—Pueblo is abreast of the times by a Pat Crowe scare. Newspaper men and police are in pursuit of a rumor that Crowe was seen in a well known saloon here tonight.

KANSAS FOR M'KINLEY

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—The presidential electors met here today and cast the 10 electoral votes of the state for William McKinley.

W. A. Smith of McPherson was selected to carry the vote to Washington.

THE PATERSON CRIME

Trial of Jennie Bosschieter's Murderers Was Begun in the Passaic County Court.

New York, Jan. 14.—The trial of Walter T. McAllister, Andrew Campbell and William A. Death, three of the four men accused of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, a mill girl of Paterson, N. J., under circumstances revolting in their utter lack of humaneness, commenced today before Judge Dixon in the Passaic county court of oyer and terminer. George J. Kerr, the fourth man under indictment, was not in court today, as he had been granted a separate trial on the ground that he was not present when the fatal dose was administered to the girl.

Before the trial was begun it was expected that at least two days would be necessary to complete the jury, but Judge Dixon carried on the proceedings with such vigor that within one hour after the court was called to order he had empaneled his 12 jurors and heard the opening lines of the address of the prosecuting attorney. The remainder of the day saw four of the principal witnesses in the case questioned. Mrs. Nina Bosschieter, the mother of the unfortunate girl, was one, her daughter Susie another; Christopher Saale, the proprietor of the saloon where it is alleged the drug was administered to the girl, was the third, and Gus Schulthorpe, the hack driver of the midnight ride, was the last. Mother and daughter told of Jennie's life at home and at the mill. Schulthorpe, in his crude, unvarnished way, told to the minutest detail the story of the crime. He graphically described the taking of the almost unconscious girl from the saloon to his carriage, and of the ride to the country and the unspeakable crime committed on the dead, or almost dead, girl. He was the important witness of the day.

Apparently little beside the murder case was on the minds of Paterson people today and the little court house was surrounded all day by a great crowd of people trying to get in. A number of women were presen'.

DELGADO CAPTURED.

End of Organized Armed Resistance in Iloilo Province.

Washington, Jan. 14.—General MacArthur has telegraphed the war department as follows:

"Delgado, commandant in chief Iloilo province, Panay, surrendered January 11 to Brig. General Robert P. Hughes, with four officers, 21 men, and 41 rifles. His command was scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days; important, signifies end organized armed resistance Iloilo province, Panay."

The dispatch gave much satisfaction to the war department although the command surrendered is not a large one. It also was noted by the officials that the assurances were for the end of "organized resistance," indicating that there was considerable of the unorganized marauding still in progress.

TO GERMANY.

Baroness Von Ketteler Will Cross the Atlantic This Month.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A special to the Record from Detroit, Mich., says:

Baroness von Ketteler, formerly Miss Ledyard, widow of the late German minister to China, will sail for Germany the latter part of this month. She will not be accompanied by any member of her own family. Her health is now completely restored and she desires to visit her late husband's mother, who is 80 years old. Baroness von Ketteler has received several personal letters from the emperor of Germany and Count von Buelow expressing sympathy for her in her bereavement. The Emperor said he hoped soon to welcome the baroness to "her country." She may reside in Germany.

PROF. HOWARD RESIGNS.

Stanford University, Cala., Jan. 14.—The recent dismissal of Dr. Ross, professor of economics from the Stanford university, had a sequel today in the resignation of Prof. George E. Howard, head of the department of history. It will be recalled that during the Ross incident Prof. Howard took a strong stand in Ross' behalf, asserting that his dismissal was due to corporate influence. His expressions were allowed to pass unnoticed by the university management until today when President David Starr Jordan addressed a letter to Dr. Howard requesting a satisfactory apology for what he (Dr. Jordan) considered breach of courtesy and to give such assurance of his attitude towards the management of the university as would guarantee a proper harmonious relation in the future. Failing this, he was asked to tender his resignation to take effect at the end of the current year or sooner. Prof. Howard promptly answered that he would be unwilling to remain under the present management and asked that his resignation take effect at once. Prof. Howard is one of the oldest members of the Stanford faculty.

FILIPINOS AT GUAM.

Naval Forces to be Entrusted With Their Safe Keeping.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Root said today that all the Filipino insurgent leaders deported to Guan would be placed in the custody of the naval forces in control of that island, who would be responsible for their control and safe keeping. He said he had no idea of the number of such prisoners, but did not believe that it was large enough to necessitate any increase in the naval force for guard or any other duty in connection with their captivity.

SCOFIELD MINERS STRIKE.

Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Scofield, Utah, says that 500 coal miners went out on a strike today for increased wages. There is no intimation as to what the managers of the mines will do.

It was at Scofield that the disastrous explosion occured last May. This is the first mining strike in the history of Utah.

ALL THE NEWS

STATE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Leadville will have a home for Woodmen of the World and Women of Woodcraft.

City council and citizens of Leadville are endeavoring to solve the problem of the best plan for city lighting.

Man killed a few days ago by Policeman Kratke of Denver, found to have had a very unsavory record.

Charles McEroen, a Denver pioneer, died, leaving property worth $300,000.

Denver Mining exchange in new location shows increase in business and in membership.

Cripple Creek and Victor will get next meeting of Colorado Federation of Women's clubs.

Victor sends Belgian hare exhibits to Colorado Springs show.

Rev. L. E. McNair of Victor Presbyterian church has resigned to accept a call to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Clyde Gray, wanted in Teller county for crime committed at Divide, to be taken to Cripple Creek.

Commissioner Saunders elected chairman of Teller county board.

Pueblo Railway Trainmen send delegate to Denver to lobby for their interests.

William Hood and William Stenn, miners, killed at Newcastle.

Colorado and Southern train caught in snowslide at Alpine tunnel is relieved.

Cripple Creek board of health orders general vaccination.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Rocky Ford melon crop sold en bloc.

Fowler farmers find pork raising profitable.

Numerous letters from Colorado Republicans approve voters' club project.

Mrs. Heartz introduced bill for direct legislation.

Quarrel between Arapahoe sheriff and commissioners continues.

Florence electric road will be completed as rapidly as possible.

Republican representatives from Pueblo county unseated in favor of Democratic contestants.

Denver boys fined for flirting.

Four accidents in Victor yesterday.

Death of Mrs. Clarence MacLeod at Cripple Creek.

Union mill men at Florence quit work on account of dissatisfaction with December statements.

Rocky Mountain smelter resumes operations.

Zero weather and sleighing at Cripple Creek.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The famous "Dodge City Cowboy band," now of Pueblo, leaves for Salt Lake today and will be the official band of the cattlemen's convention to be held in the latter city next week.

Eduard Strauss, the noted musical director, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to personally direct the opening concert by his orchestra at the Broadway theater in Denver last night.

Coroner's jury which investigated the shooting of Bert Marynissen by Policeman Kratke in Denver Monday night, returned a verdict declaring that the shooting was not justifiable.

Alfred Packer, released from the penitentiary on parole, will spend the winter in Denver and in the spring will take up his old vocation of mining.

It is said that the new officers of the Denver chamber of commerce are arranging for a banquet at which Governor Roosevelt will be invited to be the guest of honor.

Rocky Mountain smelter at Florence is running smoothly.

Bad coal strike is feared in vicinity of Florence.

Railway engineer painfully injured in Pueblo. His name is Charles Schurt.

Pueblo wants a branch of the supreme court.

Cripple Creek school board will not open the public schools until January 28.

Good entertainment at the Gold Coin club in Victor.

Police department in Denver again arrests the Capital hill thug.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Committee on permanent organization of the Republican Club of Colorado has selected Hon. Simon Guggenheim as president and Hon. James F. Burns vice president; the committee also has recommended a set of by-laws for adoption.

The Republican Club of Colorado will hold its next meeting at the Windsor hotel, Denver, on February 2, and in the evening a complimentary banquet will be tendered to the Republican editors of the state.

O. J. Johnson, a ranchman living eighteen miles south of Denver, was accidentally killed by dropping a pistol which he was handling.

E. C. Boggs will succeed Moses Liverman as cashier of the Denver postoffice.

Many of the striking coal miners of the Lafayette district have started for the Scofield mines in Utah where they have been guaranteed work at $2.50 a day.

The famous Candlelight club of Denver will discuss restoration of capital punishment at its next meeting which occurs Thursday evening.

The house concurrent resolution looking toward an increase in number of employes was killed by vote of 15 to 10 after half hour's debate in the senate.

While fighting fire at the cyanide mill in Florence, Horace Young was killed by coming in contact with a live wire.

It is reported that W. F. Bailey, who for five years has been general passenger agent of the Colorado Midland, has resigned to accept a position which he regards as more advantageous.

The Denver Tramway company has decided to erect a central power plant at a cost of $250,000 to take the place of the four plants now in operation.

Oliver Scovill, William Tematt and Richard Griffith, all well known citizens of Telluride, were killed in separate accidents within a day.

(From Monday's Daily.)

F. W. Bond, one of the two men arrested in Denver Saturday night, has confessed that he and his companion are responsible for three of the holdups that have occurred in the capital during the past two months.

Eugene Wolf and party of three friends were thrown from an automomile in Cripple Creek yesterday by the breaking of an axle; no one was seriously injured.

An effort is being made by the big water consumers of Cripple Creek to secure lower water rates; an adjustment is probable.

The first application for a pardon was made to Governor Orman yesterday.

The new state land board holds its first meeting today.

About 500 delegates and others left Denver on the National Livestock association excursion to Salt Lake.

The Colorado presidential electors will meet today; it is said their votes will be cast for Mr. Bryan; there are 25 applications for the appointment as messenger to carry the votes to Washington.

Park Wilson, the famous catcher of the New York Giants, has purchased a half interest in the Pueblo franchise in the Western league and will play with the team this year.

Charles Davis Sharrer, the Colorado and Southern engineer who jumped to avoid a wreck Friday morning, died in Pueblo yesterday.

The January term of the supreme court of the state opens this morning at 10 o'clock and the court of appeals at 10:30; some important decisions are expected.

Coal miners of Fremont county held mass meeting at Rockvale and a sympathetic strike was ordered for the purpose of aiding the mines at Erie, Colo., and Gallup, N. M.; about 1,700 men are affected.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Rocky Mountain Paper company will succeed Denver Paper and Sulphite companies.

Cripple Creek and Victor unions unite in district trades assembly with 5,000 members.

Fremont county sympathetic coal strike begun.

One switchman killed and another severely injured near Walsenburg.

FOREIGN

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One death from bubonic plague is officially reported at Constantinople. Precautions are being taken and all arrivals are medically examined.

It is asserted that Li Hung Chang is recovering and has visited the German legation in Peking.

British loss in recent battle with Boers placed at twelve killed and thirty-three wounded.

Minister Hoshi resigns from Japanese cabinet, and becomes leader of new constitutional party.

Standard Oil company operations in Japan arouse the fears of Japanese capitalists. They considered advisability of combining to compete but action of this kind is not likely to be taken.

W. W. Astor gives £1,000 to Prince of Wales hospital fund.

Emperor William's cold confines him closely.

Dr. Leyds, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from The Hague, is organizing a band of agitators to proceed to Cape Town and endeavor to establish a corner in provisions.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mark Hanna discusses merchant shipping in the United States in the London Mail.

Great suffering in southwestern Russia by reason of heavy snows.

The liabilities of the sixteen London stock exchange firms which recently failed aggregate £2,000,000, in one case the figures reaching £900,000.

South African situation is not satisfactory to England. Boers seem to be equipped with better guns than was supposed.

The quinquinnial legislative election is proceeding at Kingston, Jamaica. The result thus far is against Joseph Chamberlain's desire to revert to crown government.

The mail from Demarara brings a report of large finds of diamonds in the interior of British Guinea. A company has been formed in England to work the claims.

The few rebels who were outside the town of Panama have been driven back to the bush by the Colombia government troops. There is no extensive revolutionary movement.

The obsequies of the Grand Duke Charles Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, who died January 5, occurred at Weimar yesterday; the ceremonies were attended by representatives of Emperor William, the foreign courts and numerous military and other deputations.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Great Britain's decadence as shown in recent military, diplomatic and industrial reverses, appears a favorite topic of discussion in London newspapers.

The great woolen and allied trades of England threaten to be revolutionized by an American machine which is now operating at Bradford.

James De Foe, last male descendant of the author of Robinson Crusoe, died during the past week, aged 80.

The opening speech of the chancellor Count von Buelow in the Prussian diet Tuesday, is regarded in Berlin as the leading political event of the week.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The joint note of the powers has been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners.

Prince Ching has protested to the court against the appointment, said to be contemplated, of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung as a plenipotentiary in place of Li Hung Chang.

Most of the envoys in Peking have received word from their governments that the negotiations must be conducted in Peking.

The Italian consul at Shang-hai in explaining the presence of Italian warships at San-wan bay says that they went there for target practice.

It is again reported at Shang-hai that the allies are preparing to enter the province of Shan-si.

A French force is reported to have defeated a body of Boxers west of Pao-ting-fu, killing a thousand.

It is officially reported that 400 fishermen are missing from Yokohoma and that they are supposed to have perished in a storm January 10, off the west coast.

The American hospital ship Maine has arrived at Southampton, England, with invalids from China.

Lord Kitchener reports that 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off; he also reports other skirmishes at different points with trifling British losses.

In a terrible blizzard in southern Russia 120 people were frozen to death; hundreds of passengers were stalled in railway trains for five days and suffered terribly for lack of food.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A protocol was signed at Peking with the idea of protesting against the abandonment of any clause in the joint note of the powers.

There is a famine in the province of Shen-si and it is said that 5,000 people are facing starvation.

Four deaths from bubonic plague have occurred on the steamer Highland Prince, which arrived in Shields harbor yesterday from the River Platte.

According to the Gaulois, M. Pichon, French minister to China, will shortly be recalled from Peking at his own request owing to ill health.

Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., bishop of London, died. He war born in 1843.

The French government was sustained in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 310 to 110, on M. Sembat's interpellation regarding the pope's alleged interference in the internal affairs of France.

The Italian steamer Leone has been lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore on the island of Corsica.

Ten persons were killed and many were injured as the result of an explosion in a hat factory at Denton, near Manchester, England.

King Oscar of Sweden has recovered his health and will resume the reins of government, January 21.

GENERAL

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The congressional committee investigating the charges of hazing at the West Point academy, arrived there and were met with military honors. The investigation will be resumed at 9 o'clock today.

Kansas City physicians will today begin a house to house canvass for the purpose of vaccinating everyone who cannot display a good scar.

Residents of Arkansas City, Kas., will atttempt to substantiate their claim to the waters of the Arkansas river, now diverted by Colorado Ditch companies.

Z. L. Wise of Hutchinson, Kas., a newly elected member of the Kansas legislature, died at Topeka. He had not been able to attend any sessions of the house.

Western League franchise held by Pueblo will probably go to Sioux City. The latter's has been sold to Minneapolis.

J. J. Hill denies that a combination of great railway systems is to be effected by himself, Morgan and Rockefeller.

Chicago has had storm of wind, snow and rain.

Burlington road has discovered plot to counterfeit its tickets at St. Joseph, Mo.

Railways fear snow blockade in Kansas.

Union Pacific and C. and N. W. railway consolidation about to be consummated, will give the Vanderbilts a trans-continental line.

Memphis will ignore protest of New Orleans Confederate Veterans against inviting President McKinley to reunion in Memphis next May.

Kansas supreme court will, on January 12, hear petition for release from jail of Mrs. Carrie Nation on habeas corpus writ.

Superintendent Sholes of Santa Fe telegraph service, says strike is all over and new men are better than the old.

Seattle business men raised $100,000 bonus to enable a local firm to build a battleship for the government.

Boxing match at Atlantic City likely to result fatally for Louis Majean. His opponent is in jail.

Deaths from Rochester fire now number twenty-nine.

Congressman Frank Clark of New Hampshire died at his home in Peterboro.

Bellevue hospital scandal in New York causes resignation of eight nurses.

At the end of the bowling today of the Interstate Bowling tournament, the Standards and Crescents, both of Chicago, were first and second respectively.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Body of Captain James Barbeu, nephew of President McKinley, killed in service in the orient, will be buried in Canton, Ohio, today.

Judge Henry E. Burnham nominated for United States senate by Republicans in New Hampshire.

Another liner Ethiopia in trouble in the Firth of Clyde.

Colonial Life Insurance company causes arrest of four persons charged with "graveyard" swindling.

Pat Crowe said to be in Vancouver, B. C.

Illinois will have no inaugural ball, Governor Yates having expressed the opinion that it would entail a large and useless expense.

Alaska movement out of Seattle is the largest that has ever been experienced in January.

Albert Conro, a pioneer contractor and retired millionaire, died at Milwaukee, aged 81.

Filipino representatives in Europe disagree.

Report that Jeffries-Ruhlin contest for February is off, is denied by the directors of the Saengerfest Athletic club of Cincinnati.

Rear Admiral Thomas Phelps died in New York after brief illness.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A water car attached to an engine engaged in ballasting the roadbed beyond Naples, Colo., eighteen miles from Santa Barbara, broke loose and was overturned. Two men were killed outright and several seriously injured.

The attorney general of Ohio has brought suit to test the validity of perpetual franchises.

Bradstreet reports that business is still of a between-season character in most lines but that a livening up of interest in several trades has been noted.

William L. Trenholm, comptroller of the treasury during Cleveland's first administration, is dead.

Under a writ of ejectment the rails of the Chicago and Southeastern railroad have been torn up and removed from a farm near Crawfordsville, Ind. All traffic, including government mail service, is effectually blocked.

The recently incorporated Pittsburg, Youngstown and Cleveland railroad company is said to be backed by the Steel trust and the Soft Coal trust, in opposition to Carnegie company.

Dun says throughout the country distribution of merchandise continues on good scale and collections are unusually prominent.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Joseph Yates Page, for the past six years clerk of the comptroller of the currency is dead.

Official reports from the Philippines show that a large number of native Filipinos have been convicted of murder and other crimes and sentenced to be hanged or to long terms of imprisonment.

The report that Sioux City is out of the Western baseball league is confirmed.

A pasenger train on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad ran into a landslide near Clifton, Ore.; the engineer was killed and fireman injured, but passengers escaped.

The Oregon legislature will convene today; the election of a senator to succeed Senator McBride will be the problem of the session, the fight turning on the opposition to ex-Senator Corbett.

Northern Pacific west-bound train on the Overland ran into a washout between Ellenburg and Yakima, Wash. The passengers escaped serious injuries although the cars were badly damaged.

The Northern Pacific Railway company has given the Amalgamated Copper company an option of all its timber lands in Montana. It is estimated that when this deal is completed the railroad company will receive $6,000,000 from the copper company.

George N. Tsolomiti has been appointed Grecian vice consul at Butte, Mont. This is the first time any vice consul has been named for that place.

General Grant, personally commanding scouts in the Philippines, reports that his district is now fairly pacified with the exception of the locality south of Buloc mountain.

Congressman Neville of Nebraska is critically ill in Washington.

Walter S. Rainey, circuit clerk of Davidson county, Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Governors of Kansas, Minnesota and Alabama wired in response to query from a Cincinnati paper yesterday that they would not allow the Jeffries-Ruhlin nor any other prize fights during their terms of office.

Utah legislature met and organized by election of A. J. Evans, president of the senate and Wm. Glassman, speaker of the house. First ballot for U. S. senator takes place January 22.

The business of the Denton Shoe Manufacturing company of Columbus, Ohio, was placed in the hands of a receiver, whose bond was fixed at $100,000. No schedule was filed.

At New York, Frank E. Keeney, defeated Arthur Townsend at billiards 300 to 252. The match was the first in the championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

William H. Alsop, one of the leading brick manufacturers of Chicago and for many years identified with the civic and business life of the city, is dead.

The directors of the Boston and Montana Mining company have declared a quarterly dividend of $5 a share and $5 extra.

Richard Yates was inaugurated governor of Illinois. The day was bright and clear and the city was thronged with visitors from all parts of the state.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America opened its thirty-fifth annual convention at Milwaukee.

The fourth annual convention of the National Building Trades Council began at Cincinnati and will continue during the week. There are 300 delegates present.

Wm. Neufeld, who murdered his mother's cousin, Mrs. Annie Kronman, in her apartments in West Thirty-fifth street, New York, August 7, 1899, was electrocuted in the state prison at Sing Sing.

An unknown negro is reported to have been lynched near Elko, S. C., for criminal assault on Mrs. Wilker Kair. Another negro has been arrested but it is not known whether he has been disposed of.

The Kid Broad-Dave Sullivan fight at the Auditorium in Louisville was declared a draw at the end of the 25th round.

Rev. Chas. Sheldon's salary raised to $1,800.

Insurgent General Delgado surrenders in Panay.

Coal miners at Scofield, Utah strike for higher wages.

George Monroe, of Chicago, got the decision over Caspar Leon of New York, in a 20 round bout at Whittington Park club at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Bat Masterson was referee.

WASHINGTON

(From Thursday's Daily.)

President McKinley is getting along well. He had no fever yesterday.

Important bills introduced in the senate.

Mr. Coudert's argument in the Puerto Rican case took up most of the day in the supreme court. Solicitor General Richards began presentation of government's side.

The house committee on banking and currency reported favorably the Broshus bill to extend the charters of national banks.

Senate receives resolution by Mr. Lodge asking for state correspondence relative to claims of Americans against Great Britain in regard to Fiji islands.

House discussed the rivers and harbors appropriation for fiscal year. Estimate of this appropriation places it at $42,000,000.

The condition of Congressman Neville of Nebraska, who is dangerously ill at Washington, was more favorable.

Orders are sent to Mobile relieving Captain C. W. King of duty on government work there. He will be tried for accepting bribes.

(From Friday's Daily.)

President McKinley directs Minister Conger to withdraw United States proposition for removal of negotiations from Peking.

Commander John W. Quackenbush, U. S. N., retired, died, aged 54 years.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The president continues to improve and he will probably be able to leave his bed early in the coming week.

The president has nominated William G. Wheeler of Wisconsin to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin.

Answers of the powers on the recent American-China proposition will not be made public.

House committee on public lands passes favorably on a bill to quiet title to certain real estate in the city of Salt Lake.

The senate committee on judiciary has authorized a favorable report upon Senator Hoar's bill for the punishment of train robbers. The bill provides a penalty of twenty years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, or both, for the offense.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The state department has been officially advised that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now under consideration at London with a view to returning a final answer to this government.

Invitations to the diplomatic dinner for next Wednesday evening have been recalled owing to the president's ill health.

It is rumored in Indianapolis that A. C. Harris of that city, now minister to Washington, will be the new attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet.

Senate: The day was devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Davis and no business of importance was transacted.

House—Day was devoted to debate on river and harbor bill, feature being speech by Mr. Catchings in defence of improvement of lower Mississippi river, by unanimous consent general debate was ordered closed at 2 o'clock Monday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The army re-organization bill will engage the senate during the first days of the present week, and it is generally understood that there will be extended discussion of various special features of the measure; legislative and judicial appropriation bills.

The house will give one or two days to the river and harbor bill which will undoubtedly pass without serious opposition.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Senate made no progress on army bill. House discussed rivers and harbors.

Senator Teller made speech against Eagan.

Supreme court decides in favor of extradition of embezzler Neely.

The president has signed the bill authorizing the placing of Congressman Boutelle of Maine, on the retired list of the navy with the rank of captain.

President McKinley continues to improve, though it is not expected he will be in his office or see any during this week. He is transacting a little business, but it is confined to urgent pardon cases and the signing of bills.

MINING.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining exchange was lighter than the day before, but prices, on the whole, maintained the advance which they had made, and some further ones were gained. Pointer, Sedan, Ernestine and minor Gaiena hill stocks furnished the features.

The Xerxes Gold Mining company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of a par value of one cent each. The property is located on Galena hill and the Scotch people are at the back of the company.

A marked improvement has been developed on the property of the Shannon company on Gold hill. The vein has widened out to six feet, at which point it carries $22 ore across the entire breast. Another 100 feet will be sunk at once.

A plant of machinery has been installed over the Kellum shaft on the Anna Belle claim of the Sedan company and sinking will be resumed at once for the 200-foot point.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local exchange was fairly heavy and many stocks were stronger. Kimberly advanced to 15¼, Zoe to 14¾, Missouri to 5½, Bob Lee to 6⅝, Shannon to 2⅝, and Elkton was stronger at $1.88. Sedan, however, went off to 12.

The property of the Little Bessie company has been leased to Messrs. Kinney and Duncan who will put down a new shaft to a depth of 200 feet at once.

The annual meeting of the Vindicator company was held in Denver yesterday and F. L. Sigel reelected president. Reports will be issued on the 25th inst.

The drifting in the Hart property is disclosing values as high as $40 in gold to the ton. The company intends to lease portions of the property now idle.

Messrs. J. McK. Ferriday and company have floated the Sherman Mining and Milling company, a San Juan, low grade proposition with large ore reserves.

The new vein in the Zoe property is fourteen feet wide, and the drift is still going for the other wall. Three feet of high grade ore is showing.

Lessee on Uncle Sam believes he has Pinnacle ore body.

Reported strike in Gold Dollar is development of shoot in third level.

Easter Bell company has cut Victor vein.

Examination of Portland workings by W. S. Bradley believed to mean that holdings are being looked for by English capital.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local exchange was not quite so heavy, but many stocks were advancing. Missouri, Beacon Hill-Ajax and Buckhorn made good advances, Elkton closed at $1.89, Zoe at 15¼ and Kimberly at 15. Pointer, Ernestine and Sedan were lower.

An important consolidation is about consummated involving the Beacon Hill-Ajax, Mutual, Morning Star and others on Beacon hill.

A 300-foot shaft will be sunk at once on the Beacon Hill-Ajax claim and the properties thoroughly developed.

A new flotation, involving Galena property, has just been made, known as the Leon Consolidated Gold Mining company, backed by Messrs. Marr and Middaugh and those who control the Sedan and Xerxes company.

The Jolly June company has installed larger drills on its Tecumseh claim and the shaft will soon attain the point where crosscutting is to begin.

Machinery has been installed over the shaft of the Raider claim of the C. K. and N. company and work will begin at a depth of 250 feet.

The Porter lease on the Lucky Girl mine is outputting ore of a smelting grade. The shaft is down 1,000 feet and the Rubie ore shoot has been encountered.

A new strike has been made on the Bull mountain which is very promising.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining exchange was a good one for a week of sessions. Prices were strong in many cases and weak in comparatively few. Great strength was manifested in Zoe, which was a heavy trader and closed at 15¾, seller 30.

The Buckhorn Gold Mining company has passed into the control of the Lenn & Mitchell company of this city and new officers and directors have been elected. The company will pursue an active policy.

A lease has been granted on the Margaret claim to D. H. Sutton, which will run for eighteen months with 20 per cent royalties. The lessee will employ ten cobbs a month in vigorous work to open up the ore in a promising vein.

It has transpired that a very extensive ore body has been opened in the Moonlight claim of the Missouri company, and that, although the grade is low, it can be cheaply and profitably mined.

The Pointer has been listed as a shipping mine. The application which the company presented to the exchange stated that over $10,000 worth of ore has been shipped in the last six months.

Lessee Kellum is maintaining regular shipments from the Sunshine property, the ore averaging between two and three ounces. No effort is being made to ship from the Sedan, and will not for some time.

A special to the Gazette from Washington says a proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill now pending in the senate committee provides that all Indian reservations shall be opened to prospectors and miners.

A contract for 250 feet of sinking on the shaft of the E. Porter Gold King has been let and work will commence Monday.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining stock exchange was in a very satisfactory condition, with a good demand for stocks and slightly stronger prices. Elkton sold at $1.89, and St. Thomas, Missouri, C. K. and N., Mint and many others were higher.

A suit has been filed in the district court

The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

REPUBLICAN UNITY AND ORGANIZATION.

IN ANOTHER column the Gazette publishes in full the by-laws recommended by the committee on permanent organization for adoption by the Republican Club of Colorado.

The spirit which they manifest is admirable.

They pledge every member to a loyal support of all party tickets but they wisely provide for such preliminary action on the part of the club as shall have the best possible effect in securing clean candidates and commendable campaign methods. They provide for thorough cooperation with all campaign committees and emphasize the supreme object of helping and not hurting the party cause.

The by-laws are well worth the careful reading of every citizen whatever his party affiliation may be.

The effort of every good citizen should be for the highest possible efficiency and integrity in all governmental affairs and where the origin of all officials is in party conventions the citizen should be interested in the methods and purposes of all political parties.

This club is founded upon the broad lines of good government, clean methods and high-toned party policies.

It would be well for the government of the state if all political parties would make an effort to be so controlled.

In such work as this there is no room for the silly twaddle being whispered around dark corners that there is an effort being made to create factional strife in the Republican party. Factional strife can only grow where bigoted personalities and selfish ambitions thrive.

What the loyal Republicans of Colorado want over and above everything else is party victory: the triumph of Republican principles.

The Gazette has no patience with factional party fights. It can always be counted upon to thoroughly discountenance them. The Gazette has no use for peanut politicians, either in or out of the Republican party, and it can always be counted upon to denounce them.

The Gazette will not now or at any other time support corrupt officials, corrupt party leaders or dishonorable campaign methods and to the extent of its ability it will oppose the political sneaks and cowards who timidly knock at every door of public or party favor but who never enter any abode of public or party conviction.

But as an exponent of Republican principles, the most consistent in its record of any newspaper in the state, the Gazette believes that every interest of the state would be better served by the triumph of the Republican party than by the mongrel government of the mixed breed of political mavericks which has held sway in the state house for the past four years, and, to accomplish that beneficent result, this paper will not allow any pride of opinion, or selfish purpose, or anything short of supporting dishonest candidates, or discreditable campaign methods, or corrupt leadership, none of which will it support under any circumstances, to divert it from its well defined and consistent policy.

We are in favor of all the Republican organizations which time and opportunity may produce in the state and if their purposes are to upbuild and not to destroy we will heartily support them.

The efforts now being made by the state committee to strengthen its organization are most commendable. They are doubly so when we consider that the next state campaign is two years off.

With this Republican state club reaching the voters in an entirely different way and more directly appealing to and interesting the rank and file of the party surely the prospects for Republican victory are bright indeed.

The enemy need take no consolation from the fact that there are two Republican organizations forming at the present time. "We divide to conquer" and in campaign times there will be but one purpose, and that to achieve party success.

SIMON GUGGENHEIM AND JAMES F. BURNS.

THE SELECTION of Simon Guggenheim as president and James F. Burns as vice president of the Republican club of Colorado is one which will meet with universal approval.

Mr. Guggenheim comes nearer having the real affection for the masses of the people of the state than any other man in it. His business career has been a series of complete triumphs. As an employer of labor he has always been just and generous. His instincts are manly and humane, his impulses generous, his heart big and his head level.

Mr. Guggenheim has large material interests in Colorado and naturally he wants Republican success. But Mr. Guggenheim would rather have a thousand defeats than resort to dishonorable methods to achieve success.

Mr. John G. Shields of this city who was temporary chairman of the club would not permit his name to be used for permanent president as his business engagements required his absence from the state and would not give him sufficient time to attend to the duties of the position.

Mr. James F. Burns, as every person knows, is one of the leading business men of Colorado Springs, and he is also one of the principal mining operators and among the largest employers of labor in the state. His selection as vice president will mean a great deal to the club in the way of vigorous and successful effort.

No better selections could have been made to carry into effect the principles of the club than those of Messrs. Guggenheim and Burns.

ALVA ADAMS' LETTER.

THE REPUTATION which ex-Governor Adams has among the people of the state will be heightened rather than changed by the letter he has sent announcing his withdrawal from the senatorial race, for the reason, as he says, that Colorado needs the patriotic and undivided services of her legislators, while a prolongation of the senatorial contest tends to the disturbance of public business and interference with much needed legislation.

It would be a source of satisfaction to believe that the withdrawal of Mr. Adams from the race would accomplish the object desired. But unfortunately it seems too probable that the candidacy of Alva Adams represented the least troublesome of the elements of the senatorial contest, and it was not by any means the one which was most opposed to the welfare of the state and its people.

There are few Fusionists who could write such a letter as this one, for there are few who would withdraw from such a contest for the reasons specified, and the unfortunate feature of the situation is that it is precisely the elements in Mr. Adams' character that make the people believe in his sincerity in this matter, which make the senatorial contest a hopeless one for him under present conditions. A great many of the people of this state believe that in some very important ways he was much the best candidate for that important position, and his withdrawal will not tend to strengthen confidence among its better elements in the present methods and organization of the fusion Democracy.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

THE PROMPT ACTION of the United States senate in passing the Burleigh apportionment bill removes from national politics one important question, as there is no probability that the president will do anything but sign the bill.

The bill as passed provides for a house of 386 members, an increase of 29 from the present number. No state is reduced in membership by the new bill, three states receive an increase of three each, three increase two each, and fourteen states add one each to their present representation.

In case of new states the representatives for these will be added to the number provided in the bill.

The number of votes in the next electoral college will be equal to the number of representatives plus the number of senators, or, if no new states are added, 476, of which it will require 239 to secure an election.

In the following tables are shown the present electoral vote and the electoral vote under the new law, the number for each state being two more than the number of representatives in congress:

McKinley States.	New.	Old.	Inc.
California,	10	9	1
Connecticut,	7	6	1
Delaware,	3	3	..
Illinois,	27	24	3
Indiana,	15	15	..
Iowa,	13	13	..
Kansas,	10	10	..
Maine,	6	6	..
Maryland,	8	8	..
Massachusetts,	16	15	1
Michigan,	14	14	..
Minnesota,	11	9	2
Nebraska,	8	8	..
New Hampshire,	4	4	..
New Jersey,	12	10	2
New York,	39	36	3
North Dakota,	4	3	1
Ohio,	23	23	..
Oregon,	4	4	..
Pennsylvania,	34	32	2
Rhode Island,	4	4	..
South Dakota,	4	4	..
Utah,	3	3	..
Vermont,	4	4	..
Washington,	5	4	1
West Virginia,	7	6	1
Wisconsin,	13	12	1
Wyoming,	3	3	..
Total,	311	292	19
Bryan States.	New.	Old.	Inc.
Alabama,	11	11	..
Arkansas,	9	8	1
Colorado,	5	4	1
Florida,	5	4	1
Georgia,	13	13	..
Idaho,	3	3	..
Kentucky,	13	13	..
Louisiana,	9	8	1
Mississippi,	10	9	1
Missouri,	18	17	1
Montana,	3	3	..
Nevada,	3	3	..
North Carolina,	12	11	1
South Carolina,	9	9	..
Tennessee,	12	12	..
Texas,	18	15	3
Virginia,	12	12	..
Total,	165	155	10

It will be noticed that the increase in the McKinley states is 19 while the increase in the Bryan states is 10. The percentage of increase for the two groups is almost the same, for the McKinley states being 6.5 per cent., and for the Bryan states 6.45 per cent. It does not appear therefore that any party can derive any superior satisfaction from the new condition of apportionment or that it alters the national political situation in any important way.

Sectionally the increase is evenly distributed: the west gets 5, the Center 6, the south 8 and the east 10.

The preponderance of the big states in national politics does not appear to be shaken. New York gains 3, and the 39 votes in the electoral college are more than were ever before cast by a single state. Pennsylvania gains two, Illinois three and New Jersey two. At the same time it should be remembered that the proportional increase in the larger states is less than in some small ones. Colorado's new representative increases her congressional representation 50 per cent., and her electoral vote 25 per cent., while New York with three additional electors only gains one-twelfth.

It is evident that the Burleigh bill is eminently fair and reasonable. No injustice has been done to any state, and no unfair advantage has been given to any party. The result seems to be accepted with general approval, and is in distinct contrast with the chorus of disapproval that would have resulted from the passage of the Hopkins bill as adopted by the house committee on census.

CUBAN SCHOOLS.

ONE OF THE most favorable indications of the Cuban capacity for free government is to be found in the very notable increase in the Cuban schools since the beginning of the American occupation. The Cubans seem to have taken to education very promptly and enthusiastically and to have made the most of the opportunities that have been extended to them.

It is to be hoped that the excellent beginning that has been made during the American occupation of the island will be continued when the Cubans are entrusted with the direction of their own affairs. Free schools are a very essential element to the permanence of a republic, and if the Cubans keep the schools open and preserve a high standard in them they will have taken a long step toward insuring the permanency of their new government.

The character of some of the elements opposed to American rule in the Philippines is well illustrated in the record of the crimes of some of the bandits who have recently been sentenced to death and imprisonment there. An effort will doubtless be made to have these murderers and thieves classed as patriots whose only crime consists in the desire to be let alone, but the evidence is too strong against them.

It would be unreasonable to class all the insurgent Filipinos with these, but there is plenty of good evidence to show that many of the leaders have only the vaguest notions of a civilized regard for life and property, and that it would be destructive of all the interests of the islands to leave matters in their control.

The prospect for a prompt settlement of the senatorial contest in this state is one that will cause general satisfaction. If we are to have a fusion senator, the sooner the matter is determined the better for the state's interests. There is enough to do in the assembly without wasting time in a senatorial deadlock.

Of course Theodore Roosevelt will observe the game laws, but it is safe to say that he won't let any deer bite

A BRITISH VIEW OF BRITISH DECADENCE.

ONE HARDLY KNOWS whether to laugh at, or be sorry for, those Englishmen who at the present time seem to be so profoundly impressed with their own shortcomings and forebodings of national decadence. It is probably true that the correspondents who pick out and emphasize everything that appears in any English newspaper along this line, exaggerate and misrepresent the true state of British feeling upon this subject, but there must be enough of the real thing back of it to warrant the assertion that the British view of the present and of the future is by no means a roseate one, and it is easy to find very good and substantial reasons for such a condition.

However, it is very easy to carry such forebodings to an extreme, and if the conditions in London are such as the correspondents represent them to be, that is what is being done at the present time. Because England cannot keep up at the head of the procession in competition with younger and more vigorous nations is not a reason for believing that the country is going to fall to pieces in the near future. England may not be able to remain the financial magnate of international affairs; she may not be able to claim to be the greatest military power on earth; she may be even obliged at no remote date to confess her inferiority to an actual or possible alliance of naval powers; she may be compelled to yield her commercial supremacy to younger rivals whose store of natural resources is larger than her own. But England, and the Great Britain that is England under another name, will continue to be a world power for many years to come, and her decadence, if it comes, will for many years be a comparative rather than an actual one.

There is one aspect of the present situation that is rather interesting. The subjects of Queen Victoria, whether they confess it to themselves or not, can hardly have failed to be impressed with the strenuous and successful energy displayed by the young German emperor as contrasted with the quiet and leisurely rule of their own beloved queen. To imagine the interchange of Emperor William and Queen Victoria between England and Germany, is to approach a realization of how much difference it would make if Germany did not have such an impetuous young Caesar, or if Great Britain had at the head of the empire a person, whether installed as hereditary ruler or elected as the choice of the people, who would personify the national spirit and aspirations and throw the force of a tremendous personality into the task of advancing and defending the national interests. And it will make a great deal of difference to Great Britain what sort of a person Queen Victoria's successor may be.

It is not unlikely that the closing years of Victoria's reign derive something of their spirit from the personality of the aged queen whose natural desire is to avoid international complications and to make her end one of quietude and peace.

If the signs of British decadence are numerous and unmistakable, it should not be forgotten that England has within herself a tremendous reserve of national energy and strength, and is possessed of immense stores of undeveloped and undiscovered resources. With a new king who was of the stamp of William of Germany, or with a re-organized government that would make the national spirit truly the effective guiding force in national affairs, Great Britain might again rise, as she has done before, to new triumphs.

PROSPECTING ON RESERVATIONS.

A VERY IMPORTANT announcement comes from Washington to the effect that an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill may give prospectors the right of entree upon Indian reservations. This important departure from the past policy of the government will arouse a great interest in the western states and territories, where there will be a very earnest desire that an arrangement of this kind may be made.

In the past no amount of effort on the part of the interior and war departments has been effective in keeping the prospectors out of the Indian reservations entirely, while it has frequently resulted that false stories of fabulous wealth have brought about a removal of Indians that was distinctly ill-advised and unnecessary.

The newer policy of the government is to treat the Indians more like reasonable and responsible human beings, instead of considering them alternately as friends and wards of the government. It is in accord with such sensible ideas to give all possible facilities for determining what is the real value and capability of the Indian land. The admission of prospectors to the reservations under such restrictions as the interior department is likely to establish will do no harm, and it is likely to result in very considerable good, both in the way of determining what is, and what is not, to be found within the limits of the reservation.

GAZETTE GAYETIES.

AT CAPETOWN.

Oh there's trouble for the Lion, for th' Boer is on his trail;
They're poundin' 'im most awful an' a-twistin' o' 'is tail;
They keep 'im movin' lively, for th' bullets come like hail,
An' Hertzog's gettin' mighty close to Capetown!

So it's: "Bring the warship's cannon for ye need them not upon the sea;
"Gather the blue jackets in the town today;
"We may need both man and gun
"Ere the setting of the sun,
"With Hertzog, fighting Hertzog, only fifty miles away!"

'E's climbed th' Raggeveld mountains an' 'e's keepin' out o' sight;
'E's playin' mighty cunnin' but 'e's spollin' for a fight;
An' no one knows for certain where 'e'll be tomorrow night,
But we know 'e's gettin' mighty close to Capetown!

So it's: "Get your land legs, sailors, and keep the shovel hard at work;
"Throw up stout intrenchments ere the close of day;
"For we're booked to have some fun
"And we'll need both mar and gun,
"With Hertzog, fighting Hertzog, on'y fifty miles away!"

There's Kritzinger at Richmond an' there's Botha to th' east;
At Magliesberg they're raidin'—three thousand strong, at least;
An' things are 'ot at Belfast, where they're shootin' man an' beast;
An' Hertzog's gettin' mighty close to Capetown!

So it's: "Look to gun and carriage well, and throw the dirt up lively, lads;
"Get ashore, blue jackets, with your guns today;
"There's no need for all at sea,
"But the town has need for ye,
"With Hertzog, fighting Hertzog, only fifty miles away!"

AS TO SILENCE.

"Ise observed," remarked Uncle Ephe, "dat de man who say de least berry often gits de reputation foh knowin' de mos'."

WHICH?

"When a girl asks a man to sit out a dance with her," said Joblots, "it is usually either because he's a poor dancer or she's in love with him—and it keeps a fellow guessing which it is."

IN THE FAR WEST.

"What became of that fine-looking young fellow who was around here the other day?" asked the stranger.

"Dead," replied Rattlesnake Pete.

"Is that so! And he looked so strong! What was the trouble?"

"Wall, stranger, most o' th' boys on th' coroner's jury were fer callin' it suicide, but we finally agreed to call it accidental shootin'."

"How did it happen?"

"He opened a jack-pot on a pair o' deuces last night."

The Australian Commonwealth as a World Power.

The influence of the new federation will, from the first, inevitably be great, although it will not at first be pronounced. It will be seen in all that takes place in the South Pacific, and it may ere long make itself felt even farther from home. The new commonwealth, it will be found, will not be too modest in suggestions in any matter that affects its own interests, and its ideas on the subject of its interests will expand. The result will be inevitable before many years of the twentieth century have passed,—England must find a way of taking into formal and administrative partnership the people already one with her in the partnership sentiment and interests.

It is in this way that the Commonwealth of Australia is most certainly destined to become a world influence in the early future. Through her, and probably through her alone, can the knotty problem of a British imperial federation be solved; because between her and England, alone of her possessions of the first magnitude, there exist a full confidence and a perfect understanding. How such a system will be worked out, by what steps it will be reached and the difficulties in its way overcome, it would be rash to prophesy as yet. Two things, however, may be regarded as morally certain even now with respect to it: when accomplished, it will open up a new career to the British people and that career is likely to be of no little service to civilization and humanity.—(From "The Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources and Outlook," by Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION.

The New Century.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

We begin a new century every day and never think of it, but once in a hundred years those living at the time make much of the fact that the earth has completed a particular century whose number is expressed in even hundreds, reckoning from a date in the remote past which is not so definitely settled as to be beyond controversy, and the habit has become fixed, if that can be called a habit which no one can do but once and multitudes can never do at all. That we reckon and celebrate by cycles of 100, instead of 144, 49, or some other number of years, is doubtless due to the invention of the Arabic system of numerical notation, which makes 10 and its multiples the most convenient divisors of time. The year is as natural a division of time as the day, for both are based on natural phenomena, while the century is a purely arbitrary cycle whose close we celebrate from convention, and because there are always uneasy souls who must celebrate something. The beginning of the New Year is a joyous occasion. We can be exhilarated for a few hours by the idea that we shall really keep the good resolutions which we have made, and when our friends wish us a "Happy New Year" we can cheerily respond with the wish for "many returns," and all in good faith, not doubting that we at least shall all be together again a year hence; but no one, since the days of Methusaleh would think of wishing his friends a "happy new century."

Roughly, and not very accurately, we are accustomed to think of certain characteristics as attaching to each century of the past, and it is natural that, standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century, we should seek to peer into the darkness of the inclosure before us, and which we must enter whether we will or no, to ascertain what our footing and environment will be, and whether, upon the whole, it is to be a comfortable century. We see little, and it may be as well that we cannot see. The pessimist is very sure that we should not like what is before us if we could see it. Lowell—not usually pessimistic—gives a gloomy touch to things, both past and future, when he says:

"No mortal ever dreams
That the scant isthmus he encamps upon
Between two oceans, one, the Stormy, passed,
And one, the Peaceful, yet to venture on,
Has been the future whereto prophets yearned
For the fulfillment of earth's cheated hope,
Shall be that past which nerveless poets moan
As the lost opportunity of song."

But there is nothing in history to justify gloomy views of the future. On the contrary, the story of the race is of constant uprising through strenuous endeavor to better things. There is no period of the past to which any man who knows the past would willingly be set back. It is not likely that there will be any period in the future which will not bring to those who live in that day more comfort than we now enjoy. Each age has contributed something to the improvement of human existence, and there is no doubt that the contribution of the twentieth century will be as valuable as that of any which has passed. Just now society is moving by the employment of force for commercial ends. This does not seem good, and yet it is certain to increase the aggregate of human comfort. But the marked feature of the age, after all, is the increasing power of the moral sentiment which opposes the employment of force for such purposes. This sentiment is not yet strong enough to control, but it is stronger every day than it was the day before, and, so far as we can see, will in the end prevail. In earlier ages there was scarcely a token of this sentiment. Its growth through the past hundred years has been the most noticeable and the least noticed of social phenomena. It may be that the twentieth century is destined to behold the triumph of Peace. Or it may be some other century.

Monkeys and Their Language.

(Chicago News.)

After living in the African wilds long enough to attain a practical knowledge of the subject, R. L. Garner has prepared a book on "Apes and Monkeys. Their Life and Language," which is interesting to many scientists and to the general public as well, particularly in relation to the words which Mr. Garner says he has discovered in use among the higher apes, including the chimpanzees and gorillas. Though he evidently reserves the fullness of his discoveries for a more technical treatise than this, he still leaves enough told to make his readers wish there could have been more. The highest of his triumphs, as he recounts them lie in teaching a young chimpanzee to speak a word or two in a European tongue.

The most important word among these cousins of man is found to relate to food as the one thing needful to sustain life. It is made with the short sound of "u," Mr. Garner says, though he fails to make it clear whether it is the English or continental "u" he has in mind, followed by a heavy "h" sound, presumably like the "h" in "hue." The word for calling is the long "u," he avers, ending with the "w" sound. If he means the German "u," the result is practically that of the English long "oo" vowel. A long "u" sound ending with an "a" breathing serves for the expression of friendship and is made much softer than the others. It is curious to observe that, while the calling sound is seldom repeated, that for food is not used singly, but with much repetition—the reverse would have been expected.

Mr. Garner notes an expression which he believes answers to the idea of "good," or, in certain applications, to "thank you." He does not give its detailed sounds, but says it is complicated. A word of warning is made up of a sound like short "e," ending with the "h" sound. When the chimpanzee wishes to say that something is coming which he does not understand, yet is not afraid of, he uses what the writer calls the "breathing" sound, and when fear mingles with unaccustomedness the "aspirate" sound. There is, also, a difference in manner in voicing the two words such as seems wholly natural to man, who would make a similar difference in using phrases like "beware!" or "look out!"

Other distinct words which the explorer thinks he has differentiated and learned the significance of imply such notions as cold or discomfort, drink or thirst, illness or pain and dead or death. In addition there are at least twelve other articulations which have been made out, but their exact meanings are not yet cleared up satisfactorily. Nothing is said here concerning gestures, though it is perfectly well known that the less advanced sorts of mankind cannot make themselves understood by their fellows without gestures, some African tribes finding full converse impossible in the dark, where movements of the hands and the features cannot be made out.

It was a chimpanzee hardly a year old that Mr. Garner used in his attempts to instruct in human speech. The one word he came nearest master-ing was the native Nkami word for mother, or "nkgwe." He had a certain success also with the French "feu," or "fire," and the German "wie," or "how." Here there seems to have been no attempt made to suit the word to the little beast's vocal organs, as their possibilities had been already ascertained.

Dissent That Dissented.

(Hartford Post.)

In Mr. Pudd'nhead Wilson's calendar may be found this entry: "None of us can have as many virtues as the fountain pen, or half its cussedness; but we can try." Into a speech which had many first-class features and which was delivered before the City club of New York Friday night Mark Twain, as it seems to us, injected a dash of political cussedness. He didn't vote for Bryan, he said, because somebody had told him that Bryan was all askew on the money question. And then this: "I knew enough about the Philippines to have a strong aversion to sending our bright boys out there to fight with a disgraced musket under a polluted flag. So I didn't vote for the other fellow."

Later Mr. Toastmaster Peckham called on St. Clair McKelway to speak. Mr. McKelway is a Democrat and is editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. He hadn't expected to say a word, but he had ideas, inspiration and intensity. From Mark Twain's allusion to the president and the flag Mr. McKelway hurried to dissent. "Candidly and absolutely," he declared, "I protest against his estimate of the able and dignified soldier and statesman who is the president of these United States, and I believe that our gallant army is fighting behind no dishonored muskets and under no polluted, but under a glorious flag, in the extension of civilization, order, education and obedience to law on the other side of the seas." The McKelway dissent from the Twain attack cut 'cross lots to the hearts and convictions of the audience. The accounts state that the enthusiasm with which Mr. McKelway's reply was received was pronounced and that the listeners stood up and in cheering had no mercy on their lungs. Few men have saner and sounder views on most topics than Mark Twain, but his estimate of some aspects of current national questions is replete with certain characteristics of the fountain pen. The McKelway view of the matter in question is infinitely better and juster than the Twain view, and the editor's protest against the author's protest against the Philippine programme will command popular approval of a warm brand.

The Unrewarded Braves.

(Salt Lake Tribune.)

The Atlanta Constitution publishes this:

"Justice to Lieut. Hobson should not be delayed. His act was one of the most thrilling of the war, and illustrates the heroism by which the mass of the navy was controlled. That the work was not as effective in result as expected in no way militated against the daring of the undertaking.

"Simple justice demands that the case of Lieut. Hobson should be taken up."

Commenting on the foregoing the New York Sun is furious because Hobson Clark of the "Oregon," Victor Blue and the captains of the Sandiago fleet have had no recognition or promotions simply because, as the Sun avers, the friends of Admiral Schley in congress have stood in the way and prevented the promotions and honors which were due to the commanders in that marvelous fight off Santiago. The Sun believes in Rear-Admiral Sampson; it does not believe in Schley. But no matter about those two. It is a shame that every time deserved honor is sought to be given to the other officers of that fleet, the old Sampson-Schley controversy is interposed, and the brave men get nothing. Certainly if any man ever on one occasion earned an admiral's title it was Clark of the "Oregon." There were other just as good fighters there as he, probably, but the condition of his ship showed that he every day and every minute was thinking that possibly that fleet might appear, and that the utmost the "Oregon" was capable of doing would be required of her. So when the crisis came the "Oregon" ran by the "Texas," ran by the "Indiana," ran by the "Iowa," overhauled and kept beside the "Brooklyn" and fired the final shot that drove the last of the Spanish fleet ashore. The best speed that Evans of the "Iowa" could get was ten knots an hour. The "Oregon" outran the speed of her trial trip, and it was after she had made the voyage through the straits of Magellan and without being docked had taken her place in the line and rose and fell on the billows for thirty-six days, and then came in at the close a moving terror of the sea. The chances are that except for that ship two, at least, of the Spanish ships would have gotten away. It was the "Oregon" really that decided the fight, and when it came to racing toward battle, her 16½ knots an hour were plenty to keep up with the "Brooklyn's" 22.

Westward, But More Slowly.

(Springfield Republican.)

The center of population in the United States has moved westward during the past 10 years about 14 miles and southward about three miles. It was located in 1890 very nearly the town of Westport, in southeastern Indiana. It is now found to be about seven miles southeast of Columbus, in the same state and same section of the state.

This is the smallest distance traveled by the center-point, in 10-year periods, since the first census of 1790. The journey of this interesting little star, as it stands on the census map, tells a whole story in itself of the general movement and distribution of the nation's population in the 110 years which have followed the first enumeration:

Year.	Approximate Location. (Miles.)	Decade's Distance Westward.
1790	23 miles east of Baltimore	..
1800	18 miles west of Baltimore	41
1810	40 miles northwest by west of Washington	36
1820	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va	50
1830	19 miles southwest of Moorfield, West Virginia	39
1840	16 miles south of Clarksburg, West Virginia	55
1850	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	55
1860	20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.	81
1870	48 miles northeast of Cincinnati	42
1880	8 miles southwest of Cincinnati	58
1890	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48
1900	7 miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana	14

The exceptionally long distance traveled in the 10 years from 1850 to 1860 was due to the rush of people to the California gold fields; for in finding the gravity center of population 12 individuals in San Francisco would exert as much pressure on the pivotal point of that period as 40 individuals in Boston. As the population center is still far east of the geographical center, it follows that a smaller growth in the far west will weigh equally with a larger growth in the Atlantic states in determining the center of today.

Hence the present comparatively small movement of the point westward since 1890 tells of an even larger eastern growth of population than might appear. This arrest of the more decided tendency of population westward in preceding decades is one of the most important and significant facts brought out in the present enumeration. The older section of the country has been, for the first time since 1790, it may be said, outdoing the younger in population growth. It has been a period of manufacturing, rather than of agricultural development and prosperity.

The persistence with which the population center clings to the parallel of 39 degrees north latitude is worthy of remark. Its extreme northern location was in 1790, when it stood some 16 minutes above the parallel and it is now about 9½ minutes above. It went south of this parallel by a trifle in 1880 and again in 1850, but has otherwise moved within the extreme of 16 minutes north. The people of the United States are obviously not of those who seek a warm clime in which to live and work.

PRESS COMMENT ON NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

There are not a few people in various sections of the country, not directly interested in the work of irrigation, who recognize that every reclaimed acre of land means a stimulus to business, and an eventual benefit to the country—means more crops, increased population, advanced civilization, new needs, and consequently a greater volume of business. What congress has to guard against is schemes to benefit mere private enterprises at public expense. A project so guarded will be beneficent, and the people of every section of the country can consistently approve it.—(Springfield (Ill.) Register.

Capt. H. M. Chittenden, of the engineer corps, who has made a careful study of the subject, asserts that there are in this country 75,000,000 acres of arid land which can be reclaimed. This is a territory somewhat larger than New England and New York together. Considering the great fertility of irrigated lands it will readily be seen that this reclaimed territory would support millions of people, and be a vast addition to the national wealth and resources.—(Boston Herald.

The day is certainly coming when the public will realize the importance of further developing our land resources. Although the irrigation problem is an old one in many localities, it is comparatively new to the country as a whole. These lands once reclaimed and provided with an adequate supply of water would become among the most fruitful and valuable in the country.—(Sioux City (Ia.) Times.

The Personality of Henry Villard.

It is always fine to see a nature capable of large things that is not enchained in the meshes of the trivial. Mr. Villard had large ideas, and great courage in their execution. He was willing to take the responsibility of leading other men to invest in schemes which, however splendid, might have their chapters of disaster before the page of final success should be written. It was characteristic of him that in the war period he should have been profoundly interested in that vast struggle, and should have laid the foundations of his fortune in his unhesitating faith in the ultimate success of the Union cause and in the ability of the United States government to redeem its obligations. It was equally characteristic that after the war he should have thrown himself into what was then undoubtedly the greatest work the country had before it—namely the development of the northwest. Finally, nothing could better have exhibited Mr. Villard's versatility and breadth of mind than his subsequent appreciation of the great part that electricity was to play in the development of the country, and his association with the vast enterprises of invention and commerce that are brought to mind by the name of Edison.

We shall perhaps never know much about the full extent of Mr. Villard's beneficence. He helped an almost countless number of good causes in this country, and it was always his peculiar pleasure to confer benefits upon that part of Germany whence he came. Moreover, his gifts were conferred with appreciation of what in modern experience is deemed true charity.—(From "The Career of Henry Villard," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

The Secret of Mark Twain's Success.

Mark Twain's literary hold on the world is so innocent of all tradition and logic that the challenge to explain the situation is an irresistible one to those who talk about him or write about him, though it does not particularly worry people when they read him. The gentlemen who have made a study of such matters have said his literary style is naught; that his stories are ill-constructed, according to the esthetic standards; that his travel sketches are inconsequential and scrappy; that his historical novels do not create the atmosphere of their time, and so forth,—yet these same gentlemen do not deny that he is a great writer nor do they pretend to withstand his fascination. Indeed, Mark Twain is curiously fortunate in his ability to hold the attention of the men who make books and writing their business, as well as men who have no interest whatever in books or reading except when the interest is compelled by such an irresistible person as Mr. Clemens. This cannot be for the mere reason of Mark Twain's humor, although such inimitable humor is a platform on which very varied types and grades of intellect may meet congenially. It must be because the keynote of everything Mr. Clemens writes is his enmity to sham, hypocrisy, and pretense—a note vibrating the fibers of manliness in every reader—and because, whether he is a good novel-writer or not, he is a born story-teller, with the highest art of the typical American raconteur, with all his intuitive and acquired mastery of climaxes, and his audacity. It is his distinction that he is so thoroughly the American. There is no meridian of his country that he does not know, whose people he does not understand, whose life he has not lived. He comes to his subject, be it a European cathedral or a village schoolboy, or an absurd sentimentality, with the cool, healthy, vigorous bearing of a man born and bred in the atmosphere of work and fact, where trifling or falsehood means disaster. It has been remarked more than once how suggestive of the American eagle are Mr. Clemens' bearing, his piercing eye, and falcon profile.—(From "A Sketch of Mark Twain," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

The Massing of Population is Ruinous.

The crowded sections of the more populous sections of large cities we have been accustomed to view with a measure of horror. The density of population in London, Paris, Berlin and other cities of the old world, is described in many voluminous treatises respecting the problems they present. But it is becoming apparent that we are in danger of like conditions in our American centers. I have just seen a chart showing that in New York there is an average of nearly nineteen persons to a dwelling. In Hoboken, the average is between twelve and thirteen; in Fall River, from eleven to twelve; in Jersey City, Chicago, and Boston, between eight and nine. This chart represents the census ten years ago, and, when one takes into consideration the number of dwellings in which only two or three persons live, the average is much larger and more serious. The problem has become almost universal, for at the same time, (thanks to modern improvement and rapid transit,) more fortunate families are gravitating to the suburbs. The others, of course, less fortunate, have to remain in the crowded and ever crowding sections. Manhattan's present average of dwellers to a dwelling is estimated to be twenty-three persons, which is simply ruinous from the standpoint of good health or of sound morals.—(Ballington Booth, in January "Success."

Criminal Cases Set In the District Court

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Both divisions of the district court convened yesterday for the January term.

Judges Cunningham and Seeds, the new occupants of the district bench for the Fourth district, began their duties with their new relation to the attorneys of the district and everything proceeded smoothly and pleasantly. Judge Seeds is to be the presiding judge in division 1 for the January term, this division having jurisdiction over the criminal business that is before the court. The civil docket will be tried in division 2 under Judge Cunningham.

E. L. Preston and A. D. Williams were appointed official court stenographers. Mr. Preston will work in division 1 and Mr. Williams in division 2 this term. Wallace Peck was appointed bailiff. He will be in division 1, deputy sheriff officiating in No. 1.

The work of the day in the first division consisted in the arraigning of prisoners and in setting dates for their trials.

In the case of People vs. DeYoung, wherein the defenadant is charged with burglary alleged to have been committed at the hardware store of Rudolph Heyse on November 1 last, defendant entered a plea of not guilty and his trial was set for 10 o'clock January 18.

The case of the People vs. Thomas Stewart, alias Thomas Matthews, defendant being charged with attempted rape upon one Margaret Niesley, is set for January 18.

People vs. Charles alias "Bo" Denny, resulting from the burglarizing of the residence of L. E. Sherman on November 13, will be tried January 19.

People vs. Grace Bennett, defendant being charged with receiving stolen property from one Stilwell, will be heard on the 19th. The case is one of those resulting from the recent robbery of the Wells-Fargo Express company and the Santa Fe railway city office in Colorado Springs.

Three counts against William Myers and Charles F. Stilwell, charging larceny, will come up for trial January 26. Defendants are charged with having robbed the Wells-Fargo and Santa Fe local offices. They were in the employ of the Wells-Fargo people.

M. E. Biggs, charged with larceny as bailee, will be tried January 26.

People vs. F. C. Morse, charged with embezzlement, will be set later.

Chester P. Bentley, charged with fraudulent issue of stock, will be tried January 25.

The case of People vs. James Gobb, alias Gus Anderson, charged with stealing horses belonging to William Clark, will come up January 22.

Attempted Burglary Sunday Afternoon

An attempt was made last Sunday afternoon to rob the jewelry store of W. H. Wyman on South Tejon street and had it not been for an accident there is no telling how many dollars worth of valuable goods might have been taken. The attempt to rob the store was made about half past five and the only thing missing is a clock which was taken from the rear portion of the store.

There is a large amount of jewelry of different kinds on the work table near the window, in the back part of the store, and one pane of window glass was only held in place by four tacks. These were removed and the glass was taken out and placed on the ground in such a manner that it leaned against the side of the building directly under the window.

The thieves, or rather one of them, then reached his hand inside of the store with the purpose of taking anything that he could get. In reaching over he struck the pane of glass with his foot and it broke with a crash, which frightened the would-be robbers away. A gentleman in the tailor shop over the store heard the noise and looked out of the window in time to see two persons running down the alley. He did not get a good view of them and can not give a description of either. The only booty secured was one clock which is not of great value. The police are working on the case but as yet have made no arrests.

A KILLING AT WOODLAND PARK

Ranchman Shot His Partner and Claims a Mistake.

TANSDELL IS THE VICTIM

William Rogers Fired the Fatal Shot —Is Held for an Investigation.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Under Sheriff Fitts received a telegram late last evening from Woodland Park announcing that there had been a murder at that place. It asked him to come and arrest the murderer and bring the coroner.

Woodland Park is right on the county line and Mr. Fitts thought it a Teller county case. Later he was able to learn that it was in El Paso county. He left on the Midland last night with a deputy coroner, as Mr. Law is sick.

Particulars of the killing were received at a late hour. William Rogers, a ranchman and prospector, killed his partner, named Tansdell. The killing occurred about four and a half miles from the town of Woodland Park about 5 o'clock.

It seems that Rogers went running down to a mill not far from his place and in a very excited condition told of the killing. He said that he heard some howling out near a woodpile and fired in that direction, thinking it a coyote.

The mill men went to the cabin and found the body of Tansdell. Rogers is being held for an investigation of the killing as his story needs considerable explaining.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE A CONTRACT TO CONSIDER

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The county cimmissioners will take up, upon their return to the city tomorrow or Thursday, the question of awarding a contract for the completion of some abstract work that has been under way for several months, heretofore without any specific contract.

The board of county commissioners which went out of existence when the term of Mr. Sinton expired, passed a resolution to the effect that the contract for the performance of this work should be let to Charles P. Quinlan for the sum of $2,500. Quinlan has been engaged in the work for some time with one or two others, though there was no contract for the whole job in the hands of anyone.

The board that expired with the term of Mr. Sinton passed the resolution referred to, by Mr. Sinton asking Mr. Doran if the resolution was all right, and by his signing it upon the statement of Mr. Doran that such was the case. Mr. Quinlan was present and was pushing the resolution to the board as rapidly as possible in order that it might be signed by Mr. Sinton before the expiration of his term of office. Mr. Sinton signed the paper when he had yet but 30 seconds to act as county commissioner.

There was no objection to the proceeding on the part of Mr. Greenway, the Republican member, because he wished to be recorded as voting for the resolution in order that at a subsequent meeting of the board, he might be qualified to move a reconsideration of the resolution. It is expected that at the meeting of the board which will be held upon the return to the city, a motion to reconsider will be made by Mr. Greenway and the chances are regarded as favorable for the passage of the motion and the awarding of the contract to some other person, there being before the board at the present time, now and for some time past, a proposition on the part of a well known abstract office expert to perform the work called for by the proposed contract for $500 less money than it was the purpose of the old board to pay Mr. Quinlan for the same.

The work in question is the completing of a list of El Paso county property that will show who was the last owner of each and every parcel of ground in the county according to the abstracts. There has been for a long time in the past an enormous amount of inconvenience and needless expense in the conduct of the work of the assessor's office, because of the lack of such a list of properties as it is proposed to make. The property in the vicinity of Woodland Park and Palmer Lake is in particularly bad shape so far as the assessor's records are concerned and this of course through no fault of the assessor.

The completion of the list which is to be made under the contract referred to will probably require a year's time. Mr. Quinlan planned to employ assistance on the job and put it through in good shape, but there seems to be considerable doubt just a present as to whether he or another will secure the contract.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

BASEBALL SUGGESTION—"Park" Wilson, the famous catcher of the New York team, has bought a half interest in the Pueblo team for the coming year and proposes to put it in the Western association as a winner. It has been suggested that if it can possibly be done some of the games be scheduled for Colorado Springs. Our people have had so many exhibition games that they will not patronize them any more, but with schedule games undoubtedly there would be money in it. Wilson began his ball career with a Colorado Springs team eleven years ago.

REVIVAL SERVICES—Revival services are being held at the First Baptist church all of this week excepting Saturday. Rev. Joshua Gravitt, formerly of the Moody school, is assisting the pastor. There is Bible study at 2:30 every afternoon and sermon in the evening at 7:30. The subject this afternoon is "Revivals, Ancient and Modern." This evening the subject is "The Conversion of Cornelius." Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a children's meeting and Thursday evening at 7:30 a Christian Endeavor meeting.

A RUMOR—There was a rumor going the rounds that Anthony Sneve, general freight agent, and W. H. Bailey, general passenger agent of the Midland road had tendered their resignations yesterday. It is not confirmed but is a thing that is anticipated considering the changes that have recently been made.

A ROW—A conjugal row in the middle of South Weber street late last Sunday evening among the colored people attracted considerable attention, and the lively fight of the lady in the case, pursued by the "villain," ended the show. There were no razzers visible.

PURCHASED HOUSE—Mr. C. B. Ferrin on Saturday purchased the house built by Mr. Saunders some years ago on Willamette avenue, near Weber street. The price was in the neighborhood of $11,000. He will occupy it as a residence.

COLORADO CITY.

John White has gone to Pueblo for a short stay.

Chief of Police George Birdsall spent a few days of last week in Denver.

Mr. James Furchee, who drives one of Sherman's coal wagons, is quite ill with pneumonia at his home.

Paul McIntosh, who has been sick with the grippe for the past week, is able to be out once more.

Miss Zonett Shipler has moved to Colorado Springs and will make her home there in the future.

Mr. John R. Watt, the city attorney, has returned from Denver, where he has been on a business trip.

Mr. W. J. Stronsider has moved into his new house on Monroe street between Third and Fourth. This new residence is a modern house and is a great addition to the city.

A new safe has been put in Sherman's store in place of the one that was blown open some time ago. It is the latest model and was made by Hall's Safe and Lock company of Cincinnati, and Mr. Sherman is breathing easy once more.

The Millmen's union No. 1 met Saturday night to discuss the labor situation at the mills in this city. The meeting was secret and just what attitude was taken could not be learned yesterday, although it is thought by those who are well acquainted with the feeling which the men have against their employers that some decided action was taken. The principal grievance that the men have is the raise in wages, as it is called. The men are obliged to work 10 hours instead of eight and get $2 instead of $1.80, this being 10 cents an hour for the extra two hours. A number of men have been discharged lately and this is another bone that the men have to pick with the management of the mill.

A GRATIFYING MARKET EXISTS

It Is Not Booming, But There Is a Healthy Demand for Stocks Which Promises Higher Prices--Gossip of the Exchange.

The market yesterday was in a very satisfactory condition, and stocks, while they were by no means booming, showed a more general healthy tone than has been exhibited since the beginning of the advance on the second of January. In the past two weeks the tendency has been to over-rapid gains which are always inevitably followed by reactions. These reactions have now been nearly all undergone, and the market is now in a condition which bids fair to improve steadily as time goes on—punctuated by dull days, probably, but also by lively ones, and present prices, which are in many cases unwarrantably low, will enjoy a reasonable advance.

The trading yesterday was marked by many interesting features. Pointer and Mint were objects of considerable comment on the floor and in the galleries, due to the rumor that the Mint ground would be enriched by a good amount of the ore shoot recently opened in the Pointer, but the actions of the latter stock, especially in the afternoon when it scored a slight advance to 16⅜, instead of falling off, indicated that all Mint's good fortune would not come at the expense of Pointer. Mint, however, was the strongest which it has yet been, selling at 20.

Sedan seems to have settled down to a price more consistent with the showing on the property, and yesterday closed at 13¼, and Ernestine sold at 3¾. Galena hill stocks were less in evidence than they had been, and C. C. and M. suffered a serious reaction and again sold lower at 9¼. Some worthless leases were recently cancelled on the company's property. Alert sold at 10 cents. This stock still remains low, but it may be possible that at 10 cents it was higher than it had any right to be, and trading has reduced it to a more likely level. Elkton and Portland were strong and Isabella sold up to 70. C. K. and N. and Shannon were strong, due to favorable developments at the property. St. Thomas went to 9 under good trading and Zoe closed at 16.

The market, taken altogether, is in a gratifying condition.

NEW HAVEN IN LEGAL TROUBLE

The Owners of the Little Frank S. Bring Suit Against the Company to Obtain a Deed for Certain Vein Rights.

The trouble between the New Haven company and the Little Frank S. company has arisen again, and this time it will be taken for settlement into the courts.

When the original application was made for the patent of the Eclipse No. 1 claim, the property of the New Haven company, it was adversed by the owners of the Little Frank S., which claim, if the adverse had been successful, would have cut the Eclipse in two. A compromise was effected out of court which, in brief, was this: The owners of the Little Frank S. would make no objection to the granting of a patent for the Eclipse No. 1 if they might have the rights of all veins lying in the disputed ground whose apeces were more nearly parallel to the side lines of the Little Frank S. than they were to the side lines of the Eclipse.

A deed was made out by the owners of the Eclipse and delivered to the owners of the Little Frank S., conveying these vein rights. Then the Little Frank S. people recollected that there had been an oral agreement that they might prospect in the disputed ground, and in order to have that concession duly entered into the deed, they returned it to be amended. And they never got it back.

They now demand it back in a suit which has been filed in the district court by the owners of the Little Frank S. against the New Haven company, the owners of the Eclipse, praying the court to demand the deed, to determine whether it be a deed or a mere agreement for a deed; and if the latter to order a deed conveyed to the plaintiffs and such other redresses as the court may see fit.

The stock of the New Haven company has been weakening for the past few days, probably because of this breaking out of an old wound which, it seems, had never healed completely. Even should the Little Frank S. win their case, however, it would not affect the title to the veins from which the New Haven lessees are now getting their ore, as they extend at right angles, or approximately so, to the side lines of the Little Frank S.

GOLD BOND STOCK LISTED

The stock of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines company was yesterday listed as a prospect on the Colorado Springs mining exchange and quoted 10 bid at 10⅝ asked. The stock has been an occasional trader in the pit call since the company was incorporated, and a strike made in the past few weeks by Ross and Hummer, leasing on a section of the property, has brought it into considerable prominence.

The company is capitalized at 1,350,000 shares, of which there are 230,000 shares in the treasury and $12,000 in cash. The property owned consists of the World's Fair, El Reno and Comstock claims on the southwestern slope of Gold hill, which is being developed by eight sets of lessees, and the company is putting down to the 500-foot point a large working shaft on its own account. To date the properties have produced about $64,000, and during the past three months since the ground has been under the active management of the new company, $2,100 has been produced.

The officers of the company are: President, William A. Otis; vice president, E. M. Schoonhorst, and secretary and treasurer, Charles N. Miller.

OTIS BUYS A SEAT ON 'CHANGE

The Appel seat on the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange has been purchased by the firm of William A. Otis and company for a consideration in the neighborhood of $2,800, which is considerably less than the price which seats were bringing a few months ago.

This will now give to W. A. Otis and Company three seats on the exchange, and the third one is needed by the increasing amount of business which the firm is doing. W. P. Sargeant and H. L. West already represent the firm on 'change, and from now on Mr. Henry Russell Wray will be on the floor.

STATE MINING NEWS.

LEADVILLE.

The advantage of the railroad as a means for the transportation of ore was well illustrated in the past few days. Two or three years ago this kind of weather would have meant a blockade. The ore wagons would have had difficulty in moving, and mines would have had to cease shipping for the time being. Although the storm was quite severe in the hills for several days past the railroad men say there has been no delay in traffic. All the exposed points are amply protected by snow sheds, and it will take a much more severe storm than the last one to interfere with the movement of ore.

It is to be noticed that the larger mines which have rail connections are quite particular in the erection of ore bins. The interiors are well protected from snow and wet, for it costs money to ship moisture. The new bins of the Resurrection No. 2 and the Moyer are excellent examples of the most modern patterns of ore houses.

The completion of the Rio Grande spur to the Penn mine and the Resurrection No. 2, the connection which was made south of the Bon Air mine between the Colorado & Southern and the Colorado Midland, and the extension of the latter road up California gulch, all practically completed last year, will probably wind up railroad building in Lake county for some time to come. The railroads, so far as this section is concerned at least, have no more worlds to conquer. They have reached nearly all of the important mines, which is a most essential point. There is occasionally some talk of a branch up Iowa gulch, or a tunnel through the Mosquito range, but these projects are largely fanciful. Iowa gulch may some day have a railroad, but that will come when there is more ore to ship than at present. The object of a railroad is to reach out for present, not for prospective traffic, and the three lines having tapped the principal sources of ore supply are satisfied to develop the business they have already secured in Lake county, until new sections come to the front. There is a possibility, if the southern section of Rock hill turns out as expected, that the Midland may run a spur to any of the new mines that may be opened up. Railroad officials, however, say that for the present, at least, no more railroad building will be done in the county.

The lessees on the Fortuna in Iowa gulch are still shipping some good ore from their property. The statement that it was the intention of the lessees to drive a new tunnel was not quite correct. The original Fortuna tunnel, which was driven into the side of the hill for 700 feet, and which yielded considerable pay ore, has caved in at several points, and is partially filled with debris. Nothing has been done here since 1883, when operations were abandoned. The present lessees, however, intend to clean out this tunnel, and believe in its breast they will find good ore.

The new plant of machinery for the Cloud City shaft on Hemlock street has just been completed and the contract for sinking the shaft wil be let in a few days, and no time is to be lost in getting it down to contact. The engine is a double gear, 10x12 hoist, the steam being furnished by an 80 horse power boiler. The surface work is in charge of H. L. Corbett. The shaft is at present 55 feet deep.

The company has now secured control of almost 90 per cent of the lots in the east side in the Stevens & Leiter addition, and besides that the company has a portion of the Daily mill site, above East Ninth street.

After an idleness of several months the M. N. fraction on Breece hill will resume operations. Owing to some litigation the property was closed down, but this being settled shipments will commence. There is plenty of sulphide in this little mine, and the grade is very satisfactory.

There has been a great deal of talk lately about a re-organization of the Home company, of recapitalizing, etc. It was the sentiment of quite a number of the stockholders to let well enough alone. "You can't get one more pound of ore out of the ground with a million dollars capitalization than with $50,000 of a capital," said one gentleman yesterday. "It may be of some benefit to certain people, but why not let it be as it is. The Midas manages to scratch along on a capitalization of $20,000, and the Ibex is satisfied with a capitalization of only $150,000."

Unless there is a special meeting called the matter will not come up officially until next June.—(Herald-Democrat.

SNEFFELS DISTRICT.

Preparations for active work have been started this week on the Bell Buoy group in the Sneffles district. Pack trains loaded with lumber and material have been sent up each day and supplies are on the ground with which to prosecute operations. Buildings are being erected to accommodate the miners.

As soon as buildings are completed work will be started on the tunnel and prosecuted vigorously. This is the proposition which E. C. Bacon floated during his recent trip to Boston.—(Ouray Herald.

RED MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Wm. Alley shiped a carload of ore from the American Belle last week.

John Davy and Amel Lundberg have obtained a valuable lease on the Hudson mine.

Miles McCue and partner are working the McGrew property below Chattanooga by contract.

E. C. Mattes, manager of the Swamp Angel tunnel departed for his home in Pueblo last week. Work will continue at the tunnel during the winter and the force will be increased in the early spring.

Smith and Brooks have moved to the Growler mine on which they have a lease. This property lies east of Chattanooga and is owned by Geo. R. Hurlburt of Ouray.

The force at the St. Paul mine has recently been increased and preparations are being made it is said to sink 200 feet. The St. Paul will be a heavy shipper next season.

While there is not much doing at the Silver Ledge at present the indications are that this property will be worked more extensively than ever next season. Manager Warner is now in the east and we are reliably informed that he will build a mill at Chattanooga early this year and much larger than the one in use at the mine. It is further stated that a tunnel will be driven from Chattanooga to tap the Silver Ledge near the fourth level.—(Ouray Plaindealer.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

A very rich strike of gold-silver ore was made in the Monument, one of the Camp Bird Extension company's group of mines, last week. The vein was encountered in a tunnel being driven on the claim, it being about 400 feet to the breast. The vein is about twenty-six inches wide and shows strong symptoms of permanency. The ore is of a splendid shipping quality, and will prove a very good thing for the contractors, Joe La Deuser and partner.

The Camp Bird Extension properties are among the most promising in the district. When the intersecting tunnel cuts the Camp Bird vein, which it will do at the same horizontal level as the present workings of the Camp Bird, and at a depth of at least 1,000 feet from the surface, fabulously rich ore is sure to be encountered and the stock will take an upward jump that will startle the local mining world. On the surface, at point indicated, specimens have been picked up which indicate Aladdin wealth. There isn't a bad claim in the group, and a big mine is assured.

Nick Alerio and A. M. Prior have leased the Little Jessie group, consisting of three very promising prospects, and the lessers have a force of men working three shifts per day. They are at present developing a crosscut tunnel which will be driven 300 feet to two very good looking veins. The indications are that the result will be a success and that paying ore will be encountered. The properties are extensions of the Tiller lode.

Louis Hohl has leased two mines on Corbett creek to a party of four miners, who are pushing work night and day.

The Teller lode on Corbett creek is being worked with a small force by the owners, Arps Bros. and associates. Some very good ore was encountered recently and we learn that the force will be increased in a short time.—(Ouray Plaindealer.

MINING NOTES AROUND TOWN

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The directors of the Blue Bell Mining, Milling and Prospecting company have decided to lease their Gold hill property and put the ground in an active condition. For this purpose the claims will be divided into blocks and several sets of lessees put to work. The company now has applications in and is considering them and is receiving others since it has become known that the leasing system would be adopted. The company owns over 30 acres of well-located ground which has never been developed to any extent. Before the company came into its present management the affairs were in a rather bad condition, and it has taken until just recently to get all back taxes, etc., paid up and attended to.

SHOWING IMPROVES IN THE MARY NEVIN.

In drifting at a depth of 100 feet in the Mary Nevin property on Rosebud hill, the breast has now come into a solid body of ore, and the scattering pockets of wonderfully rich rock seem to have been passed, although there is rich streak in the ore body now which assays very well. Drifting has been in progress for some time in this level, and some time ago the camp was startled by specimens of very rich ore which were shown, but since that time no ore in pay quantities has been opened up. It now looks as if the property would be able to ship, as the shoot has every appearance of solidness and consistency, but the drifting is continuing to prove or disprove it. The lease is being worked by Stark, De La Vergne and Campbell.

MOBILE WILL HAVE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

At the forthcoming meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile Gold Mining company, it is likely that a change of management will take place and the company come into the hands of people who will take active steps at once to begin work on the property. Proxies are coming in rapidly, but the present management is desirous of having a very large representation. The company owns the Last Chance claim, located on Gold hill, adjoining the properties of the Anaconda company, and has yielded some very encouraging assays, although no pay ore.

COMMONWEALTH CUTTING A STATION AT 200 FEET.

At a depth of 200 feet from the surface on the Home claim of Commonwealth Gold Mining company, Lessee Holmes is cutting a station and preparing to run a crosscut for the ore which he opened in the shaft a few weeks ago. The vein afterwards dipped out, and it will take between 15 and 20 feet of work to catch it at this depth. Very encouraging assays were obtained when it was first encountered and its disclosures at the present depth are awaited with interest. The shaft is equipped with a very serviceable plant of machinery and the lessee is doing good work.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—The fourth session of the Utah legislature convened and organized today by the election of A. J. Evans president of the senate, and William Glassman speaker of the house. The two houses will meet in joint session at 2 o'clock tomorrow to listen to the reading of the governor's message. The law provides that the first ballot for the United States senator shall be taken on January 22 and it is not likely that much legislation will be undertaken until the senatorial question is disposed of.

INCREASED SHELDON'S SALARY.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—The board of trustees of the Central Congregational church today increased the salary of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon from $1,200 to $1,800 per year. Mr. Sheldon's popularity is greater than ever since his return from his European trip.

He refused an offer of $10,000 a year while in London.

CUBAN TOWN BURNED.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 14, via. Haytien cable.—Banes, a small town on the railroad between Gibara and Holguin was destroyed by fire this morning. Some 15 houses and warehouses were burned. The Banes Fruit company, an American concern, had been employing almost the entire population of the town and a large quantity of fruit and tobacco was in the warehouses. There was no insurance on the property.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, Jan. 15.—The official list of British casualties in the recent fighting at Belfast shows 29 killed, 53 wounded and 72 missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attack by the Boers, namely, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht and Wildfontein and shows that affairs in that quarter were more serious than Lord Kitchener reported them to be.

QUAY ON THE FIRST BALLOT

This Is Generally Looked For in Pennsylvania.

THE DEMOCRATS NAME GUFFY

Joint Republican Caucus Declares for Quay and First Ballot is Expected to Be Final.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—There is every indication that the bitter struggle for United States senator will terminate tomorrow with the election of M. S. Quay, the nominee of the joint Republican caucus. The Democrats will vote for Colonel James Guffy of Pittsburg and the anti-Quay Republicans are expected to distribute their votes among several "favorite sons." There is nothing to indicate tonight that there will not be an election on the first ballot or that there will be another deadlock, similar to that of 1899 when the legislature adjourned after taking 79 ballots without making a choice. National Committeeman James Guffy of Pittsburg was tonight unanimously nominated for United States senator by the joint caucus of the Democrats of the house and senate. The calling of the roll showed 10 members absent. Most of the absentees were reported to be sick.

Senator Penrose, who is assisting Colonel Quay in the direction of his campaign said tonight:

"On the evening preceding the senatorial contest, it is becoming stronger every hour that Quay will be elected on the first ballot in the senate and in the house by a much larger majority than was expected by even his most sanguine friends. The opposition has gone to pieces as was expected in the beginning. Fusion on an insurgent Republican or on a Democrat has been utterly impracticable.

DELAWARE IN A DEADLOCK

Contest for United States Senator Seems Likely to Cause Vacancies at Washington.

Dover, Del., Jan. 14.—Two distinct caucuses were held tonight over the contest for United States senator from Delaware. The Democrats met early in the evening and transacted their business with surprising dispatch.

Willard Saulsbury was nominated for the senatorial vacancy caused by the failure of the last legislature to elect a successor to Senator Gray. For the full term to succeed United States Senator Richard R. Kenny, Mr. Kenny was nominated and the Democrats resolved to stand together. It is believed, however, that on a deal with the regular Republicans to beat Addicks, the Democrats will go into caucus again for a Democratic nominee to run with the regular Republican nominee. The twenty-nine Republicans did not come to any agreement tonight and a long deadlock seems inevitable. The Addicks men issued a call and urged a conference of all Republicans, but only sixteen assemblymen answered by meeting in the senate chamber late tonight. The Addicks men had calculated on two others elected as independent Republicans and four regular Republicans answering their call and this would have given them within five votes of the necessary twenty-seven. As they stand tonight, however, they are eleven votes short.

The sixteen who caucused unanimously nominated John Edward Addicks for senator and he will be voted for on both short and long term ballots.

Democratic State Chairman Saulsbury tonight gave an interview expressing his gratification at the honor of first choice of his fellow Democrats, but concluded from the situation Delaware will have two vacancies in the United States senate.

CHICAGO'S NIGHT SALOONS.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The city council tonight refused to adopt an amendment to the midnight saloon closing law, making the hour for closing at 1 a. m. The vote was sufficiently strong in favor of the measure, however, to insure the passage at the next meeting of Mayor Harrison's ordinance repealing the old law and enacting one permitting all night saloons to be operated under more rigid police supervision.

GOVERNOR DOCKERY NOW.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 14.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was inaugurated governor of Missouri today in the house of representatives in the presence of both branches of the legislature. Special delegations of Democrats came from all parts of the state. St Louis sent 1,000; Kansas City 400, including 200 members of the Third regiment N. G. M. Five bands furnished music. The oath of office was administered to the governor by Chief Justice Burgess of the supreme court.

RUSSIAN SNOW SUFFERERS.

London, Jan. 15.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail giving details of the experiences of the railway passengers who were snowbound while on the way to Odessa says:

"All the trains have now arrived here. The drifts have hardened to the consistency of ice and in one case a tunnel had to be cut through a drift 400 yards long and thirty-eight feet deep. Many passengers who attempted to walk here were found by sleighing parties frozen to death."

FLEISCHMANN IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 14.—Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati arriver in the city tonight and wet directly to Sherry's. He left the hotel shortly after and at midnight had not returned. Mayor Fleischmann did not come here to consult with William A. Brady, manager of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight scheduled for Feb. 15 at Cincinnati, so Mr. Brady said. The mayor will remain in the city for several days.

HOUSE PROGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house today postponed District of Columbia business until next Monday and proceeded with the river and harbor bill. Good progress was made, 59 of the 97 pages of the bill being completed. Many amendments were offered but all of them failed.

The District of Columbia appropriation was reported. It carries $7,747,564.

At 5:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

Mr. E. S. Henry of Cripple Creek is visiting with relatives in this city.

Charles B. Peabody of 1100 N. Cascade avenue has received a telegram announcing the death of his brother Arthur J. Peabody of New York city, father of Mrs. John T. Wainwright who spent last year in Colorado Springs.

Col. E. T. Ensign, who was injured by the falling of a telegraph pole in the big wind storm of November 21, was at the office on Saturday for the first time since the accident. He has to move about with exceeding carefulness but is getting along as nicely as could be hoped.

PATTERSON WINS PRIZE

He Is Nominated for Senator by the Fusion Caucus.

AFTER THOMAS WITHDRAWS

Legislature Will Undoubtedly Ratify Caucus Action—Patterson Forces Celebrate Victory.

Denver, Jan. 14.—The caucus of the fusion members of the legislature tonight nominated Thomas M. Patterson of Denver for the United States senate to succeed Senator E. O. Wolcott. He received 73 out of 81 votes in the caucus.

Denver, Jan. 14.—Governor Thomas this evening announced his withdrawal from the race for the United States senatorship. This leaves T. M. Patterson master of the situation.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 14.—Hon. T. M. Patterson was selected as the fusion nominee for U. S. senator on the first ballot in the fusion caucus in the house of representatives tonight.

During the afternoon Hon. Charles S. Thomas, after learning that he could not obtain the nomination, sent for Mr. Patterson and an arrangement was made whereby Mr. Thomas withdrew entirely from the contest. His name was not presented to the caucus at all. The result, while it comes as an acknowledged bitter disappointment to Mr. Thomas and his friends, has been expected by those who were on the inside for the past 10 days. At no time did the Patterson people show the least anxiety except during the 24 hours preceding today noon. During those hours the Thomas boom seemed to have power enough to probably win the contest, but it afterwards proved to be only their last struggle before their power diminished. While those whose support has been given to Mr. Thomas are disappointed, they are as a rule accepting their defeat in the true spirit and are not openly saying anything that will cause bitterness.

The caucus tonight was completely executive. At time factional strife would appear, but in nearly every instance it was the outcome of the Silver Republicans, who were trying to force an informal ballot in order that they might cast a complimentary ballot for their candidate, Mr. Blood. The first ballot cast tonight resulted as follows: Patterson 74, Hughes 7, Shafroth 1, Blood 5. The following men voted for Hughes: J. D. Adams, Cole Briscoe, Copp, Hallett, Jefferson, Lyttle, Lubers. The following voted for Blood: Ammons, Bartells, Cannon, Insley, Newell.

Shortly after Senator Hill was elected he announced himself as favoring Congressman Shafroth for U. S. senator. True to his pledge he alone voted for the congressman tonight. Senator Buckley was absent and did not vote. Aside from those named the rest of the votes were cast for Mr. Patterson. Upon motion duly seconded the vote was then made unanimous. The announcement of his election elicited but little applause. The members quickly gathered together their individual ballot sheets and left the room. Inside of 15 minutes the capitol building was completely deserted.

The Patterson forces had a band at the capitol and at the adjournment of the meeting they proceeded to escort Mr. Patterson and his followers to the Albany hotel, where an informal reception was held. By the time the hotel was reached there was a crowd of about 800 people in the wake of the band. Mr. Patterson at last succeeded in getting to the balcony of the second floor, where he made an informal talk, thanking all who had helped him to the honorable position. His talk was a plea for harmony among the fusion ranks. He closed as follows:

"Let this be a time for rejoicing. Let it also be a time for our reunion. Let us lay aside whatever differences may have existed in the past and let us from now on unite against McKinley-ism, militarism, imperialism and trusts. Let us work together to keep Colorado in line for Bryan and silver."

Speaker Montgomery made a short talk in which he congratulated the people upon having elected the Stephen A. Douglas of Colorado to represent us in the United States senate. He closed by saying: "I feel that with our actions tonight the Democratic party in Colorado has crossed the Rubicon and is now on dry land. With our new leader leading us in the United States senate, I do not fear but what victory will always crown our banner."

The crowd, led by Representative Hammond, proceeded from the Albany hotel to the different newspaper offices where serenades were held. At 12 o'clock tonight the band is still out.

The events during the past 24 hours which led up to Mr. Patterson's election served to keep both sides very anxious. The announcement in the morning paper that Governor Orman would not take sides was hardly printed until Governor Thomas and Harry Lee issued a statement saying that the governor had promised Thomas his support. Governor Orman would neither affirm nor deny either rumor.

The contending factions had planned to hold separate caucuses at two o'clock this afternoon. When both caucuses were called together it is reported that Mr. Patterson had 58 while but 28 were at the Thomas caucus. The remainder were unpledged and refused to attend either caucus. Governor Thomas realized that many of those to whom he had looked had deserted him at the eleventh hour and that it was useless to continue the fight. He immediately sent for Mr. Patterson and the agreement whereby he was to withdraw was reached. The scenes that followed the announcement of Mr. Thomas' determination to withdraw when Mr. Patterson returned to his headquarters in the Albany cannot be described. Those who had clung to the western editor for the past five to 25 years fairly wept for joy. Hardly had the announcement been made before telephone messages and telegrams began pouring in. They have continued all the afternoon and evening.

President of the senate, Coates called the joint caucus together tonight at eight o'clock and Speaker Montgomery read the call. The speaker then moved that the house be thrown open to reporters and spectators. The motion brought forth a storm of opposition from the minority faction. After some 15 minutes wrangling that at times promised to become uncontrollable, the speaker withdrew his motion, and the caucus was held executively. Mr. Montgomery then moved that the temporary organization be made official. This motion raised a storm of protests, and the speaker was finally compelled to change the word official to permanent. During this discussion Senator Barela got very much wrought up. During his speech he stated that the majority faction wanted the earth and acted as though they were going to have it. Joel W. Smith wanted to know about the Adams and Patterson combination, but his question remained unanswered. The greatest wrangle of the evening was over a motion by Mr. Cannon of Arapahoe to the effect that the first ballot be informal. Mr. Cannon said there were many silver Republicans present who wanted to give a complimentary vote to Mr. Blood. The majority people feared an informal ballot so they opposed it. During the discussion Senators Parks and Newell got very personal. Newell wanted to cast a vote for Mr. Blood. Parks arose and in a very loud voice proclaimed that Mr. Patterson had been the best friend the Silver Republicans had ever had in Colorado, and when those who claimed to be Silver Republicans voted against him they were betraying a friend. The motion for an informal ballot was voted down and the roll call resulted in the ballot as state above.

Colorado's Electoral Vote.

The Colorado members of the electoral college met at noon taday and cast their votes for William J. Bryan for president and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. As stated in today's Gazette Charles J. Hughes, one of the electors is very sick. The remaining three members selected his son Gerald Hughes to vote in his father's place. Four copies of the official vote were prepared. Each of these copies was sealed with the state seal. One of the four was sent by messenger to Postmaster Twombley to send to the secretary of state in Washington by registered letter. Another was given to Judge Hallett of the United States District court to be sent by him to the president of the United States senate. The other two were sent by special messenger to the secretary of state at Washington and to the president of the United States senate. J. H. Robeson secured the contract of delivering in person the two last named copies.

THOMAS M. PATTERSON.

(By Associated Press.)

Denver, Jan. 14.—Thomas M. Patterson was born in November, 1840. With his parents he came to America in 1853. After a short residence in New York the family removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where Thomas worked for some time in a printing office. He was educated in Asbury (now De Pauw) university. He enlisted at the first call for troops in 1861, but served only a few months on account of ill health. He read law and practiced his profession for a time in Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver and formed a partnership with Hon. Charles S. Thomas, who, it is interesting to note, was his leading opponent in the senatorial contest just closed. This partnership lasted a year, but was resumed in 1879 and continued until 1890. In 1874 Mr. Patterson was chosen territorial delegate to congress and greatly aided in securing statehood for Colorado. In 1878 he was sent back to congress, this time as a representative. At the end of his term Mr. Patterson resumed the practice of law in Denver. In 1890 he purchased a controlling interest in the Rocky Mountain News, to the conduct of which he has since very largely devoted his time. In 1892 Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, in which he made a strong fight for the adoption of a free silver plank. Being unsuccessful, he led the bolt against Cleveland, which carried the state for Weaver. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Populist national convention which indorsed Bryan and in 1900 he was permanent chairman of the convention of that party. It is understood that he now considers himself a Democrat. Mr. Patterson in 1863 was married to Miss Kate Grafton, a granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church. They have one daughter, Mrs. R. C. Campbell, of Denver.

RUHLIN NOT ARRESTED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The promoters of the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest here February 15 had their inning today. Ruhlin appeared in a matinee and again tonight, and was not molested. The evangelical alliance called off their jollification meeting as premature and the opposition to the fight for the first time in over a week was not heard from. Meanwhile the Saengerfest Athletic association proceeded with their work at the hall and let more contracts. But the most important development in favor of the Saengerfest Athletic association was the signing of a petition by over 100 members of the chamber of commerce, during its short noon session, in favor of pulling off the fight here as scheduled. The business men are nearly all with the Saengerfest club for the fight. Unless the political leaders now give an ultimatum against the Saengerfest Athletic club the fight will be pulled off here.

TO SAVE CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The city council tonight passed an ordinance forbidding spitting on sidewalks, in public places and public conveyances. The prevalence of grippe and pneumonia, which have become almost epidemic, was given as a reason for the passage of the ordinance.

RELIABLE **THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL ..STATE NEWS SERVICE..** COMPLETE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Denver—411 E. & C. Building. Pueblo—Atterberry's Book Store. Cripple Creek—Collins Hotel. Victor—Overn's Book Store. Florence—Postoffice Book Store. Canon City—Fowler Bros.' Book Store

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

To Settle a Long Standing Mining Dispute.

BLACK CROW BRINGS SUIT

Florence Electric Railway Filed Articles of Incorporation—Boy Accidentally Shot.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

The long standing dispute relative to the ground in conflict between the Black Crow and E. F. C. locations on Galena hill will be settled in the district court of Teller county. The Wanda G. M. owning the Black Crow lode commenced suit in the district court today against the E. F. C. M. & M. Co. In the suit the Black Crow adverses the Rittenhouse, E. F. C. and Alva lodes. The plaintiff company asks $450 for expenses in support of the adverse and damages in the sum of $1500. During the past few years ore has been encountered several times on the disputed territory. With each report of a discovery there has been talk of litigation. The E. F. C. is controlled by the Woods Investment company. The Wanda company is a close corporation composed of Denver people.

Dr. Robt. H. Bird, a veterinary surgeon, reported to the sheriff's office tonight that his wife had left his home on Carr avenue, and had taken with her five $100 bills and other valuables belonging to him. He alleged that she had run away with a prominent doctor of Cripple Creek. He asked Under Sheriff Harrigan to arrest his wife and the man she is with. The under sheriff directed the doctor to a justice of the peace. Dr. Bird thinks that his wife is going to leave for Chicago tonight.

An unknown man created great excitement in the Beaumont saloon tonight by appearing in that place armed with a Winchester rifle and threatening to kill the roulette wheel man. Bystanders interfered and got the man quieted before any damage was done. No arrest was made.

The Florence Electric Street Railway company filed articles of incorporation in the county recorder's office today. The company is capitalized for $5,000,000 of 50,000 shares at $100 each. The company will operate in Fremont, Teller, El Paso, Pueblo and Custer counties. The directors are H. A. Cook, A. S. Reed, Harry Robinson, John B. Meserve and A. B. McFall. The company filed a certificate of full paid up stock showing that $49,500 was used in purchasing property and $500 for cash.

The members of the Cripple Creek club held their annual meeting tonight and elected the following officers: President, E. C. Newcomb; treasurer, H. C. Joy; vice president, J. S. Redford. These with F. R. Davis, L. H. Johnson, D. L. McCarthy, W. J. Williams, Jno. Dalzell and E. S. Zell form the directorate of the club for 1901.

The Gold Bond Consolidated Mining Co. filed a certificate of full paid up stock with the county clerk today. The company is capitalized for $1,350,000, and the certificate states that there are five shares in cash and that 1,349,995 shares full paid and non-assessable were used in the purchase of mining property for the company. The certificate is signed by Wm. A. Otis, president and Chas. N. Miller and W. J. Davenport, directors.

Bert Stevens, a boy 15 years of age, was accidentally shot in the leg with a 22-caliber rifle yesterday by Walter Allen, a boy just one year older. Stevens, while not seriously injured, will be confined to his home for several days at least.

The $10,000 bond of County Commissioner W. C. Saunders was filed in the county clerk's office today. The surety is the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

Scott Ashton, owner of the Providence lode in Victor today filed notice that $100 worth of work had been done on the lode between November 15 and December 25. Jas. Doyle filed an affidavit of labor to the same effect upon the Daphne lode.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, a teacher in the Garfield school at Victor has returned to her home, 224 May avenue, after a three week's vacation spent in Pueblo and Canon City. She is better prepared than ever to take up her duties.

H. A. Reyer, R. D. Hunter, J. H. Gilmore, J. W. Shee, S. W. Sleeper and William Ainsworth of Denver, E. W. Gramlech of Omaha, E. D. Chilman of Peoria, A. L. Beagle of Lima, Ind. and F. R. Rockwell of Canon City, arrived in the city today and registered at the National hotel.

COMPANIES RE-ORGANIZED.

Denver Paper Mills Absorbed by a New Corporation.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 14.—A new company to be known as the Rocky Mountain Paper company has been formed. The company has absorbed the Denver Paper company and the Denver Sulphite Fiber company. The mills of the two late companies will be greatly enlarged and the output will be nearly doubled. The capital stock will consist of $600,000 of preferred stock and $750,000 of common stock.

The mills are located southwest of the city near the Platte river.

SWITCHMAN KILLE.

Harry Raven Buried Under Freight Wreck Near Trinidad.

Special to the Gazette.

Trinidad, Jan. 14.—Harry Raven a switchman employed on the Engleville branch of the D and R. G. was killed and John Schuyler was badly hurt in a wreck on that branch today. The men were riding on a train of coal cars which ran away and eleven of the cars were piled in the ditch. Raven was buried under the wreck. Schuyler's injuries are serious though probably not fatal. The dead man had gone to work only this morning. He lived in Pueblo a number of years, being employed in the Rio Grande yards there.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTOR

Another Accident At the Portland Shaft.

TRADES UNIONS TOGETHER

Cripple Creek and Victor Unite in a District Assembly—Membership of Five Thousand.

Victor Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Victor, Jan. 14.—For the second time within the past two months the engineers employed at the Portland mine pulled the cage through the sheave today, badly damaging the gallows frame and injuring the machinery. The accident happened shortly after noon and fortunately there was no one upon the cage and no one was injured. The engineer operates two double-decked cages at the Johns shaft. The cage that did the damage was at the surface when the engineer was signaled to raise it so that the lower deck would be at the surface. The engineer turned on the steam and the cage went through the cupola of the shaft house. It will take several days to make the repairs.

At the joint meeting of the Cripple Creek and Victor trades assemblies held in Union hall in this city yesterday a consolidation of the two assemblies was effected. Seventy-five delegates, representing 29 labor unions, were present at the meeting. Edw. T. Campbell was chairman and P. J. DeVault secretary. The new organization is to be known as the Cripple Creek District trades assembly. The membership of the assembly is about 5,000, one-half of which are miners.

James Gibbons, night marshal of Victor, has returned from Pueblo, where he has been for the past two months taking treatment for rheumatism. He has returned home fully recovered.

Officer Burnham left for Florence tonight to bring back Cockney Sterling, wanted here for stealing a watch from Jos. Ostel.

E. R. Argersinger has left for Philadelphia on a three weeks' business trip.

J. C. Theman is about recovered from a long siege of the grippe.

TRINIDAD

Courts Have Been Very Busy—Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Proposed Pressed Brick Plant.

(Special Correspondence.)

Trinidad, Jan. 13.—The courts of this city have had a very busy week. In the county court the docket was the longest known in years. Joe Ramey was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery. This case was an appeal from the police court and created some interest as Joe is prominent in Democratic caucuses and claims to carry the Fourth ward in his vest pocket.

W. A. Fowler was convicted of selling second-hand goods without license and fined $25.

There are 18 divorce cases to be tried this term.

In the district court John Donivan pleaded guilty of forgery and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one to three years. Jack Medill, the wife murderer, was sentenced to 10 to 60 years at hard labor, and the three Sicilian murderers from Berwind were sentenced to 10 to 30 years each at hard labor.

The January term begins tomorrow with a long civil docket.

John Hill of Rocky Ford has laid before the chamber of commerce a proposition to remove his pressed brick plant to this city. There is an abundance of shale in this county such as is required for this purpose. A committee was appointed to investigate the proposition and report at next meeting.

All of the dwellings recently erected by the Victor Fuel Co. at Hastings are occupied and the demand is still unsupplied. In a few days the company will begin the erection of 30 more brick cottages.

The board of county commissioners reorganized by electing S. Gregory, chairman; A. P. Anderson, county attorney, and Dr. A. K. Carmichael, county physician.

The county was divided into three road districts and overseers appointed. A lively row was started over these appointments by the board appointing some whose names had not been recommended by the caucus held by the party leaders. The board stood its ground, although threats were made to send to Denver for Senator Barela, who is supposed to own the board.

It is reported that J. C. Van Trease, formerly of this city, now living in Chicago, is sick with smallpox.

AT GOLDFIELD.

Social Enjoyment Appears to be the Order of the Day.

Special to the Gazette.

Goldfield, Jan. 14.—Invitations are out for the third annual smoker of the Cripple Creek District Press club to be held in this city Saturday night, Jan. 20. The invitations state that "the pen is mightier than the sword but Goldfield's jail also has much strength." A good time is assured to all who attend.

A benefit ball will be given at Clark's hall the 23rd. of this month for the purpose of raising funds to enable ex-Mayor Jas. Simms to undergo an operation at St. Louis to prevent him from becoming totally blind. Mr. Simms suffered an injury to his eyes in a mine accident some time ago.

The Fourth annual ball of the Goldfield volunteer fire department will be held at Clark's hall tomorrow evening. The committee on arrangements consists of John Gaffney, F. C. Smith and Chas. LaKamp.

Ross Daily is spending a few days with relatives in Denver.

Mrs. Frank Hurd is one of the many in Goldfield suffering with the grippe. She is confined to her bed with a severe attack.

Peter F. Dunne, "Dooley," has so far recovered from his long illness as to be able to leave the hospital.

NEWS NOTES FROM PUEBLO

Injurious Effect of Coal Strike Not Yet Apparent.

POULTRY EXHIBIT BEGINS

Colorado Springs is Well Represented Among the Fanciers—City Council Rejected Seven Bids.

Pueblo Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Pueblo, Jan. 14.—As yet neither the railroad running into Pueblo nor the local industrial plant has been affected by the coal miner's strike in the Fremont county district, but it is said if the trouble amounts to a cut off of the coal supply of that section they will be seriously crippled.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the annual poultry exhibit of the Southern Colorado Poultry association will open in the Swift block on Main street and will continue for five days. The show this year eclipses all others held in the past in point of size. There are quite a number of exhibitors from El Paso county.

Archdeacon Grimes of Colorado Springs was present tonight at the union missionary meeting of the local Episcopalian parishes held at Holy Trinity church.

Lew Streit, who was until recently assistant postmaster, today assumed his duties as clerk of the district court, succeeding L. W. Stanton.

Pueblo Camp No. 2 W. of W., tonight installed its officers for the ensuing year. A musical and literary entertainment was the nature of the ceremonies.

The Business Men's association met tonight and selected eighteen directors to serve during 1901. W. E. Meagher, who is going to Omaha, was appointed a committee to arrange for fire works for the G. A. R. encampment.

The Monday Evening club at its meeting tonight elected Judge J. H. H. Low president, Alva B. Adams vice president and Rabbi Weiss secretary.

The city council tonight rejected a number of bids for sewer work. Most of the business transacted was of a routine nature.

Judge Woolmes of Division A of the district court, today called his criminal docket and set all cases for trial. A number of cases were nolled, among them being that of Emma Coon, who was charged with abandoning her daughter.

Mrs. M. D. Thatcher will hold a reception at her home Thursday afternoon and it will be the biggest event of the kind held in Pueblo this season.

Remains of Chas. D. Sharrer, the Colorado and Southern engineer who died yesterday from injuries received in an accident Friday, were shipped to Denver today for interment. Short services were conducted at his late home here.

Mrs. J. Kline, of 117 Richmond avenue, reported to the police today that her six-year old daughter had been badly bitten by a stray dog.

A. H. Stebbins, a Rio Grande brakeman, distinguished himself this afternoon by an act of heroism in the stopping of a runaway horse on Main street. He caught the rear end of the buggy and jumped upon the back of the frightened animal bringing him to a stop. Main street was crowded at the time and some one would probably have been injured but for Stebbins' act.

ILL AT ALTMAN.

Secretary Free Coinage has Pneumonia.

Special to the Gazette.

Altman, Jan. 14.— Daniel McGinley, secretary of the Free Coinage union, and one of the most popular union men in the district is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He has been ill for several days, but today it is said that his condition is very critical. His many friends hope for his early recovery.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Jennie Rossehlieter murder trial begun at Paterson, N. J.

Senator Hoar unanimously endorsed for renomination by Massachusetts Republican legislators.

Massachusetts Democrats will give Richard Olney complimentary vote for U. S. senator.

Governors were inaugurated in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana.

Gus Ruhlin appeared in theatrical performance in Cincinnati and was not molested by evangelical alliance.

Pennsylvania Republican caucus declared for M. S. Quay for United States senator.

Wm. T. Durbin was inaugurated governor of Indiana at noon. The oath was administered by Judge Cowling of the supreme court.

Senator George F. Hoar was re-nominated as the candidate for United States senator by the Republican senators of Massachusetts. The vote was taken by rising and it was unanimous. Mr. Hoar has been a member of the senate since March, 1877.

Congressman Neville, of Nebraska, has suffered a relapse in his condition, resulting from recurrence of hemorrhages yesterday. They have weakened him considerably but there are hopes of his recovery.

MONTANA CAUCUS.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 14.—The joint senatorial caucus tonight was attended by thirty-seven members, every one of whom voted for William A. Clark for the position now held by Thomas H. Carter. It is confidently believed Clark will have a majority in both houses and may be elected tomorrow. The Democrats took no action on the short term senatorship.

The Republican caucus named Thomas H. Carter for the long term by a vote of 22, the full Republican strength in the legislature. Ex-Senator Lee Mantle was nominated for the short term. There will in all probability be a prolonged contest over the short term, there being several Democrats in the race.

FLORENCE NEWS

Fifteen Hundred Coal Miners Strike from Sympathy.

CLOSED DOWN INDEFINITELY

Prospect for a Resumption of Operations are Gloomy—First Labor Trouble in the Florence Field.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Colo., Jan. 14.—Fifteen hundred miners were at work today, as was decided yesterday, loading out the loose coal, propping up roofs and pulling out their tools, and at an early hour there was not a man working at the mines at Rockvale, Brookside or Coal Creek. The mine whistles at each of the above places signalled at 7 o'clock this evening that there would be work tomorrow, but Fremont county miners will probably take a holiday, the first for several months. Of the 1,500 miners employed at the mines in the outlying districts it is doubtful if any will go to work for several weeks.

There are between 2,500 and 2,800 tons of coal mined daily at these places and about 100 loaded box cars are sent to the outside districts every day. The output of coal is almost equally divided among the three places. The prospect for an immediate resumption of work is gloomy as the men are determined not to go back to work until the differences existing between the operators and men in the northern field and southern districts are settled satisfactorily to the workmen and in this case the mines of this region will be closed indefinitely.

The company's clerks were busy today making out statements for the present month, and the miners will receive their time checks some day this week. The coal tonnage was greater today than for many months and it is estimated that about 1,200 tons were lifted yesterday from Rockvale shaft alone. The company evidently expects the strike to last some time as the mine foreman at Coal Creek said this afternoon that if the men were not back to work in two weeks the fires would be pulled in the boilers and the mine would be closed. It is reported that the fires at Rockvale will be pulled Wednesday, but the report cannot be verified at this time. This is the first trouble that has existed among coal miners in this region for seven years. The local coal dealers are much alarmed over the situation and today placed orders for several cars and if none can be obtained the price will be advanced.

GRAND JUNCTION

Piano Contest Generated Some Unfraternal Feelings—Sudden Death of Farmer Castle.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Jan. 14.—In September two smooth young men arrived in this city and soon formed a combination with certain merchants to advertise by giving out coupons. The prize was to be a piano and the secret society or club securing the most coupons was to receive the instrument. With each 25-cent purchase the merchant going into the deal was to give a coupon. Until the last count the Elk lodge was in the lead by many thousand ballots, but the final count Saturday gave the piano to the Woman's club. The Elks received a total number of 135,259 votes and the Woman's club 162,097. Fraud has been charged and the contest has caused considerable ill feeling in fraternal circles.

The Grand Valley Ditch company will hold another meeting at the office of W. S. Wallace Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of considering a proposition to furnish water to the Colorado Sugar Manufactring company at their factory during the next run. There have been some differences between the two parties and it is hoped that a right understanding will result from the meeting on Tuesday.

L. W. Aldrich, of Denver, owner of the Palisades mine in the east part of the county, has let the contract for the grading and chute from the mines to the railroad to M. W. Blakesley of this city. The coal from this mine is one of the very best mined in Mesa county and the demand for it is greater than the supply.

H. A. Castle, a farmer from the Plateau valley, died quite suddenly in this city Saturday afternoon from an overdose of chloroform, taken to relieve pain. He leaves a wife and seven children. The body was prepared for burial and shipped to the valley.

J. H. Gallupe and wife left Saturday morning for a month's trip to Old Mexico and other points in the south. Mr. Gallupe is one of the efficient clerks at the union depot and is taking a much-needed rest.

There is more building going on in this city at the present time than ever before in the history of the city, especially so for the winter months. Every contractor and builder is crowded with work and the indications are that the coming year will be a prosperous one for Grand Junction.

Mr. H. Hubbard Marden, of Boston, a promoter who represents capitalists who own valuable copper mines in Arizona, was in the city the past week the guest of J. V. Howard, deputy county assessor. Messrs. Marden and Howard drove to the Unaweep mining camp, where a thorough inspection of several valuable claims owned by local and eastern men was made. Mr. Marden was more than satisfied with the richness of the ore and the bright future of the camp. His visit means that the men who are developing the mines of the Unaweep can have plenty of money to go ahead with the work, for Mr. Marden will inform the capitalists that are interested that the claims made for the camp are well founded.

The Sinbad mining camp, which is located about 60 miles from this city and about 30 miles south of the Unaweep district, is proving to be one of the rich mineral sections of the western slope. Parties interested say that one claim recently opened up is worth a fortune to the man making the discovery. The only drawback to the Sinbad district is that the ore from the mines has to be packed on the backs of burros 30 miles.

The growth of this city is shown by the postoffice receipts. The money order business for 1900 doubled that of the previous year and this department now demands the attention of one clerk at all times. The postal receipts by quarters for the fiscal year just closed were as follows: First quarter, $2,841.12; second quarter, $2,182.51; third quarter, $9,542.15; fourth quarter, $2,810.95. Total, $10,376.73. There is not an empty box at the office, and people are asking for box privileges daily, but owing to inadequate accommodations Postmaster Edwin Price cannot comply with their request. No city in western Colorado is in greater need of a government building than Grand Junction. Earnest effort is being put forth in this direction by Postmaster Price and many patrons of the office.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mesa County State bank the old officials were reelected, and a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent declared. This banking house is one of the strongest on the western slope, the deposits having passed the $300,000 mark at the close of the century. Half of this is shown in cash. It has 20 per cent more loans and discounts with as much increase in its deposits as a year ago. Mayor W. P. Ela is president and Orson Adams, Jr., cashier.

The new board of county commissioners was organized Thursday. B. P. Blair was elected president of the board. County Clerk Henry Nichols was made purchasing agent for the ensuing year.

The stockholders of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' association will hold their annual meeting in this city on Saturday, January 19, 1901, for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the coming year. This organization handles the fruit grown in some of the largest orchards of the valley. The work performed by the management during 1900 was highly satisfactory to those interested. One feature of the workings of the association during the past season was that of evaporating the over-ripe fruit that was unfit to ship. This department proved a money-maker to the organization, and with a large crop the coming season more fruit will be evaporated than ever before. A good price has been realized for all fruit shipped by the association.

Meserve Bros. have purchased a lot just west of the Canon block, on Main street, from Mrs. S. E. Carpenter, and will begin the erection of a modern two-story business block shortly.

The new two-story Davis block, on the corner of Colorado avenue and Second street, will be occupied by a general store and also by a bakery and confectionery store.

Mr. James M. Silcox, who has been one of the chief clerks at the union depot in this city for the past five years, has accepted a position in Colorado Springs. He goes to the Midland under Mr. J. C. Vining. Mr. Silcox is one of the most popular railroad "boys" at the depot and he will be missed by his host of friends, but all wish him success in his new field of labor.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW

Livening Up of Interest in Several Trades Has Been Noted During the Week.

New York, Jan. 11.— Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Business is still of a between-season character in most lines but a livening up of interest in several trades has been noted this week. Relatively best reports come from the iron and steel, lumber, leather and drug trades, but there has been some enlargement of wholesale distributive trade on spring account in the south and west. Spring trade in drygoods is just opening up, and it is noted that a heavy shipping movement on orders is now proceeding at the west. Some gain in wool sales is noted at eastern markets, but weather conditions have not been favorable at the east to business as a whole except in stimulating the retail trade, in shoes and rubber goods. A special feature is the generally good tenor of report as to collections from all western and southern points, from which it is inferred that trade relations to retailers must have been quite good. Summed up briefly, the situation is one of widespread confidence in the general business outlook.

Cereals have given a further exhibition of life this week, partly on light northwest receipts and advices that Argentine shipments will not exceed 35,000,000 bushels or about half those of a year ago, but largely on the unquestionably heavier volume of Wall street money seeking an outlet in the grain market. Fluctuations have been wider and it has been essential traders market with net changes for the week small.

Inquiry rather than active demand is a leading feature in iron and steel but quite an increase of activity is noted in bessemer pig iron and billets at Pittsburg and in plates at Chicago. No change in billets or plates has been agreed on as yet. Iron production is increasing but has not yet overtaken consumption and stocks are reported smaller than a month ago. There are only two idle furnaces now in the Chicago district.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,961,095 bushels against 3,904,301 last week, and 4,248,926 in the corresponding week of 1900.

From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 104,026,851 bushels, against 110,752,801 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 322 against 268 last week, and 295 in 1900.

Canadian failures for the week 36 against 23 last week, and 28 in this week a year ago.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Bradstreet Says the Investment Market Shows No Exhaustion of the Buying Power.

New Yor, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Trade upon a larger scale than Wall street has ever seen, marked the end of last week and the beginning of the present one. The fact that on last Saturday in the two hours of business at the New York stock exchange 1,777,000 shares changed hands, and that on Monday, January 7, the high water mark for a full day was reached, with the recorded dealings up to $7,650,000, illustrates the size of the present market. This was due to the effect on speculation of the deal by which the Jersey Central road has been acquired for the Reading company, supplemented by the general belief that a foundation existed for the rumors concerning the acquisition of the St. Paul company and perhaps of other western systems by certain corporations. Enormous realizing sales were met by buying on an equally remarkable scale and the public interest appeared to be increasing its participation in the speculative movement.

Later in the week, while the volume of transactions continued large, the tone became quieter and there was a subsidence of the excitement, accompanied by more or less reactionary tendencies. This was partly occasioned by the fact that the growing ease of money here and the tendency of funds to return to New York from the interior is in decided contrast to the continued pressure upon the London market which creates an urgent demand for our assistance there, reflected in the further rapid rise of foreign exchange rates at New York this week and the propect that some gold will have to be shipped to the other side. While the bank statement last Saturday was satisfactory and it is felt that some specie can be loaned to London without any risk of producing pressure in our markets, the outlook internationally is one which would tend to foster conservatism. Even more effective, however, were developments which seemed to indicate that the street was over sanguine about the plans of the financiers, who were supposed to be preparing fresh combinations concerning St. Paul and other railroads and the announcements of prospective combination by the Carnegie company with the National Tube company, the last news being particularly depressing in its effects on the industrials. It must however, be admitted that at concessions there was apparently a good buying demand for stocks, and that the investment market shows no exhaustion of the buying power in fact, notwithstanding large purchases apparently for investment, have been seen in stocks which, like Missouri Pacific have advanced on the strength of intimations that their restoration to the position of dividend payers is at hand.

Bonds have also been very strong and the scarcity of offerings of prime issues is still a feature. The street itself seems less inclined to fear an immediate culmination of the "boom" than it was a few weeks ago and the prevalent opinion is that activity on a scale which, under ordinary conditions might be supposed to mark the turning point in the speculation creates little actual misgivings on the part of speculators. Pools in certain stocks seem to have realized, but other securities have been taken in hand and advanced in their place and the success with which it has been repeated creates a feeling that the press can go on for some time to come, though stocks which have been unduly advanced recede to more moderate quotations and the market is a larger sufferer from temporary general reactions. The support given by large interests to these specialties has not, apparently, been withdrawn, and new combinations among the railroads are expected to be announced even though actual facts in some instances do not agree with speculative anticipations.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW

Distribution of Merchandise Continues on Good Scale and Collections are Prominent.

New York, Jan. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Only in the textiles is special hesitation shown. Staple products are firm, iron and steel prices are held without trouble, boots and shoes and wool are steady, and all with fair demand, so that manufacturers are busy. In textiles, however, the improvement which seemed to be promised with the new year is still delayed and in cotton goods stocks are growing in some quarters though still not impressively heavy anywhere. Throughout the country distribution of merchandise continues on a good scale and collections are unusually prominent.

Construction of bridges and buildings, together with contemplated track elevation, crowd the capacity of all concerns making structural shapes of iron and steel. Orders for locomotives, cars, rails and all forms of railway equipment are also abundant and there is no sign of a reaction in the industry. Plate and sheet mills have large business and merchant steel is in brisk demand. Competition is keen however and increased operations fail to affect prices. New schedules are promised in the near future and lower freight rates are anticipated. Stocks decreased slightly in December, but there is fear of accumulation and quotations at Pittsburg and Philadelphia have declined during the past week.

Wheat was agitated by reports of a corner in the May option and for a time exhibited strength. A sharp reaction followed, holders parting readily with their contracts. Despite the advance of about 10 per cent, over a year ago, Atlantic exports show an increase to 3,255,053 bushels, flour included, against 2,315,588 in 1900.

Failures for the week were 324 in the United States against 274 last year and 37 in Canada against 25 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Jan. 11.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended January 11, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the following week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,857,997,746	56.5	....
Boston	160,172,358	11.3	....
Chicago	151,825,275	4.6	....
Philadelphia	115,726,920	28.5	....
St. Louis	40,155,927	14.8	....
Pittsburg	36,026,698	28.5	....
Baltimore	25,765,093	19.0	....
San Francisco	21,727,890	16.7	....
Cincinnati	20,581,200	17.8	....
Kansas City	17,15[illegible]103	28.5	....
New Orleans	13,192[illegible]61	17.4	....
Minneapolis	11,200,[illegible]3	5.2	....
St. Paul	6,123,678	....	....
Omaha	7,031,710	8.9	....
Denver	4,516,698	....	14.8
Colorado Springs	991,773	....	....
Totals U. S.	$2,643,784,405	41.4	....
Totals outside N. Y.	765,886,659	13.9	....
Canadian totals	43,595,711	21.8	....

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Washington, Jan. 14.—A statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during December 1900, the imports of merchandise amounted to $68,599,609, as against $70,703,803 for the corresponding month of 1899. Of the whole amount $29,151,535 was free duty. The exports of domestic merchandise during last December amounted to $144,197,446, as against $121,394,434 for December, 1899. The imports of gold during December amounted to $3,375,552 and the exports to $410,533.

The silver imports amounted to $3,014,558 and the exports to 7,358,339.

During the 12 months of the last fiscal year the imports of dutiable merchandise exceed that of the previous year by $38,687,299.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the year are shown to have been $200,180,766 in excess of those for the year 1899.

JEFFRIES-RUHLIN FIGHT.

Several Governors Say They Will Oppose Fights in Their States.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—Fifteen minutes after Governor Stanley was sworn into office for his second term today a telegram from a Cincinnati paper was placed in his hands as follows:

"Please wire us whether you would allow Jeffries and Ruhlin to fight a limited number of rounds in your state in case the fight is prevented here."

To this the governor wrote the following reply:

"There will be no prize fight in Kansas while I am governor."

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 14.—Governor Van Sant today received a telegram from a Cincinnati paper asking if the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight could be pulled off in Minnesota if it was stopped in Ohio. He replied as follows:

Jeffries and Ruhlin will not be allowed to fight in Minnesota. No prize fight in state while I am governor."

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 14.—Governor Sanford wired Cincinnati today in response to a query that he would not allow the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight to take place in Alabama.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14.—President Kinnane and Matchmaker Sullivan of the Phoenix Athletic association of this city announced that negotiations are on with W. A. Brady and Billy Madden respectively managers of Jeffries and Ruhlin with a view of securing the contest between the heavyweights in event of the contest being declared off by the Saengerfest association of Cincinnati.

PRIZE FIGHT ARENA.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 14.—An agent acting for Dan Stuart has signed contracts with a builder of this city to erect an arena for a prize fight in May. The arena is to have a seating capacity of 10,000 and is to be finished by May 1.

GOV. STANLEY INAUGURATED.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—Governor W. E. Stanley was inaugurated for his second term this afternoon with no pomp or ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Doster of the supreme court.

No spectators witnessed the inauguration.

LIVE STOCK MEETING

Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—Everything is in readiness for the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock association which opens in the assembly hall at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The hall has been gorgeously decorated and every convenience provided for the delegates and members of the press. The indications are that it will be the most successful convention in the history of the association. The headquarters of the association and the principal hotels are thronged with visitors tonight. A large number of delegates arrived during the day. The attendance will be further augmented by those who are to arrive tonight and on the early trains tomorrow morning.

It is safe to say that nearly every prominent stockman west of the Missouri river will be present by tomorrow morning.

A large delegation is present from Chicago and a fair attendance from other points east of the Missouri river.

The famous Pueblo Cowboy band arrived this afternoon and was met at the depot by the local committee and escorted through the principal streets of the city.

The executive committee of the association held a meeting this afternoon and discussed in a general way the subjects to be taken up by the convention. Secretary Martin's report was read and adopted.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS

Three Important Joint Memorials Were Introduced---Hollenbeck's Remarks.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 14.—The third week of the work in the house was begun promptly on time.

Dulavy of Las Animas started the work by introducing a motion to the effect that the committee on rules be instructed to amend the present rules so that a committee on constitutional amendments will be provided for. It will be remembered that this committee was killed during the fight over the rules last week. The motion was adopted and the rules committee was directed to prepare the amendment.

Three joint memorials were introduced.

The first was introduced by Mr. Harris and petitions congress to defeat the Grout bill.

The second was introduced by Speaker Montgomery, and petitions congress to defeat the ship subsidy bill.

The third was introduced by Mr. Chisholm and petitions congress to provide irrigation for the arid lands.

The memorial of Mr. Harris cites the fact that the Grout bill as introduced provides a tax on oleomargarine which would materially increase the price of butter and thus effect a hardship on the poor.

Mr. Montgomery's memorial concerning the ship subsidy bill cites that this bill would not restore our commerce. The memorial states that we have not lost our carrying trade for the want of subsidy but from a mistaken change of shipping policy." The memorial states that the measure proposed is "fatally defective in proposing not to disturb the present policy under which our shipping interest has been ruined by unrestricted foreign competition. The memorial says if American shipping can not be restored without the payment of subsidies it would show to the world a most shameful exhibition of unskillfulness and incompetency on the part of our government.

The arid land memorial by Mr. Chisholm petitions congress to provide sufficient revenue to build conduits and reservoirs along those rivers that flow through the arid lands.

On motion of Mr. Sprague the senatorial caucus was given permission to meet in the house tonight.

The house then went into committee of the whole and considered the house appropriation bill, and recommended that it be referred to the committee on constitution and revision for enrollment and engrossment and then put upon its passage.

The bill appropriates $87,200 for the expenses of the assembly.

The committees recommended that a number of bills be printed and it was so ordered.

A motion to adjourn until 11:30 tomorrow by Cannon brought forth a protest from Hollenbeck of El Paso. Mr. Hollenbeck stated that he could not understand why so much time had to be wasted at the beginning of the session when all knew that at the last many important bills would be lost because of lack of time. Mr. Hollenbeck felt that the policy of losing every other half day was not right and he wanted to get to work.

The senatorial caucus however, is the principal event now and the members felt that the different headquarters needed their presence so the motion to adjourn until 11:30 tomorrow prevailed.

A few bills were introduced in the house af follows:

Bell.—Providing for the establishment of a department of banks and public accounts.

Burwell.—To re-establish the southern boundary line of the state.

Burwell.—Preventing treating in saloons and other public places.

VANDERBILT FRENCH

Newport Assumed a Summer Gayety in Honor of Marriage Festivities Yesterday.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 14.—Although in the depth of winter this noted watering place today took on a semblance of summer gaiety because of the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, a charming Newport girl and former playmate of the bridegroom, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French, a resident of the city for many years.

A brighter summer sun never shown for any bride, and in spite of a crispness in the air, it did not seem to be a winter's day.

The ceremony took place at noon, in the Zabriski Memorial church of St. John the Evangelist, far up in the old north part of the city, on the very shores of Narragansett bay, once the center of Newport's fashion, but now far removed from the social whirl of Bellevue avenue. Miss French made the choice of her own place of worship and her own home for the scene of the marriage, instead of selecting the more pretentious but less familiar surroundings which would have been found in New York.

Under these conditions the 100 or more guests were forced to make a journey to a city as quiet at this time of the year as an obscure country village.

The festivities, however, did not suffer from these unusual circumstances. The church which was decorated with gorgeous lavishness, was only about half filled with guests, the invitations having been limited to relatives and close friends of the couple.

The service was as ornate as the highest forms of the Episcopal church could make it, the wedding procession a picture of loveliness and fine gowns, and the breakfast, which closed the formal proceedings of the day, was one of the grandest ever served in this city.

Although the ceremony was set for noon an hour or more before that time saw the arrival of some of the guests at the church, and those who came about 11 o'clock had the pleasure of listening to an organ concert and found leisure to marvel at the floral decorations.

Pink, green and white in many charming combinations were the prevailing colors, the distinctive flowers being the gloire de la reine bengoras, the golden gate roses with white azelias and the specimen palms.

The center aisle was a lane of begonias and asparagus, standards eight feet high being trimmed at regular intervals from the entrance to the chancel. Baskets of delicate pink flowers depended from the standards.

Specimen palms thirty feet high towered high above the altar. Interspersed among the ferns and foliage which banked them were great clusters of white azelias and medallions of golden gate roses. On the altar was an immense cross of ascension lillies.

The programme of the organ concert, which occupied the hour preceding the ceremony, was selected by Miss French. The choir boys of the church marched in quietly at 11:20 and led in two of the hymns assigned to them. The programme was as follows:

Overture—"Tannhauser" .....Wagner
Festival prelude .....Guirand
"Serenade" .....Schubert
Hymn—"O Perfect Love" .....Jeffrey
Choir.
Coronation march—"Le Prophete" ....
.....Meyerbeer
Bridal Chorus—"Lohengrin" .....Wagner
Choir.

Just as the tones of the "Lohengrin" march breathed softly forth the two clergymen, Rev. George F. Beattie, rector of the church, and Rev. G. Brinley Morgan, rector of Christ church, at New Haven, entered from the side door, followed by the bridegroom and his brother, Reginald Vanderbilt, the best man.

At the same time the bridal procession started up the main aisle, the ushers leading, followed by the four bridesmaids.

Eight personal friends of the bridegroom acted as ushers. They were Messrs. Worthington Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Frederick Martin Davies, Robert Linyingstone Gerry, Ord Preston, Ernest Iselin, W. P. Borden, Potter Palmer, Jr., and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline French the bride's niece; Miss Elsa Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson; Miss Isabel C. Stillman, daughter of Mr. James Stillman of New York, who will shortly become the bride of Percy Avery Rockefeller, and Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge Gray of Albany.

The bridesmaids' gowns were of pearl gray crepe de chine, combined with liberty gauze of the same color. Their hats were also of gray, elaborately frilled, with a knot of gold in front.

Each carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The maid of honor, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bridegroom, wore a similar gown, although more modest in detail.

Some distance behind walked the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Amos Tucker French.

At the altar Mr. Vanderbilt met his bride. Together they stood before the steps of the chancel until Dr. Morgan had finished reading the betrothal portion of the service, when they ascended into the chancel and at the altar Dr. Be

MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Below will be found details of development work under way or recently undertaken during the past week.

Jolly Jane.

The Jolly Jane company is making rapid progress in the sinking of its Tecumseh claim on Battle mountain. When the company put in the large plant of hoisting machinery on this property power drills were also installed, and just lately new and much larger ones have been put in so that the contractors expect to make over two feet a day in sinking hereafter. At this rate the company will soon be able to start crosscutting for the big vein that was opened on the surface, and which is expected to show plenty of pay ore with depth.

The company is in excellent financial shape so that the work which it is now prosecuting can be continued steadily.

Reports from the Grace Arthur claim, which is another property of the Jolly Jane company, and located on Beacon hill, are also very encouraging as the lessees feel sure that the big vein which they have opened is one of the El Paso veins. They are developing those veins as rapidly as possible, and several hundred feet of work have already been done on the claim.

St. Thomas.

The shaft house on the property of the St. Thomas Co. on Beacon hill has now been completed and the machinery installed. Active work has just been begun under ground and the company will crosscut from the bottom of the 300-foot shaft at once for the contact vein and those running parallel to it. The shaft is now being re-timbered and new ladders are being put in and everything made ship-shape preparatory to a most aggressive campaign of development work. The management predicts that within 30 days the mine will be shipping ore regularly.

Gold Bond.

The Gold Bond company, owning the property on Gold hill, has decided to begin work on its own account and will begin the sinking of a shaft now down to a depth of 75 feet to the 300-foot point at once. A very favorable showing was recently developed on the portion of this ground under lease to Ross and Hummer, and the company will sink so as to catch the same vein, gaining the 300-foot point before any lateral work is attempted.

Sedan.

Lessee Kellum has decided to put his shaft on the Anna Belle claim of the Sedan company down to a depth of 200 feet, and in order to facilitate this sinking, and the operation of the shaft when the sinking is accomplished, a plant of machinery has been installed, the company co-operating with the lessee to this end. The plant consists of an 85 horse power boiler and engine, and a hoist capable of operating to a depth of 500 feet.

The shaft on this claim has now attained a depth of 83 feet, and although the ore has been encountered, no attempt will be made at production before the shaft is put down to a depth where a good distance of stoping ground is available.

A production is being maintained from the Sunshine claim, adjoining the Anna Belle, and worked by the same lessee, and it is probable that the Sedan shaft will be employed in operating both properties when the 200-foot point is attained, as the two shafts are now but a few feet apart, and it would be hardly worth while to put down two deep shafts so near together.

The encountering of this ore on the two claims has had a most stimulating effect on mining on Galena hill. Several new companies have been floated, and many leases granted on the properties of companies which have been floated for some time.

Mary McKinney.

The fifth level in the Mary McKinney mine is now entirely unwatered, and the pumps which the company installed at that depth now have the flow of water under perfect control. The level had been run for some distance under the ore in both directions before the water interfered with operations, and the drifts are now being put in shape for the beginning of operations to break down the ore. This mine, which is one of the largest in camp, has never produced any amount of ore below the depth of 400 feet, and there is accordingly 100 feet of virgin stoping ground in one of the longest continuous ore shoots which has been opened up in the district. During the unwatering of the fifth level the output has been temporarily curtailed, but in a few days ore will again be hoisted in quantity.

Mint.

It is believed that the Mollie McGuire claim of the Mint company has an excellent chance of getting the Pointers ore shoot, as it is pretty well established that the vein extends into that claim, and the ore shoot now seems to be of a permanent nature. The Mint company is engaged in sinking a shaft which is now in the neighborhood of 300 feet deep, and which will be extended at least 100 feet before any especial lateral work is undertaken, of which up to the present, there has been none accomplished. The company is working with a good plant of machinery and air drills. The stock has been a trader at good prices on change lately.

Grace.

The directors of the Grace Gold Mining company have just decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders of the company for the purpose of considering the question of raising the capitalization from 1,200,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares. It has not yet been decided what day shall be set for the meeting, but a formal call will be sent out in the course of a few days.

The directors were led to take this action by the desirability of the company's prosecuting good work on the Extra claim, situated near the Santa Rita property on Squaw mountain. The lessees who have been working on the ground have been doing fair work, but not so much as the company could do with a reasonable development fund. The best way of obtaining the fund is to raise the capitalization and sell the treasury stock, which will probably be the result of the meeting.

It will then be the policy of the company to begin aggressive operations, first moving its plant of machinery which it now has installed over the Grace claim on Raven hill, to the shaft on the Extra claim, and then sinking to a depth of 500 feet as fast as possible, at which point lateral work will be done in search of the extension of the Santa Rita vein. The lessees started to do some work from the 500 foot station in the Santa Rita mine, or at least they were reported to have done so; but at any rate nothing came of it.

The company has done a good amount of work on the Grace claim, which is well located on Raven hill, adjoining the property of the Currency company, but met with no encouraging results, and has now decided to stake everything on the Extra claim which is probably better located and holds greater chances of ore.

Goldstone.

The lessees on the Baby claim of the Goldstone company are now down to a depth of about 170 feet and will go right on until the 300-foot point is attained, where they will begin lateral work. They have just encountered a flow of water which has suspended work, but they will have an engine and pumps installed in a day or two when they will continue. For the 80 feet of sinking before coming into the water they penetrated rock of a most flinty character, which made work very tedious; but they are through that now and anticipate an easier time in going the rest of the distance. Nothing is yet ready to give to the public in regard to the over-issue of Goldstone stock. Each certificate is being checked up now by the International Trust company and two weeks more will be required to finish the work, at which time a statement will be made through the press.

John A. Logan.

A large percentage of the workmen on the John A. Logan, one of the properties of W. S. Stratton and located on Bull hill, has been laid off, and from now on the work on the property will be concentrated in the shaft which will be extended from its present depth of 1,200 feet to the 2,000-foot point as rapidly as possible. The shaft is equipped with a very heavy plant of machinery, which is capable of operating to a depth of 3,000 feet; and the large compressor will enable the sinking to be done with as many large-sized drills as can be used. Mr. Stratton is manifesting his confidence in deep mining in Cripple Creek by undertaking this important work, and the whole local mining world will watch with a great deal of interest, and some anxiety, the results of the expenditure of Mr. Stratton's money.

Theresa M. and L.

Operations by the Theresa Mining and Leasing company are being pushed forward steadily. The station constructed at the 500-foot level is now completed and the sixth and seventh levels are now ready to be developed.

This company has done an imense amount of work in Theresa ground during the last four months and will immediately start crosscutting to open up the new levels.

During the month of December ten cars of ore were shipped which averaged better than $20 per ton. As soon as the new levels are connected up it is thought that a good production will be kept up. The superintendent of the workings at the mine is sanguine that the results from the sixth and seventh levels will prove as valuable as have the developments in the neighboring properties, the Vindicator, Golden Cycle and Christmas.

Pauper.

S. O. Trescott, leasing the west block of the Pauper, has installed an electric hoist and other surface improvements preparatory to some active work. A crosscut was started Wednesday from the 150-foot level at the point where the former lessee discontinued operations. The Hull City-Lillie vein is expected to be opened up in this crosscut.

Bankers Leasing.

The Bankers Leasing company of Pittsburg, operating the Morning Star claim, is conducting good development work under the management of E. Argesinger. Crosscuts are being run from the second and fourth levels to open up the vein at these points.

Tenderfoot Con.

The crosscut from the 300-foot level of the Tenderfoot Consolidated company's property on Tenderfoot hill has been extended for a distance of 20 feet and operations have been temporarily suspended owing to the sickness of the contractors.

Merrimac.

The property of the Merrimac Consolidated Mines Co. has passed into the control of the Ros, Blaffe & Griffin Investment company. The property consists of 12½ acres of patented ground adjoining the Mary Nevin territory. The Mary Nevin has produced considerable high-grade ore in former years, and a high-grade shoot opened up in their property about a month ago has added a value to it. The Merrimac ground is being developed by the company in a crosscut from the 90-foot level in the shaft. The crosscut is run to catch the Mary Nevin vein and possibly share in the value. Some ore is now being sacked; some stringers have been opened in the crosscut and one sample has returned as high as $614.40 to the ton. Rosebud hill has been one of the neglected sections of the camp, but within the past three months five new steam hoisting plants have been installed on various properties where excellent general results are being obtained. The Ross, Blake & Griffin company intends to prosecute active work on the Merrimac group, with prospects of opening up a good shipping proposition.

Fort Wilcox Tunnel.

The plant of machinery which has been in use on the Fort Wilcox tunnel on Copper mountain has been removed and work has been suspended on the property. The Continental Oil Co. which has had the lease has given it up to undertake a more profitable proposition on Gold hill.

Bull Hill Con.

The Bull Hill Consolidated Mining Co. has installed a new plant of machinery over the 210-foot shaft on the O. K. claim on Bull hill. A well-mineralized vein is exposed in the bottom of the shaft and it is the intention of the company to immediately commence drifting in both directions. After the drifting is well under way the shaft will be deepened.

STRIKE NEWS

Some of the strikes recently reported from the camp will be found detailed in the following items:

Hart.

The showing on the company's property is growing better as work is prosecuted. At a depth of 375 feet the company is drifting on a very strong vein, which was opened in the shaft, and have now gone 150 feet each way, northwest and southeast and the showing is very encouraging. The vein varies between four and five feet in width, and the assays are now running between a few dollars up to $40 in gold to the ton. About 375 feet of drifting is accomplished each way every month, and the present showing indicates that something very substantial should be encountered soon.

In the west vein on the property a total of 325 feet of drifting has been done, and there is a fair showing there.

The lessee on the Jessie G. is sinking his shaft to the 100-foot point on a very promising vein, and will soon put on a hoist. He has had good assays from the vein and hopes to get shipping ore with depth.

The two center claims of the group the company is working, the eastern one is leased and the western one soon will be. It is the intention of the company to lease all of the portions of the property which are not being worked now.

Shannon.

An important development has just taken place in the American Beauty claim of the Shannon company. In a drift to the west of the shaft, at a distance of 50 feet, the vein has widened out to six feet and the values have been improving from $6 to $22, across the entire breast of the drift, and some ore is now being saved.

An examination has just been made of the mine by Expert Durnell, who reports that excellent indications are now showing for a permanent ore shoot. The strata in the vein are coming together along the hanging wall resulting in a concentrating of values, and the showing across the entire width of the vein is also very encouraging.

This development has been made at a depth of 100 feet, and the company has decided to sink to the 200-foot point at once and open up the ore from that depth. The mine is equipped with a good plant of machinery and the sinking can be quickly accomplished.

The American Beauty claim is located on Gold hill, and surrounded by such well-known shippers as Pointer, Caledonia, Anaconda and Gold Bond. The ore which is being taken out of the drift now resembles very closely that which is being produced from the recent strike on the Gold Bond property.

The work which the company is prosecuting, under able management, is of a most vigorous character, and from now on will be more so. A night shift is to be put to work at once, which will mean the employment of several more men. The company has a good cash balance on hand, and a good amount of treasury stock, so that it is able to continue with the work.

The stock has been considerably stronger in the last few days, some inkling of the recent development having transpired, and yesterday sold as high as 2¾ cents.

On Rosebud Hill.

Recent developments on Rosebud hill have been of a very favorable nature, and a recent strike made on the property of the Merrimac property, adjoining the Mary Nevin, is the latest of a series of promising discoveries which have been made there in the past few weeks. At a depth of 90 feet the Merrimac company has opened a vein of ore which yields assays of $600 in gold to the ton, and carries some of the rich stringers which were recently opened up in the Mary Nevin. On the property of the Dead Shot company, which is also neighbor of the Mary Nevin, the showing is said to be very gratifying. The greatest depth yet attained in this section of the district is 100 feet, but five steam plants are at work, and sinking is being prosecuted on several of the properties to thoroughly develop the ground.

Easter Bell.

The Easter Bell company, working at a depth of 300 feet, have cut the Victor vein, and are now making their way through it. At the last report it was about two feet in width, with no indications of the opposite wall. The vein at the point of encounter carried some ore, and average assays of $8 in gold to the ton are obtained. When the vein is cut through, the company will start drifting at once in search of the ore shoot. The vein in the property of the Victor company was exceedingly productive at this depth, and much interest attaches to the disclosures which will be made in it in this property. Since the vein was cut, the stock has been much stronger on 'change. There was a time when no especially noticeable progress was made in the property that the stock fell very low.

Amande.

The main shaft on the territory on Bull hill being worked by the Amanda Consolidated company is now down 75 feet. From this point a drift has been run to the southeast and a phonolite dike has been encountered. This dike makes a very good showing and is well mineralized. It is expected that in a distance of about ten feet a known vein will be encountered which on the surface has shown splendid values. The surface on the Amanda claim pans well and the prospects at the present time are most encouraging. Stock in the company is largely held in the east and the company was one of the successful flotations of Mr. J. M. Hawkins, president of the Hawkins-Acton Investment company.

Atahaulpa Leasing.

The Atahaulpa Leasing company, operating on the Guess claim of the Pappoose Gold Mining company, have crosscut to the vein at a depth of 425 feet, and find it wider than it was before and even more mineralized. They are drifting both ways on the vein and saving shipping ore, which they will store in the tunnel until a shipment accumulates. The ore which they have been taking out pays all the expenses of the good development work which they are doing. Their shaft is now being continued down for another 75-foot lift on the ore. The indications are that they will have a mine by the time they attain a depth of 500 feet.

Gold Dollar.

The reported strike in the Gold Dollar is merely a new development in the third level. A raise has been run for 30 feet on the part known as the middle vein, with the result that the shoot has increased in value and size. The ore body now measures from six to eight feet across the breast, with an average value of better than two ounces.

Anaconda.

The strike in the Anaconda company's main workings did not entirely come up to expectations, but development work is being prosecuted which should result in locating a fine body of ore. The ore was broken into at the 850-foot level and although drifts and a raise have been made to determine the course of the shoot, the attempt has been unsuccessful so far.

Mabel M.

Another good strike has been made in the Mabel M. The ore was opened in the south drift from the 355-foot level and adds to the laurels already won by Beacon hill as a producer of high grade. The ore body is from three to four feet wide, and it can be almost positively stated that it is the extension of the ore shoot which has recently proved such a boon to Zoe and Gold Dollar. It also goes further to prove that the ore is continuous with depth, and the strike is important for this reason particularly. No assays have as yet been taken but there is enough sylvanite visible to justify the statement that it is a high grade shipping proposition.

Kimberly.

F. G. Lockwood, who has the lease on block 1 of the Kimberly Co.'s property, has cut an ore body which is the same in character as the one opened up last week by Spratt brothers, who are operating block 2. They believe it to be the extension of the Orizaba ore shoot. The ore was cut in a crosscut to the north from the 327-foot level and is a fine white quartz with considerable sylvanite visible.

SHIPMENT NEWS

Following are particulars of recent shipments sent out by companies and lessees, with the returns therefrom:

C. C. Columbia.

Returns have just been received from the recent shipment from the Cripple Creek Columbia claim, under lease to the Solitaire Gold Mining company. The consignment consisted of about 15 tons of ore which had been taken out mostly in the course of development work and returned an average value of $57 in gold to the ton. Ore is still being mined in the 340-foot level and another shipment will go out in the near future. Negotiations are pending for a large plant of machinery to be installed over the shaft, which will include large pumps to handle the water which has heretofore prevented the sinking of the shaft below its present depth.

Gould.

A shipment of two cars of smelting grade ore has just been made from the Jennie Sample claim of the Gould company, that much transportation having been secured. The company has been experiencing great difficulty in getting a sufficient number of cars, and the present consignment of ore by no means relieves the ore houses from the amount which has accumulated in the past few weeks. The ore is coming from the fourth level, the vein not having yet been encountered in the fifth. Development work is progressing very well, and no efforts will be made to break any great quantity of ore until the new railroad is completed and an assurance of cars is had.

Mary McKinney.

D. Ross, leasing on the Republic claim of the Mary McKinney company on Guyot hill, has been in good ore for some time at the 350-foot depth and Wednesday closed a shipment of two carloads of high grade ore to the Pueblo smelters. Returns of eight ounces to the ton are expected.

A shipment of 30 tons of smelting grade ore which was sent out Wednesday by A. D. Monroe was hoisted from the bottom of the 100-foot winze sunk from the first level. As this plan of operation is somewhat difficult the new shaft which is being sunk on the property will be connected with the old workings and hoisting done from there. Indications of good ore are obtained at the 70-foot level in the new shaft although no assay returns have been received to prove that the stuff is pay mineral.

Acacia.

The production from the Wrockloff lease of the Acacia company is soon to be doubled. More men are to be put to work and development is to be made more steady. The lease has been producing from $12,000 to $15,000 per month while considerable dead work has been in progress. Drifting continues on the vein at the 625-foot level with frequent five-ounce assays.

Detroit Property.

The Detroit Gold Mining company, owning the Devide claim on Tenderfoot hill, are leasing their property in two blocks. James B. Tyderman has secured a two-years lease on the north block, and is actively pushing the work preparatory to sinking a shaft on a vein that crosses the property at that point showing values of $8 per ton on the surface. It is expected that a rich vein will be opened deeper down. Propositions are being made for leasing the south part of the property, where the company have a shaft 200 feet deep from which point some drifting has been done. The proposition is to sink this shaft 100 feet deeper and then crosscut, catching the main discovery vein of the Hoosier which is known to come down into the Detroit property at about this point. It is believed that since the Hoosier found bonanza values in this vein that the Detroit will find the same. Work will be vigorously pushed as soon as the lease is completed.

Big Banta.

Howell, Olmstead and Carruthers, leasing on the Big Banta on Battle mountain, have sent out their initial shipment of five tons of ore. Returns of about two ounces in gold to the ton are expected from this Battle Mountain Consolidated company's property. The present operators have only been working a short time and are obtaining the ore from a depth of 35 feet. The vein is supposed to be the extension of the one which was the object of considerable search in the Rose Nicol company's ground.

Dante.

Lessees Sebeck brothers, operating the old Matoon block of the Dante company's property, are preparing a shipment of about 40 tons of average grade three-ounce ore.

Zoe.

A shipment of 90 tons of smelting grade ore was closed Tuesday from the Zoe company's property. Considerable of the ore is from the drift at the 300-foot level. The ore is gaining in value with depth, making the shipment one of the most valuable which has ever been sent out from the property.

Col. Dames.

A trial shipment of from five to ten tons of ore is being saved by Lessee Crawford, operating on the Speeler claim of the Colonial Dames Co.

El Paso.

For the month of December, the El Paso company shipped 300 tons of average two-ounce ore, which returned $12,000 gross to the company. Crosscutting at 650-foot depth will be commenced in a few days.

Unexpected.

Returns have been received from the latest, and sixth shipment sent out from the Unexpected claim of the Central Consolidated company, under lease to Lennox and Giddings of this city. The consignment consisted of 32 tons and returned values of 1.19 ounces in gold to the ton, which is lower than the previous shipments returned. The company received a little over $77 as royalty from the present one. The lessees are still searching for the extension of the rich ore shoot opened at the surface, and are at the same time taking out a fair amount of the ore which was blocked out above the second level, which was run at something like 30 feet below the surface.

Atlantis Mines.

The Atlantis Mines corporation has completed the work of cutting a station at the 600-foot depth and a drift has been run for 40 feet in each direction on the vein. A shipment of 30 tons of medium grade ore was closed Tuesday.

Mountain Beauty.

A shipment of 15 tons of ore that is expected to return 75 ounces in gold to the ton was hent out lately by Lessees Murphy and associates operating block 3 of the Mountain Beauty company's property on Bull hill.

Anaconda.

Lessee Dave Welch, operating block 45 of the Anaconda company's property on Gold hill, sent out a shipment Monday of 20 tons of ore that is expected to return $50 to the ton.

Midget No. 2.

Lessee A. D. Munroe, leasing the Midget No. 2 on Gold hill, sent out Monday 30 tons of smelting grade ore. Munroe is sinking a new shaft on the property and has already attained a depth of 70 feet at which point a promising vein is coming in.

Gold King.

Returns have just been received in this city from a shipment sent out from the Gold King claim on Gold hill, a property of the Savage Gold and Copper Mining company. The property is under lease to J. A. Dean & Co., who are working in the third level in a very good ore shoot. The recent consignment consisted of about 18 tons of ore which returned values of $24 in gold to the ton. This is the latest of a series of frequent shipments which is being maintained. The Savage company owns other properties in Cripple Creek, copper and lead properties in the Silver City district of New Mexico, and valuable lead and zinc mines in the Nogales district of Arizona. It is an interest of the McKinnie-Davie Investment company of this city.

C. C. Columbia.

A shipment of between 15 and 20 tons left the property of the Cripple Creek Columbia on Beacon hill Monday. The ore came from the new vein at a depth of 340 feet, where the lessees now have three feet showing, and have the shoot opened for a distance of about 30 feet. The present shipment is expected to run about three or four ounces in gold to the ton. From now on the lessees expect to be able to maintain regular shipments. A new plant of machinery is to be installed at once, and the shaft put down another 100 feet. Sinking has been delayed on account of the heavy flow of water.

Deadwood.

Symes and Delany, leasing on the lower Deadwood, sent out a carload of $40 ore Friday.

Findley.

A shipment of forty-five tons of four-ounce ore was sent out Friday by Lessee Steelsmith on the Findley. The present production is averaging about 150 tons per week of smelting grade ore, and at the same time sinking is being accomplished and it is the intention of the lessee to put the shaft down to the 800-foot depth where a level will be run.

Lucky Guss.

Judge Porter, who has a lease on the main workings of the Lucky Guss, will tomorrow send out a shipment of screenings which has been saved during the last month in the course of development work. The shaft has reached the 1,000-foot point where the property is looking decidedly well, and it is thought that the Ruble ore shoot has been encountered at this depth.

DEALS AND LEASES

Little Bessie.

The directors of the Little Bessie Gold Mining company have just granted a lease on the Beacon hill property of the company to Messrs. M. Kinney and D. J. Duncan, well known in connection with the Zoe, Lucrative, St. Thomas and other popular companies.

The lease is to extend for two years from date and stipulates for 20 per cent flat royalties. The lessees intend to sink a deep working shaft on the property and to install a plant of machinery, prospecting the ground thoroughly for the extension of the El Paso-Kimberly-Columbia veins which have been determined by a careful underground survey of those mines to cross the Little Bessie property.

D. J. Duncan left Thursday for Cripple Creek to let a contract for 200 feet of sinking to be done immediately. The shaft will be a modern, double-compartment affair, complete in every way, and will be put down to a depth much greater than the immediate contract will call for, but the first stop for lateral work will be made at the 200-foot point. After the shaft is started a plant of machinery will be installed, although it has not yet been decided whether it will include an electric or a steam hoist.

Two distinct veins have already been traced across the claim, which is located on Beacon hill adjoining the Cripple Creek Columbia and the Raaler of the C. K. & N. One of these veins is known as the east and west vein, and the other is one of those which extend into the Columbia and the other properties, and is the extension of the west branch of the famous Mary McKinney vein. Both have been opened up in various shallow workings on the Little Bessie, and recent examinations which have been conducted in the new lessees' behalf have been successful in showing very favorable indications which determined Messrs. Kinney and Duncan to take the ground.

The new shaft which is going down will be an entirely new one to be sunk somewhere near the junction of the two veins. If the appearances at a depth of 100 feet justify it, crosscutting will be started at that point; if not, lateral work will not be attempted until another 100 feet is gained.

COAL CONTRACTS

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—What is believed to be the largest contract for coal ever awarded to an American firm by the Canadian government has been given to a firm in this city. This order was obtained by the local bidders, despite the fact that the Sydney, Cape Breton, mines are many miles nearer than those of Pennsylvania. The contract calls for the delivery by April 1 next of 100,000 tons of the Pennsylvania bituminous product at St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., St. Johns, N. F., and St. Pierre, Miquelon Island.

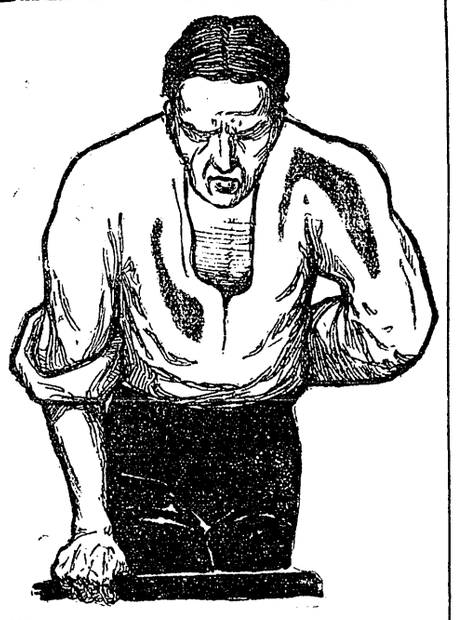
VANDERBILT WEDDING

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12.—Although the marriage of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, one of the richest Vanderbilts, to Miss Elsie French, does not occur until Monday, a large number of the guests arrived today. Their arrival created quite a stir but the feature of the day was the elaborate dinner in the evening which the bridegroom tendered to the members of the wedding party, including the bridesmaids, ushers and intimate friends. The dinner was given at the home of the bride at Harbor View. At the conclusion of the dinner a number of the most costly and beautiful gifts which had been conveyed during the day from one of the local banks to the house were shown to the guests. The evening festivities were closed with an informal dance by the young people.

Preparations for the wedding are now nearly completed. The ceremony will take place in St. John's church Monday noon, followed by an elaborate breakfast served by Delmonico at the French residence.

LAST WEEK'S TOTAL SALES AND QUOTATIONS

STOCKS—	Jan. 5. Bid.	Ask.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Ask.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Ask.	Jan. 9. Bid.	Ask.	Jan. 10. Bid.	Ask.	Jan. 11. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	22	....	27¼	28½	29	30	28	30	28¾	30	28	30	7000
Anaconda	....	42½	45¼	45½	44½	45½	44½	45½	42	....	42⅝	44	23100
Big Four	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	02	15	....	....	....
Black Belle	11¼	....	11½	....	09½	....	11½	....	11¼	....	11¾	....	....
Butterfly-Terrible	....	27¼	28	29	28½	30	27	28	27	27½	27	28	8500
C. C. Consolidated	12¼	12½	12⅝	12½	12¼	12½	11⅞	12	11½	12¼	....	12¼	16600
Coriolanus	18¾	18⅞	19	22	19	20½	19	20	19	20	....	20	95000
Dante	09	09½	09¼	09½	09⅜	09¾	09	09½	09¼	09½	09⅜	....	14000
Doctor-Jack Pot	1.96	1.99½	1.00	1.02½	99½	1.00	98½	1.01	99¾	1.00	....	99½	10000
Elkton Consolidated	1.86¾	1.87½	1.86	1.87	1.86	....	1.86½	1.87	1.87½	1.88½	1.89	1.89½	10107
El Paso Gold	50	50¼	50	50¼	50	50¼	50	....	50	50½	50	50⅝	21900
Findley	12¼	....	12	13½	12	12⅝	12¼	....	12	....	12¼	....	3000
Gold Dollar	24¼	24½	25	25¼	24¼	25	24⅝	25	24¼	24½	23⅝	24	99000
Golden Fleece	....	25	23	23½	24	25	....	....	30	33	50	24	70	....
Ingham Consolidated	21¾	22	21⅜	22½	21¼	22⅜	21	21⅜	20⅝	21½	21	21½	10000
Isabella	69¼	69½	70	71½	68¼	69½	68⅝	69	68½	69¼	68¾	....	16100
Jack Pot	69	71	70	71½	70	71½	69	70½	69½	71	68	70	18600
Last Dollar	65	70	65	70	69	71	70	75	70	71	69½	70	1500
Lexington	12⅞	12½	13¼	14	....	14	12⅜	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	58000
Maton	....	20	18	....	17	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
Mollie Gibson	20	....	20	25	20	....	20	....	21½	24	22½	....	1500
Montreal	04	....	04½	....	04	....	04	....	04	....	04½	....	....
Moon-Anchor	20	....	22	....	20	....	20	....	20	30	20	30	900
Orphan Gold	15	....	15	....	13	16	13	....	....	....	15½	20	....
Pharmacist Consolidated	09	09⅛	09	09⅛	08⅞	09⅛	08¾	09	08½	09	08½	08¾	12000
Pinnacle	17	IN	17	19	....	....	....	....	14½	19	15	18½	....
Portland	3.35	3.42	3.29	3.40	3.29	3.37	....	3.30	3.35	3.37	3.25	3.28	4100
Prince Albert	06	06¼	06½	06¾	06	06¼	06	06¼	06¼	06¾	06¼	06¾	52000
Union	....	....	09	....	....	....	....	....	09	12	....	12	....
Vindicator	....	....	....	1.29	....	....	....	1.29	....	....	....	....	....
Work	20½	21¼	21¼	22	21¼	22	21	21¼	20¾	21	20	20⅞	16800
Zero Hill	10	....	10	....	20	....	14	....	10	....	10	....	....
Alamo	11	12	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11⅜	12	5000
Alert	10½	12	....	....	10	12	10½	11½	....	....	10⅛	12	10000
Anchor	02¾	03	....	03	02⅝	03	02⅞	03	02⅞	03	02⅝	03	....
Antelope	02¼	02¾	02⅛	02⅞	02¼	02⅞	02½	02⅞	02¾	02⅞	02¾	02⅞	500
Arrow	04½	05	04½	05	04¼	04⅝	....	04½	05	04¾	05	....	....
B. H.-Alax	06	06⅛	05¾	....	05¾	06⅞	05⅞	06⅜	05½	05⅝	06⅜	07	15000
Big Dick	01	02	01¾	02	02	....	01½	02	01½	02	01¾	02	....
Bonnie Nell	....	....	....	....	....	....	06	07	06	07	....	....	....
Bonzai	04½	05	04¼	05	04½	05	04¾	05	04¾	05	04¾	05	6000
Cable Consolidated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	02	05	....	....	....
Cadillac	02¾	03½	02¾	03½	03	03½	02¾	03½	02¾	....	02½	02⅝	12000
C. C. Columbia	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅞	11½	12	11⅞	12¼	12	12¼	13000
C. C. Gold Exploration	13½	14½	14¼	....	14¼	15	14	16	14	15½	14⅜	15	5000
C. C. and Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Central Consolidated	06¾	07	06¾	07¾	06½	06⅞	06⅝	06¾	06¾	06½	06	06½	57000
Champion	06¾	07	06¾	07	06½	06¾	06⅝	07	06⅝	06⅞	06¾	06⅞	7028
Chicolo	02¾	02⅞	02¾	03	02¾	02⅞	02¾	03	02¾	02⅞	02¾	02⅞	1500
C. O. D.	....	....	....	60	02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3750
Commonwealth	09½	09¾	07½	07½	....	10½	....	11	09½	10	....	....	4000
Constantine	05¾	05⅞	05¾	05⅞	05½	05⅞	05⅝	05⅞	05¾	05⅞	05⅝	05¾	9300
Cosmos	....	08	....	08	....	08	06	08	....	....	....	08	....
Croesus	....	08	....	08	....	08	....	08	....	....	....	....	....
Currency	02¾	08	05¾	08	....	08	....	08½	05	06½	....	06¼	....
Easter Bell	04¼	04½	05½	05¾	04¾	05¼	04¾	05¼	05	05¼	04⅞	05	81000
Eclipse Consolidated	08	08¾	08	08¾	08	08¾	....	08	07¾	....	....	08	21000
Fountleroy	07	07¾	07	08¼	07	07½	....	08	06½	07½	06	....	1000
Forepaugh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	02¾	03¼	5000
Goldnell M. and L.	....	....	02½	03¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	02¾	03	2000
Gold Hill	03¼	03	02¾	03	02	03⅛	03	03⅛	03	03¼	03	03¼	43000
Grace	04½	04⅞	04¾	05	04⅝	04⅞	04¾	05	04⅞	05	04⅞	05	8000
Greater Gold Belt	....	....	02¼	....	02	02⅝	02	02½	....	....	....	02¼	....
Hayden Gold	01¾	02	01⅝	02	01½	02	....	02	01¾	02	01¾	02¼	2000
Ida May	23	24	23½	25	23	....	23	24⅝	23½	24⅝	24	25	2000
Jolly Jane	07	07½	06⅞	07⅛	07	07⅛	07	07¼	07¼	07½	07¼	07⅝	21500
Katinka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	50	....	....	....
Key West	02¾	03	03¼	....	03¾	03¾	03	....	02⅞	03¼	02¾	03	4000
Kitty Gold	02½	02⅝	02½	....	02¾	02⅞	02⅝	02¾	02¾	02⅞	02⅝	02⅞	11000
Little Bessie	04	04½	04½	04½	04¾	04⅝	05¼	05¼	05⅝	05⅞	05¼	05½	200000
Little Joan	05¼	06	05¼	06	05½	05⅞	05⅜	05⅝	05⅝	06	05⅝	05⅞	9000
Little Nell	07¾	08½	07¾	08	07½	07¾	07	08	07⅝	08	07¾	07¾	6000
Little Puck	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	....	12½	13	12⅞	13	48000
Magnet Rock	03⅞	04¼	03⅝	04¼	03½	04	03⅝	03⅞	03⅞	04	03¾	04	2000
Margaret	02	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	02¾	02¼	02½	6000
Margery	02¾	03	02½	03	02¾	02⅞	02	03	02⅜	02¾	02¼	03	....
Maria A.	03¾	03¾	03⅜	04	03¾	03⅝	03¾	01	03¾	03⅞	03¾	03⅞	28000
Mari



Watch the Urine
If too highly colored;
Contains a brick dust like deposit,
Comes infrequently,
Is irregular in any way,
The Kidneys are out order,
Doan's Kidney Pills act quickly,
Relief is prompt, cure certain.
Don't delay till it's Diabetes,
Until it reaches Bright's disease.

Get what you ask for. Get DOAN'S. Don't accept something "just as good." Most druggists sell Doan's Kidney Pills and will give you what you call for. Some may endeavor to substitute an article they make more profit on. Insist on having the genuine. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WAIL OF THE BACK!

'Tis a warning cry of Kidney Ills. Backache is the Kidneys' cry for help—The aches and pains of a bad back—The lame back—The weak back tell of Kidneys sick from overwork; Kidneys become blockaded, congested, inflamed. No time should be wasted. Go to their aid.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will start the kidneys working rightly, relieve the blockade, heal the inflammation. Remove the backache—cure every Kidney Ill, cure Diabetes and Urinary disorders. The best proof of this lies in the evidence of people yon know. The testimony of friends and neighbors.

COLORADO SPRINGS TESTIMONY.

East Caramillo St.

Mr. C. S. Keep, Associated Press operator, of 323 East Caramillo street, says:

"Long before I came to Colorado Springs I knew all about Doan's Kidney Pills in the state of Massachusetts, where they are considered a household remedy. I used them several years ago for a lame and aching back, and I have seen scores of statements from representative citizens of Worcester and other cities in the east, all emphatically indorsing the claims made for the preparation. My advice to anyone suffering from either weakened or over-excited kidneys is to procure Doan's Kidney Pills at the Smith-Wilson Drug company's store, 31 Tejon street, take a course of the treatment, and the results promised will inevitably follow."

North Weber St.

Mr. David DeGraff, of 515 North Weber street, says: "If I did not find that Doan's Kidney Pills keep kidney complaint in check, if they had not helped me from the first dose I took, I never would have bought some half dozen boxes at the Smith-Wilson Drug Co.'s store, 31 North Tejon street, neither would I have given two boxes to a friend of mine interested in mining property, nor could I be induced to recommend the preparation.

North Walnut St.

Mrs. S. Hodge, of 238 North Walnut street, says: "If the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Smith-Wilson Drug Co.'s store had not relieved rheumatic pain and back-ache I could not have been induced to continue the treatment, neither would I recommend through our Colorado Springs newspapers the means I employed to bring my relief. Doan's Kidney Pills act as represented."

Don't neglect an aching back,
Backache is the first symptomatic indication of Sick Kidneys.
Sick Kidneys call for prompt attention,
neglect of Kidney Ills endangers life itself.
Kidney troubles are easily cured in the earlier stages. Doan's Kidney Pills are for Kidneys only.
Cure every Kidney Ill from common backache to Diabetes.

Don't wait until to late.
Backache is the first downward step,
Listen to a "bad back" warning,
Go to the Kidneys' assistance,
Relieve the Kidney blockade,
Doan's Kidney Pills will do it.
A few doses will prove this.
Prompt action saves trouble,
Dangerous Diabetes,
Fatal Bright's disease,
Are the neglect of earlier Kidney Ills.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

One carload of ice shipped, and the work still progressing. There seems to be plenty of ice left to fill nine cars, and the ice house is still empty, but is going through a thorough cleaning, and what ice is stored away in it this year will be in much better condition than heretofore.

Mr. Fishback spent two or three days in the Springs last week.

Mr. B. Bourg has returned from Watson.

Miss Maud Howard visited friends in Manitou and Colorado Springs Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. S. Tyler spent a few days in Colorado Springs last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett spent Sunday with Judge Morton and wife at Crystola.

BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. Sparkman, of the Elizabeth Banner, passed through the Basin Thursday on his way to Calhan. He expects to start a paper there, The Calhan News. He bought the plant of J. B. King, of Elbert, who at one time edited a paper at Calhan.

Mr. Henry Jameson is on the sick list. He is threatened with pneumonia.

Mr. James Coles and daughter, Mamie, made a visit to the Basin last week.

Mr. Leslie Leonard, who carries the milk for the Basin dairymen, makes two trips per week, Mondays and Thursdays.

Work on the cheese factory is being pushed.

Mr. Milo Petfish is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Petifish, of Butler Gulch.

FALCON

Majestic lodge, No. 104, K. of P., installed their new officers Thursday night. The officers are as follows: Chancellor commander, Benj. Robinson; vice-chancellor, Harry Dyer; prelate, Alex Stewart; master of work, Daniel Chase; master of finance, D. T. Cuthbert; keeper of record and seals, T. S. Barnett; master of exchequer, Henry Dierker; master of arms, Thos. Alexander; inner guard, Lee Riley; outer guard, J. H. Wharton. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition and the outlook for the new year is very bright.

Mrs. A. Dotson, of Roswell, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. N. Sorenson.

Mrs. D. W. Loomis and Mrs. J. T. Alexander were in Colorado Springs Saturday.

A great many people in this vicinity are sick with la grippe.

Mr. J. H. Shemwell was in Colorado Springs Monday.

A very interesting programme was given Friday evening at the literary meeting. Another one is promised this coming Friday. All are cordially invited to attend.

The first number of Forrest Woodside's paper, "The Industrial Democracy" has made its appearance in town.

The infant daughter of Mrs. J. A. Scott is very sick. Mr. Scott, who has been in the Rio Grande hospital at Salida for several weeks, is expected home the 20th.

FOUNTAIN

The grippe still prevails regardless of the Italian weather.

Fountain ice dealers have all filled their houses with first class ice.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kirk of Colorado Springs, spent Sunday in this city calling on old friends.

Wm. Holmes and son Albert, from Chico, spent Saturday in Fountain.

Lockhart & Co. shipped a train load of feeders to Fowler last week.

Amanda Cell, who has been suffering with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, is improving.

Mrs. Jarvis returned from Basalt where she had been spending the holidays.

Wm. Ferren is again able to get around in his usual manner.

Prof. Collins, superintendent of public instruction, will lecture at Fountain school house on Wednesday evening the 16th, on the subject of establishing a high school in this city. A cordial invitation is especially given to all citzens and taxpayers of Fountain and surrounding school districts.

PEYTON

Mr. Henry L. Moreland, formerly creamery operator for the Russell-Gates Mercantile company, will move to Eastonville in the near future.

Mr. H. D. Wood, a popular clerk of this place, was a visitor at Calhan last Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Hall, of Colorado Springs, is out visiting friends southeast of Peyton.

The Peyton Debating and Literary society at the regular meeting last Saturday night had a joint debate with the Surber Literary society. The question for the occasion was an old one but great interest was manifested by the different speakers as well as the audience. The theme was "Whether the United States Government Should Own and Operate the Railroads." The speakers for the Surber society were, on the affirmative, Mr. Ernest Adams, Mr. Clark of Surber and Miss Elizabeth Hall, teacher of the Fairview school. The Peyton society was represented on the negative by Hon. Burke Potter, J. W. Dickerson and Pardon Sayles. The house sat as judges and after the arguments rested on both sides, the decision was given in favor of the negative.

Mr. Fink of Calhan, sold ten head of young cattle recently to Mr. Thomas Baker, northeast of Peyton.

Mrs. Anna J. Bates, wife of W. S. Bates, died last Thursday at Calhan, Colo. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are old residents of the county. The remains were taken to Colorado Springs for burial.

MONUMENT.

Mr. William Crow and family of Table Rock have moved to a fruit farm in the vicinity of Boulder.

Dr. Ballou, who has been on the sick list, is out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Myrtle McConnell are again "at home" at the ranch at Table Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. David Guire and daughter, spent the day at the Myers ranch on Thursday last. Mr. Guire was assisting Mr. Myers at hog killing.

Mr. E. Z. Gittings has been laid aside for the past week with la grippe.

Mr. C. D. Hord made a business trip to Monument on Sunday.

There was a party at the Olf residence on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraker of Table Rock, are on their way to California for the winter. Mr. Campbell will have charge of their ranch during their absence.

Mrs. W. B. Walker entertained a number of children on Saturday evening.

Mr. E. A. Turner of Eastonville, who has been connected with the Russell Gates Mercantile company in that place in the capacity of "butter maker," has been in town during the past week, making all necessary arrangements to establish a first-class creamery at this place. The enterprise will be of great advantage to the town and surrounding country. Mr. Turner has taken first prize for his butter at the Denver carnival.

Mr. Frank Wilson of Gwillimville was visiting in town on Saturday.

Messrs. Hanks and Doyle broke ground on Monday for their new ice house to be built in the rear of the Santa Fe depot. It is to be packed with ice for shipping. The location cannot be more convenient.

The work of the repairing is going on at the parsonage.

Mrs. Mercer was called to Pueblo by the illness of her brother.

A number of Monument citizens are on the sick list but all are on the road to recovery.

Mrs. H. F. Ford went to Denver on Monday to spend the rest of the winter with her son, C. D. Ford.

Miss Lydia Pring was up from Colorado Springs on Sunday.

The East Cherry school, which is being taught by Mr. McDougall, will close this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Myers drove to Colorado Springs on Tuesday.

School opened Monday, January 7 at the new school house in the Chandler district, with Miss Bessie Curtis as teacher in charge.

T. J. Black, who was Santa Fe agent at this place has been offered a good position at Denver as soliciting agent with the Union Pacific.

Mr. Lierd is ill with la grippe at his residence in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Hugh Schubarth has moved his family to Woodland Park, where he and his son, Guy, have been engaged in handling lumber for the past month.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Towles of Husted, a daughter.

Miss Fitzmeyer is visiting Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. Judd and Mrs. Snover, mother and sister of Mrs. John Anderson, have returned to their home in Massachusetts.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the parsonage on Thursday next.

Mr. Andrew Curry has been tendered a position as clerk in the Denver office of the Crescent Industrial union, a fraternal order for men and women.

The Monument Log-sawing team, John Bibble and Geo. Stamm, won the silver cup at the contest of the Pike's Peak Camp No. 5, Woodmen of the World. The contest was open to the camps of the county. The record made was sawing through the 18-inch log in 55¼ seconds.

Always on Time to Denver,
Is the 8 a. m. train on the Colorado & Southern Ry. It is one of the eight daily trains.

Winter Tourist Rates.

To all eastern and southern winter resorts via Great Rock Island route.

See to your arrangements at City Ticket office 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago

Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.; C. E. Smith, 117 Tejon St.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 8, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Clara Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo.: H. E. 8755, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 62 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, Thomas E. Andrews, William M. Snyder and Richard Stevens, all of Ellicott, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Thomas E. Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo.: H. E. 8724, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S. R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, William M. Snyder, Richard Stevens and Clara Andrews, all of Ellicott, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the El Reno Mining company, a corporation, the said El Reno Mining company has been dissolved.

In witness whereof the said El Reno Mining company has caused these presents to be executed by its president and secretary and its corporate seal to be hereto attached.

(Seal.) The El Reno Mining Company.
By C. N. Miller, President.
E. M. Schornherst, Secretary.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.
United States Land Office,
Pueblo, Colorado,
December 8, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the commissioner of the general land office, under authority vested in him, by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at this office the following tract of land, to-wit: The S.E. ¼ of the S.E. ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 13 S., R. 64 W., 6th P. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
J. J. Lambert, Receiver.

First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 29, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz.: John A. Akerley; H. E. 8593, for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Blake, William Bar, Charles Marugg, Joseph Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz: Joseph Marugg: H. E. 8595, for the S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Sengbell, William Blake, John Akerley, Simon Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz: Simon R. Marugg, Jr., H. E. 8599, for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Sangbell, William Blake, John Akerley, Joseph Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion Jan. 2, 1901.
Last insertion Feb. 6, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of N. O. Johnson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the fourth day of February, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Harry Johnson, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 28, 1900.

Harry Johnson,
Administrator of the Estate of N. O. Johnson, Deceased.
Hames and Johnson, Attorneys.
First publication January 2, 1901.
Last publication, January 23, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office, Pueblo, Colo.,
January 12, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on March 6, 1901, viz: Paul Schade: H. E., 8651, for the S.W.¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles McName, John Klink, Martha Becher and Mrs. Anna Thomas, all of Pueblo, Colorado.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.
Last insertion, Feb. 20, 1901.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Edward Yanda, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

Edward Yanda of Colorado City in the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 19th day of November last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 21st day of December, A. D., 1900.

Edward Yanda,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado. ss.

On this 22nd day of December, A. D., 1900, on reading the foregoing action, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 22nd day of January, A. D., 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 22nd day of December, A. D., 1900.

(seal of the Court.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

January 2, 1901.
John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of)
G. W. Sherman,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

G. W. Sherman, of Victor, in the county of Teller and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

G. W. Sherman, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of)
J. B. Rose,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Colorado:

J. B. Rose, of Victor, in the county of Teller and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has finally complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

J. B. Rose,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

John B. Cochran, Referee.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado,
County of El Paso, ss.
In the El Paso County Court.
Charles M. Selden,
Plaintiff.
vs.
Anna J. Selden,
Defendant.

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles M. Selden, the plaintiff above named, and it satisfactorily appearing therefrom to the clerk of the county court, county and state aforesaid, that summons has been duly issued and return thereon made not less than 10 days after the issue of said summons, that the defendant, after diligent search cannot be found, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Colorado, cannot, after due diligence, be found within this state; and it also appearing, from the complaint herein that a good cause of action exists in favor of the plaintiff therein and against the said defendant, and that the said defendant is a necessary and proper party thereto; and it further appearing that a summons has been duly issued in this action, and that personal service of the same cannot be made upon the aforesaid defendant, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, and by the said affidavit made to appear; on motion of John B. Cochran, attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that the service of the summons in this action be made upon the defendant, Anna J. Selden, by publication thereof in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper published at Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, hereby designated as the newspaper most likely to give notice to said defendant; that such publication be made at least once a week for four successive weeks; and it further in like manner satisfactorily appearing to the clerk of said court that the present residence of said defendant is not known, it is hereby ordered and directed that a copy of the summons in this suit be forthwith deposited in the postoffice, addressed to said defendant at Aurora, Ill., and also a copy thereof likewise addressed to Racine, Wis., in care of Joshua Peirce.

Witness, Robert L. Hubbard, judge and acting clerk, and the seal of the county court of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1901.

(Seal.) Robert L. Hubbard.

First insertion, Jan. 9, 1901.
Last insertion, Jan. 30, 1901.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Frank Allen, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of Frank Allen of Colorado City, in the County of El Paso, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1900, the said Frank Allen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office No. 107 South Nevada, in Colorado Springs, on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

G. W. Sherman, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Clarence M. Chilcott, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

Clarence M. Chilcott, of Cripple Creek, in the County of Teller and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 26th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 9th day of January, A. D. 1901.

Clarence M. Chilcott, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss.:

On this 12th day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 12th day of January, 1901

(Seal of the Court.)

Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.
John B. Cochran, Referee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 29, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz.: John A. Akerley; H. E. 8593, for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Blake, William Bar, Charles Marugg, Joseph Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz: Joseph Marugg: H. E. 8595, for the S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Sengbell, William Blake, John Akerley, Simon Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz: Simon R. Marugg, Jr., H. E. 8599, for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Sangbell, William Blake, John Akerley, Joseph Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion Jan. 2, 1901.
Last insertion Feb. 6, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of N. O. Johnson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the fourth day of February, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Harry Johnson, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 28, 1900.

Harry Johnson,
Administrator of the Estate of N. O. Johnson, Deceased.
Hames and Johnson, Attorneys.
First publication January 2, 1901.
Last publication, January 23, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office, Pueblo, Colo.,
January 12, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on March 6, 1901, viz: Paul Schade: H. E., 8651, for the S.W.¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles McName, John Klink, Martha Becher and Mrs. Anna Thomas, all of Pueblo, Colorado.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.
Last insertion, Feb. 20, 1901.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Edward Yanda, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

Edward Yanda of Colorado City in the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 19th day of November last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 21st day of December, A. D., 1900.

Edward Yanda,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado. ss.

On this 22nd day of December, A. D., 1900, on reading the foregoing action, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 22nd day of January, A. D., 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 22nd day of December, A. D., 1900.

(seal of the Court.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

January 2, 1901.
John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of)
G. W. Sherman,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

G. W. Sherman, of Victor, in the county of Teller and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

G. W. Sherman, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

John B. Cochran, Referee.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of)
William Oppenheim,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Creditors of William Oppenheim, of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and District Aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said William Oppenheim was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 9, 1901.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary J. McKinnie, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary J. McKinnie, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the January term, 1901, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1901.

J. R. McKinnie,
Administrator.

First insertion, Jan. 9, 1901.
Last insertion, Feb. 6, 1901.

The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time — The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1901—EIGHT PAGES NO. 2

ELECTION OF PATTERSON

Occupied the Time and Attention of the State Legislature Yesterday.

FRICTION IN THE SENATE

In Spite of a United Fusion Vote Defeated, Factions Showed Their Chagrin Over the Result.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 15.—Hon. Thos. M. Patterson was this morning elected by both branches of the Colorado state legislature for United States senator to succeed Hon. E. O. Wolcott whose term expires the 4th of next March. Tomorrow at 12 noon the two houses will convene in joint session and ratify the selection of Mr. Patterson.

The scenes that attended his selection by the fusion caucus last night were re-enacted during his nomination today.

The Republican members of the legislature placed in nomination Senator Wolcott as their candidate. The nomination speeches for both men were listened to with the strictest attention and were liberally applauded by the friends of both parties who crowded the legislative hall.

The proceedings in the house were marked by friendliness shown by all factions but in the senate the factional strife between the three fusion forces asserted itself. A few of the Democrats of that body died game praising their leader, the Hon. Charles S. Thomas, to the last. A portion of the Silver Republicans also gave vent to their dissatisfaction by upholding the man of their choice, James H. Blood. When the time for balloting arrived, however, the strife was forgotten and the fusion members to a man voted for the caucus nominee. The ballot was as follows:

In the Senate—Wolcott 1, Patterson 33.

In the House—Wolcott 7, Patterson 58.

Total—Wolcott 8, Patterson 91, absent 1.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Chaplain Kirkland in offering his supplication in the house this morning closed as follows: "Almighty God, let the hand that was seen guiding the hand in the writing on the wall guide the members of this assembly today in the selection of a man who will represent this great state in the United States senate. Amen."

Speaker Montgomery announced that the regular business for today was the election of a United States senator. The law describing how a senator shall be elected was read by the reading clerk.

Judge Ong's Speech.

Judge J. E. Ong placed Mr. Patterson in nomination. He spoke in part as follows:

"The three colossal evils of the 19th century are, the enactment of the protective tariff laws, the demonetization of silver, and the excessive granting of power to corporations. We are now face to face with these questions. We must say now will we submit to these outrages or will we buckle on our armor and fight to the last. We are represented in the senate by one man who is only second to Bryan—Senator Henry M. Teller. We have a man to equal our other representative in the person of Thomas Michael Patterson. The representatives of Quay and Hanna in the senate have no use for the common people. The common people need a friend who will stand between them and the corporate power in the coming months. We can rest assured that Colorado will, in this contest, furnish the men who will support the common people. In Thomas M. Patterson we have a man who represents all classes of labor. He has always stood as the friend of the laboring masses. Thomas M. Patterson alone can better represent Colorado than can two senators from any other state represent their constituents."

Mr. Ong closed by saying that if the finances of the state were not in such a deplorable condition he would favor an appropriation to send Mr. Patterson to Washington at once and there let him begin his work in aiding that "grand old man in South Africa," Paul Krueger.

Tribute to Wolcott.

Mr. Dickerson nominated Senator Wolcott. He spoke in part as follows:

"I beg your indulgence while I tell you why a Republican should represent us in the United States senate. Four years of Republican sunshine have followed four years of Democratic storm. We are entitled to this representation because the Republican party stands for free homes instead of political office.

"The Republican party is the rock of our country's salvation. We are now in the most prosperous days of our history. No nation has ever advanced so rapidly as has our nation under the administration of President McKinley. If we consider the history of the past four years we dare not turn our faces to the rear. Why longer stand on the platform of fusionism? With the conditions of Colorado under fusion domain as they are, compared with our government, does it not look as though fusion was a failure?

"I want to pay a tribute to our great senator. I can say nothing that will help him. You can say nothing that will hurt him. He has followed in the path of Lincoln. It was he who secured the coinage of our silver seignorage. He secured the passage of the bill establishing in this state the home for our soldiers and sailors. Ninety-five thousand loyal citizens of Colorado with one acclaim indorse his record and ask his reelection.

"I congratulate the Democrats of Colorado for their modesty in allowing the long-dead Populist party to come in and take the only slice of national pie in the state.

"Our man has never carried a flag of truce. He has carried the flag of Republicanism through many seeming defeats to victory. Some one may acquire his position but he will be surrounded by nothingness. I lay my tribute at his feet and count him the peer of every rival. I now have the honor of presenting to you for your consideration the name of Hon. Edward O. Wolcott."

Seconding Speeches.

Representative Bell followed Mr. Dickerson. He said in part:

"We are not here to praise Wolcott but to bury him.

"However you may praise Wolcott, I do not believe there is a Democrat in Colorado who would wear his polluted robe. I feel proud this morning to second the nomination and vote for Thomas M. Patterson."

Mr. Hammond in seconding Mr. Patterson's nomination felt that his election would be an honor to the state but would not increase his fame.

Mr. Sprague's Speech.

Mr. Sprague of El Paso said in part: "I rejoice that the hour is here when as a Silver Republican I can discharge a duty by voting for Mr. Patterson. I feel that in voting for him I discharge a duty I owe him. As an editor, as a man, as a lawyer, as a friend and as a publisher he has not a peer in Colorado."

Mr. McLean seconded the nomination of Mr. Wolcott. Mr. McLean was of the opinion that Mr. Wolcott was not as dead as the fusionists gave him credit for.

A number of other speeches were made.

Republican Galleries.

The applause from the galleries favored the Republican speeches. Especially was this noticed when Mr. Dickerson was placing Mr. Wolcott in nomination.

Mr. Dickerson is by far the best orator on the floor of the house, and although he represents the minority his speeches are always listened to with the best attention and never fail to gain applause.

The roll was called and the vote was announced as follows: Mr. Patterson 58, Mr. Wolcott 7.

House bill No. 103, which is the appropriation bill for the salaries of the members, was reported for its third reading, read and passed.

The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE SENATE.

At 11:45 Senator Stewart arose in the senate to place Mr. Patterson in nomination for the United States senatorship. Mr. Stewart spoke at length upon the good that had been accomplished in this state by Mr. Patterson. He eulogized the Colorado editor as being the peer of all men in the state.

Mr. Farwell being the only Republican in the senate, it fell to his lot to place in nomination, and vote for, Mr. Wolcott. His praise of Colorado's junior senator brought forth much applause from the crowds of spectators. When his name was called during the vote he arose and in a stentorian voice cast the single vote that falls to the Republicans in the upper half.

Mr. Patterson's nomination was seconded by a large number of senators but there were a few who could not drink from the cup of defeat without protesting. Senator Rush was the first to sound a discordant note. He was in favor of a Democratic legislature electing a Democratic senator. He paid the highest tribute of the day in the senate to Hon. Charles Thomas and declared him to be the greatest Democrat in the state.

Senator Buckley declared that we are about to witness the spectacle of a Democratic legislature sending a Populist to Washington. He acknowledged however, that Mr. Patterson was a strong man.

Senator Barela could not forget the attacks that Mr. Patterson has made on the Democratic party, both on the platform and through his paper. He says he believes that Mr. Patterson had always been a Democrat but had claimed to be something else for policy's sake. He decidedly favored that some Democrat should go to Washington but he granted that Mr. Patterson could reflect credit upon the state.

The Silver Republicans have some members yet and Senator Parks and Newell took occasion at this time to call each other a few pet names. At the caucus last night Senator Newell favored an informal ballot in order that he could cast his vote for Mr. Blood. Senator Parks was opposed to that kind of a ballot and was willing to abide by what the Thomas faction suggested.

Newell a Republican.

In the senate this morning Senator Newell arose to explain his position last night. During his explanation he said that Senator Parks had left the Silver Republican party and had joined the Democratic party because there was a judgeship in it for him. Senator Newell closed by saying: "As far as I am concerned, when this assembly is over I shall forever disconnect myself from the Silver Republican party and be a straight Republican.

Senator Parks was on his feet in a moment. He denounced the insinuation of his colleague as being a lie of the blackest dye. He also advised Senator Newell to go direct to Governor Orman and hand in his resignation as senator immediately. Before the personal remarks could proceed further the ballot was taken and the senate adjourned.

Previous to the vote for the United States senator the senate transacted some minor business. A number of bills passed the second reading among them being Senators Hill's bill for the repeal of the present prize fight law.

ALL THE NEWS

STATE

As a result of the strike of coal miners at Coal Creek, Rockvale and Brookside, a serious coal famine is threatened in the Cripple Creek district.

Charles Holquist of Victor, a machine man employed at shaft No. 2 of the Portland mine, had his right arm very badly injured by a premature shot.

Glenn Latimer, assistant postmaster of Victor has been ordered to report in Denver to fill a position in the post office inspector's office.

Employes of the National and El Paso mills at Florence have struck for an eight hour day in all departments.

The strike of the coal miners in the Fremont county districts remains in unchanged condition.

K. Brannon, a fireman on the Rio Grande Western railroad was shot and killed in Grand Junction, by George Gordon, an engineer on the Denver and Rio Grande. Gordon claims the gun was discharged in a scuffle in which he was acting in self defense against two men.

The two women who were arrested for a hold-up in Denver and who jumped their bail have been located in Fort Worth, Texas.

LEGISLATIVE.

The two branches of the assembly in separate session yesterday elected Hon. T. M. Patterson as the United States senator, the vote being in the senate, Wolcott, Patterson 33, in the house Wolcott 7, Patterson 58.

The house appropriation bill for the salaries of the members was reported for its third reading, read and passed.

Senator Newell, during the course of a controversy with Senator Parks yesterday announced that when the present assembly is ended he will disconnect himself from the Silver Republican party and become a straight Republican.

A number of bills passed the second reading in the senate, among them being Senator Hill's bill for the repeal of the present prize fight law.

Senator Wm. A. Hill of the twenty-fifth district has prepared a bill for the division of the state into congressional districts; it places nearly all the counties of the western slope and central part of the state in one district.

WASHINGTON.

Senate—Bacon's amendment striking out of the army reorganization bill the discretionary authority conferred upon the president to increase the size of the army was laid upon the table by vote of 39 to 20; Teller's resolution for printing Filipino petition was referred to committee on Philippines; Teller spoke in opposition to army bill.

House — Western members offered amendments to river and harbor bill, providing for reclamation of arid lands, but were defeated by overwhelming votes.

GENERAL

Wm. P. Fishback, of Indiana, one of the best known lawyers of the middle west, and formerly a partner of Benjamin Harrison, is dead.

The National Council of Administration of the G. A. R. has been invited to meet in Cleveland on the 21st instant when they will decide where this year's national encampment is to be held. At that time a formal invitation to hold the encampment in Cleveland will be tendered them.

The Chicago city council has adopted the report of the street railway commission and directed that copies of the bill be sent to both houses of the legislature for submission to the representatives and senators. The bill provides for municipal ownership of traction lines.

W. H. Osborne, aged 80 years, who has been in the real estate business in Kansas City for years, was found unconscious in his room. He had taken a big dose of morphine, and in notes to relatives stated he was despondent because of ill health. It is believed he will recover.

The condition of Admiral Dewey, who is ill with the grippe, is reported to be better.

MINING

The market yesterday on the Colorado Springs mining exchange was a heavy one with good prices ruling. Pointer strengthened materially and Zoe was also very strong. Sedan went to 15 cents and Ernestine to 5.

At the annual meeting of the Isabella stockholders yesterday the reports were read which were quite satisfactory, and directors elected. The latter do not include Messrs. Hayes, Jackson and Morley.

W. A. Otis and company have secured control of the Ernestine and Reward Gold Mining companies, both of which own property adjoining the Sunshine or Sedan on Galena hill.

The Gold Coin directors have declared a dividend of three cents a share, which rate will be maintained during the present year. Dividends were also declared at the usual rates by the Consolidated Gold Mines and Bull Hill Consolidated companies.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Leavenworth, Kansas, the Scene of the Latest Lynching Atrocity.

NEGRO PROTESTED INNOCENCE

Nearly 8,000 People Witnessed the Lynching and Hundreds Scrambled For Relics of Burning.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 15.—Fred Alexander, the negro who Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was this afternoon taken from the sheriff's guard and burned at the stake at the scene of his crime, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the burning.

The negro was taken from his cell at the state penitentiary at 3 o'clock this afternoon and loaded into a hack and brought to town; 50 deputy marshals surrounded him and Deputy Sheriffs Stance, Myers and Tom Brown sat in the hack on either side of him.

There were 50 buggies in the procession which followed the hack in, and it was an awful march indeed for Fred Alexander. The trip to town was made quickly and there was no attempt to create a disturbance. When Fourth and Olive streets was reached the police who were in the hack following the one in which Alexander was concealed jumped out and chased several negroes. This created a diversion which attracted the attention of everyone, and in the excitement the hack in which Alexander was concealed was frantically driven to the county jail, and just as the mob reached the doors he was locked in the first cell on the east side of the cell-house. All the doors of the jail were locked and the crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means. Sheriff Everhardy refused to deliver the negro up.

Forced the Door.

Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door and the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridor by the narrow doorway. A huge iron bar was secured and the iron door of the cell room attacked.

This was finally sent so that it could be forced far enough back for men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner. In the meantime the crowd had pushed down the side gate of the stockade and in a moment there was a yelling pack in the jail yard. The side door, which was made of heavy sheet iron, was the next object of attack. Several of the thoughtful ones of the mob had provided themselves with sledge hammers and cold chisels and it was the work of only a few moments to cut the hinges from this end and with the help from inside it was off its hinges in a moment.

More men pushed inside and the iron bar was again called into play and the doors of the cell room broken down. Then the cry went up, "He is not here; he has escaped. Search the court house. There is a tunnel between and he has been taken out that way." Then a man with sharp eyes spied a shapeless cringeing mass crouched down in one corner of the dark cell. An exultant cry went up "He is here. We've got him. Get the keys."

Several keys were found lying around the corridors and these were passed into the crowd. They would not work. Then again a sledge hammer was called into action and in five minutes the heavy lock had been broken off. A fierce yell, the yell of a beast brought to bay, issued from the cell. Outside the tension was so great that big strong men filled the room with hysterical laughter.

Outside the crowd was yelling in a manner that perhaps has never before been heard in the city of Leavenworth. Inside the cell rushed those who were nearest the door. The mob issued in a moment dragging the fiend by the coat collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer and it was still conscious. Men fought to get at him. These infuriated humans struck savagely at him and hit only his captors who guarded him well.

"Don't hurt him," they cried, "We'll burn him," was the response.

Persistent Denials.

Outside the stockade the crowd surged. Alexander and his captors were surrounded by a solid wall of human flesh. Across Third street and up the hill into the court house yard they dragged him. Then they stopped still.

"Confess before we harm you," said they.

"I have nothing to confess," cried Alexander. "I am innocent. I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here; they know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary and would have stayed there for life. The warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?"

He did not know that the town was bent on lynching him; that the minds were made up that he had committed crime that could only be avenged with his blood.

"You lie," they cried, and one huge fellow, filled more with the lust for blood than with the feelings of a human, struck him in the forehead with his fist three times. This seemed not to have the slightest effect on the negro.

When he talked his voice was steady. He spoke with the resignation of a man who sees only before him death, slow perhaps, but certain, and was prepared to meet it in its most awful form.

When he had finished talking a move was made for a large cottonwood tree in the northeast corner of the court house yard. He was backed up against it and a chain was hunted for. One could not be found and while they waited Alexander was given another chance to confess.

"My God, men," he cried in his agony, "I have told you that I'm innocent. I can't tell you any more. I didn't do it."

"He lies, burn him," cried the mob.

At the Scene of the Crime.

"Take him where he committed the murder," suggested one.

The suggestion met with instant approval, and the crowd, carrying the negro and his captors, pushed on for Fourth street. There were many wagons standing about and into one they threw him. As soon as all could get in, the wagon started off for the vicinity of Lawrence ave. and Spruce, followed on the run by the crowd.

At a quarter past five o'clock Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes at the corner of Lawrence avenue and Spruce. The exact spot where the murdered girl was found was located by the leaders of the crowd and there a semi-circle was formed.

Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men. The wagon was stopped in front of the ravine and surrounded by the crowd, the leader of the men who had Alexander, called for silence.

The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward for the crowd to gaze at. A howl went up which was quickly hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak.

Twice he started and the crowd drowned his trembling voice.

"You're going to kill me whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you've got the wrong man. I did not do that and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't no use to say so for you're going to kill me, but I did not do it."

Bound to the Stake.

The men standing beside him shoved Alexander from the wagon and the roar of the crowd drowned every other sound. He was quickly dragged from he embankment to the pile of wood, with his hands still shackled and there bound to the stake.

Long before the wagon containing the doomed man arrived at the place a crowd gathered. Determined men as they approached, carried rails and boards. Several seized railroad irons and carried them to the ravine. The spot chosen for the stake was the exact one on which Pearl Forbes' body was found on the morning of November 7. It is along Lawrence avenue by the Santa Fe track and a hundred yards north of Spruce street. The first thing done was to plant the railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stakes, boards and wood were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him and with his hands still shackled fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him and the match touched.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said:

"Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," said the doomed man.

Forbes replied: "For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man.' '

"Burn him, burn him," cried the crowd.

Declared His Innocence.

"Gentlemen, you have got lots of time," said Alexander. "You are burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?"

"A man in the crowd called for the mother of the negro but she was not in the crowd. Alexander then said:

"Will you let me shake hands with all of my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd you damned beast," said one of the men in charge of the negro.

"If you have anything to say, do so in a hurry."

Another man then stepped up and said to Alexander:

"Make your peace with God, nigger, for you will surely die."

Coal oil was then applied for the second time and while it was being done Alexander called to friends of his in the crowd and bade them good bye. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake and talked rationally until John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, lighted the match.

Again Alexander was asked to make a confession but the negro replied that he had nothing to say. As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned ghastly pale and then for the first time realized that death was near. He clasped his hand together and began to swing to and fro while the crowd yelled.

Quickly Over.

In less than five minutes he was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him, the murderer of Pearl Forbes.

As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct it began to slowly disperse. There were hundreds of the more morbid, however, who stayed to the last. Men kept piling on wood all the time until 7 o'clock when the flames were allowed to die down.

From 6 until 8 o'clock there was a continuous stream of people going to the scene of the burning. These were persons who had been unable to get away from their work in the afternoon but were determined not to miss seeing the awful spectacle.

When the fire had died down sufficiently to allow the crowd to approach what remained of Alexander, there was a wild scramble to obtain relics. Bits of charred flesh, pieces of chain, scraps of wood—everything that could possibly serve as a souvenir, was seized on with morbid avidity by the eager people.

Governor's Instruction.

Governor Stanley was in telephone consultation with Warden Tomlinson all day yesterday. The governor seemed very anxious to preserve the name of Kansas from any mob disgrace. It was understood that yesterday morning he instructed Warden Tomlinson not only to refuse to deliver Alexander to the sheriff but to afford him proper protection.

About 3 o'clock the warden notified the governor that he had delivered the prisoner into the hands of the sheriff. The governor, it is said, was highly incensed at the warden's failure to obey instructions. The governor was anxious to send militia to preserve order but he was assured by Leavenworth men who waited on him that it would aggravate the trouble.

Just before the party left the penitentiary for the fall the warden requested and received the following receipt for the delivery of Alexander:

"Received from J. B. Tomlinson, warden of Kansas state penitentiary, the body of one Fred Alexander, who has been in the custody of said warden for safe keeping since 10 p. m. January 12, 1901. I hereby represent to said Tomlinson that I am prepared to, and will, give protection to the life and body of said Alexander against mob violence to the full extent of the powers vested in me by law.

"PETER EVERHARDY, Sheriff."

About 9 o'clock the coroner's jury and two police officers went and got the remains, taking them to an undertaking establishment. The coroner's jury has been named but the inquest will not be held for a few days. The remains were viewed by thousands and up to the time it was taken away carriages and vehicles were continuously passing by the spot.

No expressions of regret or pity are heard from any source.

The sheriff was taken sick during the excitement at the county jail and is now confined to his bed. Admittance to the room is denied and a statement from him tonight is unobtainable. The sheriff asked the governor for the state militia by telephone and the governor replied that he would send the militia but would require a written request or a telegraph message. This, for some reason, was not done. There was no request made for the protection of U. S. troops from Fort Leavenworth. The sheriff, upon requesting the delivery of Alexander to him, said that he would be able to protect the life of the prisoner and the warden, upon this assurance, turned him over.

RESTORE DEATH PENALTY

Governor Stanley's Comments on the Lynching at Leavenworth.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 15.—Governor W. E. Stanley is very indignant at the result of the lynching at Leavenworth this afternoon. He says it will result in the restoration of the death penalty in Kansas, as it should do. Governor Stanley condemns Sheriff Everhardy of Leavenworth in unmeasured terms. He says the sheriff should be made to make suitable retribution if such a thing would be possible.

"The sheriff of Leavenworth is either a despicable scoundrel or a despicable coward," said the governor tonight. "There was no reason in the world why the negro should not have been protected to the last. The whole military power of the state would have been devoted to that effort and the sheriff knew it all the time. I ordered the militia of Lawrence and Topeka to be ready and they would have been sent to the scene of the trouble the minute the sheriff would say he needed them. Instead of that, however, the sheriff was very sure that he could guard the man. Upon receiving repeated assurances from Sheriff Everhardy that he could and would protect the prisoner to the last I very reluctantly countermanded the order for the troops to go to Leavenworth.

"The warden of the penitentiary had no right to keep Alexander there as he had been convicted of no crime. He could do nothing more than deliver him to the sheriff when that individual insisted that it should be done. But the life of the negro should have been preserved at all hazards and it is to the lasting shame of the great state of Kansas that such an infamous proceeding should have been allowed to take place within a few miles of the capital city.

"What makes the disgrace to the state more galling than ever is the fact that we had ample military forces with which the terrible tragedy could have been averted. The sheriff is to blame and nobody else. I could not very well send the troops there in the face of the repeated assurances of the sheriff that they were not needed and not wanted. Of course I would have sent them any way if I had known the real facts notwithstanding the assurances of the sheriff, or I would have ordered Warden Tomlinson to hold the prisoner a short time longer. But it is done now and to the fair state of Kansas belongs the disgrace. It is awful, simply awful. Things like this have happened in the south many times but they do not seem so horrible there as they do here where nothing of the kind had ever been thought of. When occurrences like this happen right here in our own state it brings us to face the fact that something must be done."

Governor Stanley gave utterance to the thought that the burning of Alexander would not have taken place if the people of Leavenworth had been persuaded that the negro would have been hanged if proven guilty of the crime.

"I have no doubt but that he was guilty," said the governor, "and that he deserved death. But that death should have been administered at the hands of the law.

"The death penalty must be restored in Kansas and then things of this kind will not happen. I am going to do all I can to restore the death penalty and I think that this awful happening will bring the legislators to the same opinion."

Most of the members of the state legislature, when interviewed tonight, expressed the same idea as Governor Stanley in regard to restoring the death penalty. They all condemned the burning of the negro and expressed the greatest regret that the affair should have taken place. They say that the only way to avoid future acts of the kind will be to make it possible to hang a man for the commission of capital crimes.

The judiciary committee of the senate announced tonight that a bill would be prepared making death the penalty for murder and also for rape in cases where force was used. The bill will without a doubt be made a law within a few days.

ANOTHER DIVISION FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 15.—Senator Wm. A. Hill of the Twenty-fifth district, has prepared another bill for the division of Colorado into congressional districts.

The bill is different from all others introduced in that it places nearly all of the counties of the western slope and central part of the state in one district. Mr. Hill has prepared a statement of the votes at the last election as cast in his division of the state. As he divides the state the fusionists will have the following majorities: In the first, 8,888; in the second, 6,234, and in the third, 17,939. His division is as follows:

First District.

Arapahoe, Weld, Morgan, Logan, Washington, Yuma, Phillips, Sedgwick, population 181,909.

Second District.

Jefferson, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Bent, Prowers, Baca, Otero, Las Animas, Custer, Pueblo, El Paso, Fremont, Park, Teller, Clear Creek, population 183,875.

Third District.

Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Costilla, Conejos, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Grand, Gilpin, Garfield, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Larimer, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Montrose, Mineral, Montezuma, Ouray, Pitkin, Routt, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Summit, Saguache, San Miguel, San Juan, population 173,016.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Had His Falling Hair Stopped, and Dandruff Cured, Without Faith.

H. B. Fletcher, Butte, Mont., Oct. 20, 1899, says: "Like many other people, I have been troubled for years with dandruff, and within the last few months, my hair came out so badly that I was compelled to have what I had left clipped very close. A friend recommended Newbro's Herpicide. I confess that I doubted his story, but I gave Herpicide a trial; now my hair is as thick as ever, and entirely free from dandruff." "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." At druggists, $1.00. Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing for regular use.

TELLER ON ARMY BILL

Colorado Senator Expressed His Opposition to the Measure.

HIS FILIPINO RESOLUTION

Laid Before the Senate, Denounced by Stewart and Referred to Committee on Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Some progress was made by the senate today in the consideration of the army re-organization bill. One amendment that has created much debate was disposed of and a tacit agreement has been reached for "a vote very soon."

Mr. Bacon's amendment striking out of the bill the discretionary authority conferred upon the president to increase the size of the army was laid upon the table by the decisive vote of 39 to 20.

A resolution presented a few days ago by Mr. Teller providing for the printing as a public document of the petition of 8,006 Filipinos offered to the senate, was laid before the senate.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) declared his opposition to the resolution on the ground that it was an "untruthful recital of the conditions in the Philippines."

He discussed at length the situation in the Islands declaring that the treachery of Aguinaldo had been established by authentic documents and that any petition or appeal sent here by such people was unworthy of consideration because they did not come with clean hands. The petition, he said, contained every possible threat against the United States. In view of it, congress ought speedily to pass the army bill.

Mr. Berry (Ark) said he was of the opinion that the senate could not afford to refuse to make public the appeal by printing it.

While he was on the floor, Mr. Berry discussed an amendment to the army bill which he offered yesterday.

The Teller resolution was referred to the committee on the Philippines.

Mr. Teller said he would expect a report from the committee and if one was not made he would know how to get it. Consideration of the army re-organization bill was resumed informally.

Mr. Bacon withdrew the amendment proposed yesterday and proposed the amendment he proposed formerly striking out the words "conferring upon the president power to increase from the minimum to the maximum limit the strength of the infantry, artillery and cavalry arms of the service."

After some debate the amendment was laid on the table 39 to 20. Mr. Teller then offered his amendmen to the section of the bill authorizing the president to retire an army officer under suspension by sentence of a court martial. He alluded to a statement made a few days ago by Mr. Hawley about the possibility of war on account of jealousy of European powers.

"Is not the senator perfectly aware" inquired Mr. Hawley, with evident warmth, "that I repudiated that statement.'"

"I do not care whether you did or not" retorted Mr. Teller.

"I know you do not" observed Mr. Hawley.

"I have got it here and will read it" said the Colorado senator. "The senator spoke of something in the air and he referred to the purchase of the Danish islands. The newspapers of the country took it up and used it. There is no danger of a foreign war on account of the Danish islands, with the south sea islands thrown in. We do not need the great army of 100,000 men to resist any threatened or supposed war from any people in the world. I know we are not loved in Europe" continued Mr. Teller. "Our competition in trade is creating great feeling over there but I fail to see any nation in the world that is going to war with us on account of trade.'"

He referred to a statement made once in Illinois by Abraham Lincoln: "If we are united all the powers of the world cannot take a drink of water from the Ohio river; all the powers of the world cannot make a track in the Blue Ridge."

Mr. Teller said that a people of 76,000,000 in number situated as we are, who could put an army of 1,000,000 men in the field in an emergency, was in no danger of attack from the outside.

"It seems to me" said Mr. Teller, "only necessary to say to the American people, to have them see the folly of this bill, that no man stands here and gives a good reason for an army of 100,000. It may be that the proposed increase of the army has some connection with the change that seems to be taking place in the country. It may be that the cry of imperialism has some ground, that it is feared imperialism will not suit the people, and therefore the great army is not intended to put down anarchist revolutionists and insurrectionists in the Philippines, but at home."

Mr. Warren (Wyo.) a member of the committee on military affairs challenged the accuracy of the statement that the bill provided for a standing army of 100,000 men. It provides, he maintained, for a standing army of 54,000 men all of whom are absolutely needed according to information laid before congress.

Mr. Allison suggested that until the army bill was disposed of the senate hereafter meet at 11 o'cock each day. This was objected to by Mr. Jones, (Ark) because the Indian committee was now considering the Indian appropriation bill and an early session would interfere with this work.

Mr. Pettigrew suggested that the request be withdrawn as he thought "a vote would be reached very soon."

The senate then went into executive session, and at 5:50 p. m., adjourned.

IRRIGATION AMENDMENTS DEFEATED BY THE HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house spent another day on the river and harbor bill without completing it. Twenty-six pages were disposed of today. The friends of the bill successfully resisted all attempts to load the bill with new projects, and only one or two unimportant amendments were adopted.

Mr. King (Utah) criticised his Democratic colleagues for supporting immense river and harbor bills because they happened to contain what he termed "pork" in which they were interested. He charged that Democrats, not the Democratic party, were drifting far from their old moorings in championing appropriations for strictly local purposes.

Mr. Mondell (Wyo.) offered an amendment to appropriate $50,000 for constructing reservoirs in Wyoming for the purpose of holding back the flood waters of the Missouri river. The amendment also carried an authorization for $165,000 to complete the reservoirs. This amendment was to be the entering wedge of the advocates of the irrigation of the arid lands in the west.

Mr. Burton promptly raised the point that the amendment was not germane. A long debate followed over the point of order, the representatives from the arid region insisting that the river and harbor committee had jurisdiction over the whole subject.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.), who was in the chair, ruled that the amendment was in order. The amendment was lost, 37-95. Other amendments of a similar character met a like fate.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bertholdt to instruct the Mississippi river commission to make an inquiry into the feasibility of the establishment of a system of reservoirs in the St. Francis basin with a view of cutting down the height of the flood waters at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was adopted.

Mr. Mondell then offered an amendment to appropriate $50,000 for preliminary examination of reservoir sites in each of the arid and semi-arid states. The amendment was lost without division.

Without completing the bill the house at 5:05 p. m. adjourned.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION IN SESSION

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 15.—The fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock association has been in session all day and fair progress was made towards the transaction of business to come before the convention. When the delegates were called to order at 10:20 this morning in the assembly hall, the building was crowded to its fullest capacity.

During the assembling of the delegates music was furnished by the Colorado Cowboy band.

After the invocation by Bishop Orson F. Whitney the chairman introduced Governor Heber Wells who delivered an address of welcome on the part of the state. He was followed by Acting Mayor Buckle who welcomed the delegates to the city. A response was made by R. M. Allen of Nebraska.

A telegram was read from Vice President-elect Roosevelt, sending "congratulations and best wishes to the boys."

President Springer then delivered his address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's speech a recess was taken. The delegates were slow in arriving for the afternoon session and it was 2:15 before the call for order was made.

The first business was a call of the states for five minute addresses by delegates regarding the condition of the live stock industry in their respective states. Under this call addresses were made by H. W. McAfee of Kansas; E. H. Hinds, of Michigan; C. J. Miller, of Oregon; E. H. Callister, of Utah; D. N. Stickney, of Wyoming; E. A. Harris, of Iowa; E. G. Higinboth, of Idaho; E. H. Nicholl, of Kentucky; M. A. Dougherty, of Nebraska; John Ernest, of Nevada; G. H. Davidson, of New York; J. G. Gavin, of New Mexico; Samuel Cowan, of Texas; Mortimer Levering of Indiana, and G. B. Vanner of Wisconsin.

Several resolutions were presented by members of the executive committee, one being by C. W. Baker of Illinois providing that the holding of a convention can be determined by a majority vote of the executive committee.

Mr. Levering of Indiana offered a resolution providing for associate members, thus no longer confining the memberships to associations but allowing prominent stock breeders to become individual members upon payment of $25.

Mr. Harris of Iowa, doubted the expediency of associate members and after discussion the resolution was referred to the executive committee for report.

A report by Mr. McKenzie of Texas asking that an effort be made to establish federal inspection in lieu of the present state inspection was passed.

After some further unimportant business, the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

A notable feature of the evening was a largely attended reception at the Knutsford hotel by the governor and his staff, in honor of the delegates.

FATAL PANIC IN CHICAGO

Seven Persons Crushed to Death and Many Others Injured.

ALL WERE HEBREWS

During a Theatrical Performance Someone Raised Sudden Cry of "Fire".

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Seven persons were crushed to death and as many more seriously injured in a panic, which followed a man's cry of "fire" late this afternoon in West Twelfth Street Turner hall.

About 800 people were in the place, gathered to witness the performance of a play entitled "The Greenhorn." The following were killed:

INDSLEY, REBECCA.
GOLDBERG, ANNIE, aged 7.
MILLENBACH, REGINA, aged 4.
SALOMON, ANNIE, aged 37.
SHAFFER, GEORGE, aged 9.
MENDELSOHN, MRS. SAMUEL
XIDMANN, BIRDIE.

The injured:

Adler, Becky, aged 16, legs broken; Adler, Belle, legs injured; Becker, Joe, aged 6, body bruised and internal injuries; Becker, Mamie, left arm badly bruised; Bloomgarden, Sarah, covered with contusions from being stamped upon; Bloomgarden, Rebecca, ear lacerated; Cohen, Mrs. Sarah, internal injuries; Freedman, Louis A., concussion of brain; Goldberg, Sarah, right cheek cut and badly cut; Hirschberg, Mrs. Nettie, body bruised; Hoffman, Minnie, injured internally, may die; Jacobs, Fannie, contusion, one eye cut; Jacobson, Myer, injured internally and leg severely bruised; Kammerman, Abraham, ankle crushed; Kammerman, Rose, internal injuries; Keal, Mrs. Sarah, internally injured; Molli, Mollie, badly bruised; Richter, Rebecca, legs crushed; Crossman, Annie, 8, injured internally; Rissman, Bessie, aged 6, legs crushed; Rissman, Jacob, aged 10, left leg injured; Rissman, Mrs. Ida, badly bruised.

The missing:

Frank, Mollie, aged 14; Harris, Harry; Lichtenstein, Annie; Marqueless, Fannie; Menhelsohn, Samuel, and two children; Frank, Reuben.

The play was in Yiddish and the audience, comprising for the most part women and children, were all Hebrews. The hall stands in a densely populated district.

When the cry was raised it was only five seconds until the entire audience was converted into a frantic mob, every member of which was fighting for the safety which lay beyond the doors of the building.

The hall is used for dances and when a performance is given chairs are set for the spectators. As soon as the wild rush toward the doors began chairs were knocked down in every direction, the aisles disappeared and the excited people ran, climbed and stumbled over the chairs of the way to the doors.

Around the upper part of the hall extends a balcony which is open at only one end. Here were seated 100 women and children and two men at the further end of the balcony away from the stairway. Seeing that the passage toward the exit was blocked to them, they began at once to throw the little ones over the railing to the floor, 10 feet below. The children fell into the midst of the maddened throng and were at once trampled under foot. Three of the dead were children who were thrown from the balcony and trampled by the crowd, with not a chance for their lives. Following the children many of the women sprang from the balcony upon the crowd below and others, swinging over, hung by their hands before they dropped. The railing of the balcony was broken through in half a dozen places by the pressure brought against it by the maddened crowd.

On the main floor the crush was much worse than in the balcony. The main exits from the hall and the only ones known to the majority of those who frequent the place, are two doors in the south end of the main auditorium that open upon winding stairs, which, eight steps down, unite into one broader flight leading down to the Twelfth street front. Around these two doors a frantic mass of screaming men, women and children was packed, all struggling fiercely to force their way down the stairs. At the landing where the two flights of stairs winding down from the main hall unite, a woman stumbled and fell. In an instant a score of people were down and before the rush was over three lives had been crushed out in a space four feet wide by six feet long.

Within five minutes after the beginning of the panic it was all over and the police and firemen who came hurrying to the scene of the disaster were called upon to do nothing beyond carrying away the dead and injured and keeping back the thousands of people who tried to force their way into the building. As soon as the news of the panic had spread throughout the district which seemed but a very few minutes, all the Hebrews from that part of the city rushed to the place, bent upon learning the names of the dead and wounded.

Men and women fought desperately with the officers in their efforts to enter the building and learn if any of their loved ones were among the dead. The crowd was so great, so excited and so unmanageable that several calls were sent for additional officers and firemen before it could be restrained. The alarm of fire was false, there having been no blaze at any time. The furnace in the building is somewhat defective and at times allows sparks to pass up through the registers. It was the sight of these sparks rising into the room that frightened the man who raised the cry of fire.

The hall has several times been the scene of panics and it is only a few months since a number of children were hurt in a rush for the doors during a juvenile party given in the place.

PRESIDENT IMPROVING

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president is now making rapid progress toward recovery. He sat up for a short time last evening and today he not only sat up a longer time than since he was taken ill, but walked about the room several times. If nothing unfavorable occurs he will likely be able to attend to some matters of pressing business early in the coming week.

PINGREE'S CASE

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 12.—The motion of ex-Governor Pingree's attorney to dismiss the contempt proceedings brought against the ex-governor because of certain criticisms of the Ingham county circuit court and prosecutor in an interview with a Detroit paper, came up in the circuit court today. The motion for dismissal alleges lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court.

Attorney Stevenson, for ex-Governor Pingree, in support of his claim of no jurisdiction raised two objections, that the governor as one of the co-ordinate branches of the state government, could not be in contempt of another co-ordinate branch, the judiciary, and that the statutes limit the power of the court to punish for contempt which is committed in its presence or about a matter pending in court and that the language complained of was not within these provisions.

Judge Wisner overruled both objections and gave the respondent exceptions to his rulings, so that the case may be taken to the supreme court at once. The contempt proceedings were then continued until February 4.

STEAMER AGROUND

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.—A special to the Times from Port Townsend, Wash., says:

The fate of the steamer Tillamook, which was recently reported as probably lost is now confirmed. The first authentic news was received by the steamer Senator this morning. Thanksgiving day about 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the sea perfectly calm and the captain and both pilots on the bridge, the Tillamook was run high and dry on the north end of Wood Island, just south of Kodiak island. Her 15 passengers and crew were all safely landed, together with their baggage and the steamer's freight. Everything was taken in small boats to Kodiak.

RESTORED BY SALT

Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The efficacy of soda chloride (common salt) for stimulation of heart action, was demonstrated in a remarkable manner by Dr. Kumler here tonight. Dr. Kumler was called to attend Marcus Sauer, 62 years old, who has been long a sufferer from dropsy. He found the patient apparantly dead. All the symptoms immediately following dissolution, and absence of respiration, heart action and pulse were manifest.

Dr. Kumler resolved to try the salt solution as a final resort. At 1:37 p. m. he ejected a quantity of warm water contining 25 per cent. of salt in the left arm. In 20 seconds there were signs of a pulse and it was explained that circulation was being revived. In 25 minutes a second hypodermic injection was administered, this time in a branch of the brachial artery, in the upper left arm. In 20 minutes from the second injection respiration was full and regular and the patient returned to consciousness and asked for food. Food was administered in the shape of a broth and soon afterwards he took a drink of water, sure signs of the return of functional activity. He is improving tonight.

CONSIDERING THE TREATY

Washington, Jan. 12.— Official information has reached the state department to the effect that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the United States senate, is now under consideration by the British cabinet officials, with a view to finally determining whether the instrument in its amended form shall be agreed to or not. Beyond the fact that the document itself is now before the officials for final action, the state department is not advised, and there is no information at hand as to the probable result of the conference now going on. That it is actually taken up gives promise that an answer one way or the other will be speedily forthcoming and that there will be no long drawn out delay over the negotiations.

The fact that the treaty is now being actively considered in London naturally has excited much speculation as to the final outcome, but the state department is unable to confirm any of the rumors as to its probable acceptance. There is quite a prevailing feeling, however, unofficially expressed, by those who have followed the recent course of affairs, that the indications are favorable to an acceptance. It was pointed out in this connection by an official that if a rejection was contemplated, it probably would have been done at once, whereas the delay of about two weeks since the amended treaty reached the London foreign office, gave evidence that there was a desire on the part of the cabinet officials there to consider the matter with much deliberation in the hope of bringing the two governments into agreement.

FRENCH CANADIANS

Montreal, Jan. 12.—La Verite, the recognized organ of the ultra-Catholic French Canadians, publishes a threatening article against English rule in Canada. The article says:

"There is a limit to human patience. It is said that England will always guard Quebec. We say that she will guard Quebec just as long as the French Canadians wish her to and not an instant longer and if the fanatics of Ontario and elsewhere were not blinded by passion they would comprehend it also. If the insults of which we have been made the constant object on the part of the English element of this country do not soon come to an end, and if they continue to reward our loyalty toward the English throne by covering us with injuries and flooding us with threats, there will be an explosion of anger among the French Canadians which will astonish those who are accustomed to regard us as 'good sheep.'

"And what will be the inevitable result of a series of riots, of serious troubles between the French Canadians and the English? The French Canadians have only to make a sign to Uncle Sam and in 15 days an American army would occupy Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. We certainly do not hope to see those things, but they will come if the campaign of insult does not cease."

ATHLETE INJURED

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.— William F. Cooper, a young athlete of this city, while performing a simple acrobatic feat at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium last night fell accidentally and now lies in the general hospital completely paralyzed from his shoulders down. He fell on the back of his neck and it is thought that he has either dislocated or broken his spine about the first dorsal vertebrae. Physicians who are attending the case are inclined to doubt his recovery. An operation will be performed today.

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Missing Altman Girl Found--News of the Courts--Numerous Mining Deeds Filed.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 12.—Miss Herma Philbrick, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. D. L. Philbrick of Altman, who disappeared from her home Wednesday morning, was found tonight by the sheriff's force in a rooming house at 166 East Bennett avenue. Claude A. Post, who was supposed to have known the whereabouts of Miss Philbrick and who was locked up for safekeeping by Sheriff Stewart, was released tonight. Miss Philbrick had not been harmed. She refused to return to her mother when found, saying that she was not satisfied with her home.

A sensational suit was filed in the district court today by J. J. Winters against the Colorado Finance and Safe Deposit Co. The plaintiff alleges that he rented a safe in the defendant company's office on June 29, 1900, and that between July 30, 1900, and Oct. 25, 1900, the defendant company permitted some person to abstract from the safe $1,980. He further alleges that he has demanded the money from the company, but was unable to secure it. He asks judgment for $1,980 and interest from Oct. 25, 1900.

Mrs. G. L. Doak, of 116 West El Paso avenue, fell upon the ice near her home this evening and broke her left arm just above the wrist. Dr. Crane was called and set the bone.

During the month of December, 1900, the county commissioners expended $912.27 taking care of the poor of Teller county: Sheriff Stewart and his deputies received $723.42; the county assessor $898.32, and the commissioners $418.

John Gray commenced suit in the county court today against M. D. Grebe to secure $383.33. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant borrowed this sum from him and has not paid it back.

The Bear Mountain Tunnel and Mining company commenced suit in the district court today against S. R. Shavely. In the suit the Adela tunnelsite of the plaintiff adverses the Monarch No. 4 and No. 6 lodes and the Nappa and Nappa No. 1 lodes of the defendant. Five hundred dollars damages is asked and $75 expended in adverse proceedings.

Upon an appeal from Justice Corbin's court the money demand suit of G. W. Pettibone vs. W. A. Stewart was filed in the county court today. In the lower court the plaintiff secured judgment.

Dallas B. Lanterman, aged 23 years, of Altman, and Stella M. Fulweiler, aged 17 years of Cripple Creek, were granted a marriage license today, and a few minutes later were married by District Judge Seeds.

The 8-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lamdron of 136 Bryson avenue died today of pneumonia. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the family residence, Rev. Mr. Tate having charge of the services.

The funeral of Mrs. Clarence McLeod will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the residence, 143 West street. Rev. Mr. Ray will have charge of the services.

Gold Nuggett chapter No. 30, Order of the Eastern Star installed the following officers at its last meeting: Anna Leimberger, worthy matron; George W. Mayhew, worthy patron; Vasha W. Parks, secretary; Alice Bent, treasurer; Mary Johnson, conductress; Anna Liggett, assistant conductress; Ella Joyce, chaplain; Agnes Dannehauer, warden, and Richard Burke, sentinel.

George Brown, a miner, 35 years of age, was arrested last night for being intoxicated and creating a disturbance. The trouble occurred about midnight on a Florence and Cripple Creek train. Brown refused to pay his fare and grew insulting towards the conductor. He was brought to Cripple Creek and placed in jail.

Thomas Gaffney, who was so seriously cut in a fight early yesterday morning, is resting easily tonight at the Sisters' hospital, and there is now every indication that he will recover.

The Cumberland Consolidated Gold Mining company today filed notice in the recorder's office that I. W. Bonbright is the authorized agent of the company and the chief place of business is Colorado Springs.

W. W. Phelps, K. Hughes, Kurt Thies, H. J. Hawley, George W. Prior, W. H. Sharlock and Sam Strong of Denver, Charles Cavander of Leadville, C. M. Fairchild and wife of St. Louis, H. J. Miner, H. Crow and W. V. Macy of Chicago, A. L. Baker of New York, F. P. Wilson and J. A. Armor of Canon City, arrived in the city today and registered at the National hotel.

MANILA SCHOOLS

Manila, Jan. 12.— The arguments on the sections of the school bill allowing religious teachings in schools were continued today. Dr. Burgos urged the commission to consider the advantages it would give Catholics, on account of the church's overwhelming preponderance.

Judge Taft explained that this legislation was experimental. If it became the instrument of ecclesiastical opposition it would be repealed.

Dr. Burgos replied that it ought to be repealed now. The Filipinos, he said, had had enough of the results of religious instruction in the schools.

Judge Taft contended that it was impossible to judge of the new system at haphazard or by the results of another system. He believed things would be accomplished under the present which were impossible under the former regime. He asked whether it was not impolitic to take action which would unnecessarily shock the feelings of the Catholic people.

The doctor replied that it was better to eliminate now a section which was bad and certain to create difficulties.

Commissioner Henry C. Ide asked which course would satisfy the greatest number of people.

Dr. Burgos, in reply, quoted the declarations of the Malolos congress and federal party in favor of the separation of church and state.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED TRIP

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 12.— The Times will say tomorrow:

It has been generally thought that President McKinley has accepted the invitation to be present at the launching of the battleship Ohio, at San Francisco, May 13. The chief executive would have the honor of naming the battleship, but the Times is officially informed that Governor Nash is the man who has been given that honor and also that the governor's stepdaughter, Mrs. Worthington Babcock, will break the bottle on the bow of the battleship.

President McKinley's party will probably include, besides Mrs. McKinley, almost every member of the cabinet. According to the schedule the party will leave Washington on May 1, in a special train provided by the Southern Pacific. It is expected that the party will reach San Francisco on the evening of May 13.

NEWS TOPICS IN FOREIGN CAPITALS

Great Britain Forced to a Realization That Her Dream of Predominance Is Past--American and German Competition.

London, Jan. 12.— Great Britain's decadence is becoming quite a popular theme. Self debasement and self flagellation seem to be congenial to the chastened spirit of the nation, forced to realize, through the accumulation of reverses, military, diplomatic and industrial, that Great Britain's predominance dream is past. It is almost a daily occurrence for some great London newspaper to parade the shortcomings of the country, instituting comparisons with the United States and Germany, little complimentary to Great Britain.

"Lost opportunities," says the Morning Post, "is the keynote, and the Britain who could dictate its will to the ends of the earth is today a myth."

The great woolen and allied trades threaten to be revolutionized by an American machine which is now operating at Bradford.

"What it all will open up is not fully apparent at first sight," says the Bradford Observer, "but it looks as if the position occupied by Arkwright and Crompton in the world of inventors during the nineteenth century is to be superseded by Drury in the twentieth. How is it that this idea was left to a Yankee lawyer to bring out?"

Drury's invention is described as the simplest yet devised. It is capable of spinning the toughest yarns from asbestos or peat moss without difficulty. Drury left Boston two years ago.

The Daily Telegraph calls attention to the enormous increase in the use of American confectionery in England, which it says, would be even greater than it is were the Americans manufacturers to show more elasticity in trade methods. It also declares that America is soon likely to be supplying "jaw bricks."

The most suitable campaigning samples have already been submitted to Lord Roberts and have been sent back for improvements. These are now assured.

"Small wonder, indeed," says the Daily Telegraph, "that the British fruitgrower has cause for complaint that the demand is not what it was for his products." California fruit appears to be making tremendous inroads into the English jam trade.

Even from the Philippines come recommendations to adopt American methods. Mr. Percival of London, writes to the Times from Manila, urging the British troops in South Africa to use the tunic pleat worn by the American soldiers to protect the spine and also their webbing cartridge belt and method for preserving surgical dressing. The suggestion about the belt is already in force. An American firm has a newly erected factory here turning out to its full capacity these belts for the war office.

Senator Proctor's Italian marble corner draws forth from Today an indignant protest. It says:

"Who, for instance, is Senator Proctor, that he should create for his own enrichment a scarcity of Carrara marble, in which the highest art of all ages in Europe has found its noblest expression?" and so on in a similar strain, maintaining that the senator has no right to assume a dictatorship of the world's art.

But it is not only in commerce that the spread of American leaven is so patent. In the national game, Rugby football, hitherto so distinctive of American rules and whose devotees were so proud of the fact, the British are now beginning so closely to imitate the distinguishing features of American gridiron play. At the recent England and Wales match, when 40,000 spectators were present, the experts were amazed to see what was called the "puzzling hand to hand passing of the Welsh team." This is nothing more than the familiar snapping back practised by all American colleges, but which is a revelation here. It had no small effect in securing for Wales a sweeping victory.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever known. Earls and countesses and other members of the nobility elbowed each other in the spacious halls. The women were magnificently dressed, wearing their family diamonds. The private theater was transformed into a veritable grotto of beauty. Miss Muriel Wilson was generally conceded to be the handsomest of the performers, who, with the taste so often curiously noticed in English amateurs, elected to play "The Pantomime Rehearsal," a burlesque of the shortcomings of amateurs themselves. The visit terminated today.

William Waldorf Astor entertained a big party at Cliveden Thursday. A few Americans were invited and no very great ladies were present. This was the first time Miss Astor has taken up the position of mistress of her father's home. She performed the duties with particular grace and was dressed in white and gold gauze.

The death is announced this week of James De Foe, the last male descendant of "Robinson Crusoe." He was 80 years old.

GERMAN CABLE LETTER

Von Buelow's Speech in the Prussia Diet is Considered the Leading Political Event of the Week--Winter Troop Maneuvers.

Berlin, Jan. 12.— The opening speech of the chancellor, Count von Buelow, in the Prussia diet Tuesday, which was largely programmatic, is here considered the leading political event of the week. The entire press is still busy commenting and interpreting his remarks.

Only the extreme Leftists are wholly dissatisfied therewith, claiming the chancellor has gone over, bag and baggage to the Agrarians while the moderate Leftists, Center and Nationalists point out that the chancellor carefully avoided definite terms in his speech and that, hence, he probably intends to shape his Prussian policy, especially during the forthcoming diet session, according to how and where he finds the majority favoring the canal bill, about whose ultimate passage Emperor William is still as anxious as ever.

The conservative and Agrarian press handle von Buelow's speech with extreme caution. They avoid pledging support of the canal bill in exchange for any possible bargain. The Agrarians continue to distrust von Buelow.

The Kreuz Zeitung, Conservative, while pleasantly complimenting the chancellor, warns the latter not to repeat Prince Hohenlohe's punitive methods towards members of the diet who are also government employes for voting against the canal measure.

In the best informed parliamentary circles, the opinion is now held that von Buelow himself hardly knows where he stands and that he will skillfully endeavor to push the canal bill through the diet with whatever not too exacting words he can find. It certainly would be unlike von Buelow to conclude a fixed bargain this early with any party or set of parties.

German political circles opine that the Chinese problem is still a long way off from a definite solution as the question of damages will occupy much time in Peking. Nobody here believes that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee or the German troops will be withdrawn by March. The opinion here rather inclines to another year elapsing before that happens, although it is well known that Russia strongly desires von Waldersee's retirement and that of the German troops.

Winter maneuvers for the guard troops have been planned for the end of the month in the vicinity of Berlin, Potsdam and Spandau, and including bivouacs in the open air. The crown prince and the emperor will both participate.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAY BE OPEN TO MINERS

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—An important innovation in western mining matters may possibly be secured through the medium of the Indian appropriation bill now pending before the senate committee on Indian affairs.

This is an amendment proposed by Senator Stewart, providing that all Indian reservations shall be opened to prospectors and miners. The amendment was today adopted by the sub-committee and will be submitted to the whole committee Monday.

It is strongly urged by all the western members of the committee, who hold that the mining interests of the country will be greatly benefited, the output of precious metals increased and that no damage will result to the Indians through allowing prospectors and miners to enter the reservations, under proper rules and regulations.

MR. CATCHINGS IN DEFENSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Washington, Jan. 12.—After an hour spent in miscellaneous business, during the course of which several bills of minor importance were passed, the house devoted the day to a continuation of debate on the river and harbor bill, which was interrupted yesterday by private bill day.

The main feature was an elaborate speech by Mr. Catchings (Miss.) in defense of the improvement of the lower Mississippi river.

Mr. Catchings retires from the house, March 4, after 14 years of service, during several of which he was chairman of the river and harbor committee, and during all of which time he has been the special champion of the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi. His speech was in the nature of a valedictory. It received marked attention and at its conclusion Mr. Catchings was given an impressive personal ovation.

The other speeches were principally by members who had been disappointed in not having special projects provided for in the bill.

By unanimous consent, the general debate upon this bill was ordered closed at 2 o'clock on Monday.

At 4:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

CITY OF HONOLULU

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco, Jan. 12.—A proposal to incorporate a city of Honolulu, which shall include the entire island of Oahu, has been made in a majority report of a submittee. The proposed city would be in acreage larger than any city in the world. It would have an area of 384,000 acres and would include several immense sugar plantations. The population of the city would be about 60,000.

The news that the establishment of a leper settlement in the Philippines has been postponed, has led to a local discussion of the possibility of having the Kahn bill changed so that such a settlement will be the national lazarette, instead of Molokai. It is also thought that such measure might result in the transfer of the Molokai lepers to the new settlement.

The Advertiser's says:

"President McKinley has upheld Governor Dole in the public land sales made by the Hawaiian government between July 7, 1898, and Sept. 30, 1900.

A BRIDGE CASE SETTLED

Chicago, Jan. 12.— In a sealed verdict rendered in the United States circuit court today, the Lafayette Bridge company of Lafayette, Ind., is awarded $24,800 in its suit against the city of Streator, Ill., the amount being the contract price of a bridge across the Vermillion at that point. The contract was awarded in September, 1897. The case was made famous by the charges of bribery of aldermen and unlawful combination among various bridge contractors for the purpose of securing a high price for the work and to shut out the competition of other concerns. One alderman admitted having received $500 for his vote in favor of the contract. The bridge company sued for $40,000.

BIG CATTLE DEAL

Salt Lake, Jan. 12.—Another important cattle trade was made here today. M. K. Parsons of the Utah and Colorado Cattle and Improvement Co., purchased of O'Neill brothers of Wells, Nev., 1,000 head of one and 2-year-old high-bred cattle. The price is said to be $22 for the yearlings and $29 for the 2-year-olds.

Quite a number of prominent cattlemen have already arrived to attend the convention, which opens next week and the Live Stock association's office was one of the busiest places in the city today.

The Chicago delegation will arrive tomorrow morning.

AN IMMENSE OIL STRIKE IN TEXAS

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 12.—J. M. Guffy has made the most important oil discovery of the past 10 years. Last Thursday noon he drilled into a mighty gusher in southeastern Texas, located on a 4,800 acre tract, 18 miles from Port Arthur, in Jefferson county. The well was drilled in Thursday noon and the first telegram Mr. Guffy received from his superintendent was at 10 o'clock Friday morning, stating that the well was flowing the full of the six-inch casting, at a rate estimated at 15,000 barrels a day. No tankage had been provided and at the time named the flow had not been brought under control, the oil running in a stream into the Sabine river. This well is located about 240 miles southeast of the Corsicana fields and the oil is the same in specific gravity, about 37 degrees, but was reached at depth of less than 1,000 feet.

Mr. Guffy stated tonight that he thought 15,000 barrels a day would be a conservative estimate of what the well is producing and he thought it would reach 20,000, which would make it the largest in the world.

LIQUOR DESTROYED

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 12.—Chief of Police Stahl today destroyed a large wholesale stock of expensive liquors, the property of a Kansas City liquor firm. The liquor was destroyed by order of the police judge.

CUP CHALLENGER

London, Jan. 12.—The Dennys, officially corroborating the oft-denied statement that the firm is building Sir Thomas Lipton's America's cup challenger, the Shamrock II, add the following:

"Little progress has yet been made but the arrangements are all completed for rapid construction."

REPUBLICAN CLUB RULES

By-laws Recommended by Committee on Organization.

THE OBJECT STATED

Committee Also Selected Officers—Guggenheim for President, Burns, Vice President.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 12.—The committee on permanent organization of the Republican Club of Colorado met at 2 p. m. today and recommended the following by-laws for adoption:

"1. This organization shall be known as the Republican Club of Colorado.

"2. The officers of this club shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, executive committee, membership committee and campaign committee.

"3. The president, vice president, secretary and treasurer shall perform such parliamentary duties as ordinarily devolve upon such officers and such other duties as may be assigned them from time to time by the club.

"4. The executive committee, membership committee and campaign committee shall each consist of five members and shall perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned them by the club.

"5. The objects of the organization shall be to aid in every honorable way to achieve Republican success in the state of Colorado; to arouse an interest in the principles of the Republican party among all classes of voters; to advocate only clean candidates for office and commendable campaign methods; to raise the standard of public service and party responsibility and to cooperate with all Republican central committees in the accomplishment of the above purposes.

"6. Any citizen of Colorado not a federal political officeholder may become a member of this club by signing a pledge to support the principles of the club. There shall be no initiation fee or dues for membership but each member may make such voluntary contributions to the treasurer of the club as he may see fit.

"7. Whenever ten or more citizens eligible to membership in this club shall organize in any city, town, county or voting precinct and shall adopt the by-laws of this club they shall, on application, be granted a charter from this club under rules to be adopted by the membership committee of this club and by the payment to this club of a charter fee of five dollars, and all members of any such club so organized shall be members of this club.

"8. On the day preceding the holding of any state convention of the Republican party of Colorado the members of this club shall hold a meeting and shall determine what action, if any, this club shall take in such convention relative to party candidates and party policy, or both such candidates and policy.

"9. Every chartered club of this club shall meet and determine its policy prior to the holding of any local convention in the locality where such chartered club shall exist.

"10. As soon as the Republican state convention shall have nominated party candidates and adopted a party platform it shall be the duty of every member of this club to support such candidates and platform and to do everything possible for their complete success. It shall also be the duty of every chartered club of this club as well as of every member of this club to support all local Republican tickets and platforms after the regular local party conventions have acted.

"11. The regular meetings of this club shall be on the first Saturday of each month at 11 a. m. in the city of Denver, and special meetings may be called by the president at any time.

"12. Robert's Rules of Order shall control on all parliamentary questions where the club has not adopted a rule of its own.

"13. The main purposes of this organization shall be to give the rank and file of the Republican party the fullest possible opportunity to participate in party caucuses and party conventions; to raise the standard of party nominees; to keep campaign management and methods on the highest possible plane; to constantly impress upon the party councils the wisdom of always pursuing the purposes herein set forth; to work and cooperate with other organizations for party success; and the executive officers of the club are directed never to let any personal or factional feeling, or individual ambitions or technical construction of these by-laws interfere with the accomplishment of such purposes.

"14. Any federal officeholder of Colorado may become an honorary member of this club on application to the club."

The committee also set the time for the next meeting of the club at 11 a. m. Saturday, February 2, 1901, at Windsor hotel, to be followed that night by a complimentary banquet to be tendered to the Republican editors of the state and other invited guests. The banquet will be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in the state and the best orators of the state and nation will be present.

The committee also selected for permanent officers of the club the following:

President—Hon. Simon Guggenheim.
Vice President—Hon. James F. Burns.
Secretary—Hon. Harry Tarbell.
Treasurer—Hon. James H. Brown.
Chairman Executive Committee—Hon. A. B. Seaman.

The other officers are to be selected at the meeting to be held on February 2. All communications relative to the club should be addressed to Harry Tarbell, Secretary, Mining Exchange building, Denver.

NEWS TOPICS FROM DENVER

Suspected Hold-up Identified---Lafayette Miners Guaranteed Work at Schofield.

Denver Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 12.— It seems very probable that the man arrested last night as the Capitol hill hold-up is the right man. A number of people have called at the station during the day and have recognized him as the man seen running away shortly after the different hold-ups have occurred.

O. J. Johnson, a ranchman living 18 miles south of Denver, was accidentally killed last night while handling a pistol. He dropped the gun and the hammer struck in such a way as to cause it to discharge. The bullet entered his abdomen making a wound from which he died in about one hour.

E. C. Boggs will be appointed to take the place of Moses Liverman as cashier of the Denver postoffice. He will assume the duties of his new office January 15.

It is reported that Attorney Charles J. Hughes suffered a relapse this afternoon and is not so well as he has been for the past few days.

Robbers entered the Cassman grocery at Sixth avenue and South 11th street last night and carried off or destroyed a large portion of everything in the store. The exact loss has as yet not been estimated.

Three car loads of striking coal miners of the Lafayette district passed through Denver today en route west to work in the Schofield mines. The men are guaranteed $2.50 per day.

The Candlelight club, composed of the representative professional men of the city, will hold its fourth banquet at the Windsor hotel next Thursday evening. The subject for discussion is "Should Capital Punishment be Restored in Colorado." Ex-Governor Adams will lead the opposition, while Rev. George B. Vosburgh will favor its restoration.

It is reported that W. F. Bailey, who has for five years been general passenger agent of the Colorado Midland in this city has resigned his position to take effect February 1. He has the offer of a new position that he prefers.

The Tramway company has decided to erect one large power plant to take the place of the four plants now in operation. The new plant will be centrally located and will cost $250,000.

Postmaster Twombly received permission from Washington today to retain his force at work until all of the Saturday afternoon mail is delivered. This will necessitate the men working extra for which time they will receive pay. The law provides that 48 hours shall constitute a week's work. Many of the men complete their work by Saturday morning and nearly all by Saturday noon. This lessens the force to such an extent that the Saturday afternoon delivery is very poor.

The financial report of the Rio Grande Southern for the fourth week of December, for the entire month and since July 1, is as follows:

	Earnings.	Inc.
Fourth week in December, ...	$ 13,429	$ 42
December, ...	47,381	1,033
From July 1, ...	292,182	17,131

Amelia Moran and Grace Malone, the two women who were arrested for holding up and robbing Henry Slater of Canon City, but who were released on bond, have skipped the town and can not be located. Their bondsmen will have to settle with the city for their escape.

A report from Buena Vista states that fifty head of cattle were driven into the Mineral basin last summer and were not driven out before the snow closed the valley. The cattle will undoubtedly perish from cold and hunger.

The epidemic of la grippe now so prevalent throughout the city is badly hampering business. A meeting of the directors of the Mountain and Plain had to be postponed during the week because so many are sick. The city police and fire departments are greatly hampered in their work on account of the disease and in all other public and private business the same trouble is experienced. The disease seems to be spreading instead of abating.

BIDDING FOR THE FIGHT

Kansas City, Jan. 12.—President Loomis of Convention hall placed himself in wire communication with Wm. A. Brady today, regarding Brady's request for a bid for the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, booked to take place at Cincinnati. The hall directors have practically left the matter in the hands of Mr. Loomis, who is proceeding upon the supposition that the contest will be held in Kansas City. What proposition has been made by the Convention hall people is not known.

KRUEGER' HEALTH

The Hague, Jan. 12.—Doctors Vinkhuysen and Coest say Mr. Krueger is completely restored to health. Divine service tomorrow will, however, be held at his hotel as he does not wish to venture out in the cold weather.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Nothing is known here to confirm the Paris report, published in the United States that ex-President Krueger is seriously ill and in danger. He had practically recovered from his illness January 8, when his physicians ceased issuing bulletins regarding his health.

SISTER SECURED PARDON

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—Gov. Mount, who retires from office next Monday, today pardoned Wm. W. Kennedy, who was sentenced to prison for life in 1888 for the murder of David Baker at Greensburg, Indiana. Kennedy was paroled in 1897 and has for several months been attached to the sanitary service in Havana.

The case attracted national attention because of the efforts of Kate Kennedy, the convicted man's sister, to secure his pardon. Since his conviction she has appealed to every Indiana governor but without avail until today. Miss Kennedy, in man's garb, traveled over the country, in an endeavor to locate the real murderers. She tramped her way and never missed an opportunity to interview tramps and criminals with the view to ascertaining the whereabouts of the man for whose crime she claimed her brother was suffering.

REICHSTAG DEBATE

Berlin, Jan. 12.— In the reichstag today Herr Fischer, Social Democrat, seized the opportunity of the debate on the home office estimates to make a violent attack on Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the secretary of the interior, in connection with the recent 12,000 marks scandal (that amount having been contributed by certain manufacturers for the furtherance of the anti-strike bill.) He proposed the appointment of a parliamentary commission to investigate the political and financial relations between the home office and the Central Union of German manufacturers and other organizations.

Count von Posadowsky, in reply, said he hoped his post would always be occupied by a man as honestly anxious as himself to ameliorate the position of the working people. He assumed full responsibility for the action under debate and had no thought of relinquishing his office so long as he enjoyed the confidence of the monarchs.

NEELY MUST BE SENT BACK

Important Decision Rendered by the Supreme Court.

CUBA FOREIGN TERRITORY

But Congress Had Full Power to Legislate in Furtherance of the National Purpose in Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The United States supreme court today announced its decision in the case of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, holding that Neely is subject to extradition.

Justive Harlan handed down the court's opinion which was unanimous, and immediately after the opinion was concluded an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

The opinion embraced a complete review of the case, explaining Neely's crime and arrest and his effort to prevent extradition to Cuba. The opinion also detailed the laws relating to extradition and quoted the act of June 6, 1900, extending the provisions of section 5270 of the revised statutes to foreign countries which is "occupied by or under the control of the United States" so as to make the law cover among other crimes, embezzlement in such countries. Relating that the circuit court for the southern district of New York to which an application for a writ of habeas corpus had been made, had rendered a decision adverse to Neely's claims, Justice Harlan said he had then appealed to this court on the ground that the act of June 6, 1900, was unconstitutional. Entering then upon his reasoning in the case, Justice Harlan said that there was no dispute that on the 6th of June 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought, became a law, Cuba was "under the control of the United States" and "occupied by this government." "The court," he said, "will take judicial notice that such were, at the date named and are now, the relations between this country and Cuba. So that the applicability of the above act to the present case—and this is the first question to be examined—depends upon the inquiry whether, within its meaning, Cuba is to be deemed a foreign country or territory."

Continuing, he said: "We do not think this question at all difficult of solution if regard be had to the avowed objects intended to be accomplished by the war with Spain and by the military occupation of that island."

Justice Harlan then reviewed the legislation preceding the war with Spain, quoting the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, and the declaration of war which followed on the 25th of the same month. The protocol between the United States and Spain and the Paris treaty was reviewed for the purpose of showing not only the relation of the United States to Cuba, but Spain's relinquishment of sovereignty over the island. Notice was taken of the establishment of a military government over Cuba and Gov. Brooke's proclamation of January 1, 1899, was quoted. The justice then referred to the governor's establishment of various departments in order to promote the civil government of the island. He also called attention to the promulgation of the postal code superseding all other postal laws relating to postal affairs and related that on the 13th of June last Gov. Wood had made his requisition upon the president for Neely.

Announcing the court's conclusions on the status of Cuba, Justice Harlan said: "The facts above detailed make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense a part of the territory of the United States. While by the act of April 25, 1898, war was declared between this country and Spain, the president was directed and empowered to use our entire land and naval forces as well as the militia of the several states to such an extent as was necessary to carry the act into effect, that authorization was not for the purpose of making Cuba an integral part of the United States, but for the purpose only of compelling the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island, and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. The legislative and executive branches of the government by the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba except for the pacification thereof and asserted the determination of the United States that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. All that has been done in relation to Cuba has had that end in view, and so far as that court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of the war with Spain.

"Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress because it is under a military governor appointed by and representing the president in the work of assisting the inhabitants of that island to establish a government of their own under which as a free an independent people, they may control their own affairs without interference by other nations. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war. That result could not have been avoided by the United States consistently with the principles of international law or with its obligations to the people of Cuba. It is true that as between Spain and the United States, indeed, as between the United States and all foreign nations—Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and after the treaty of Paris, was thus treated as if it were conquered territory. But, as between the United States and Cuba, that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

Powers of Congress.

The court also outlined the power of congress to legislate in the premises, saying:

"It cannot be doubted that when the United States required and enforced the relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty in Cuba and determined to occupy and control the island until there was complete tranquility in all its borders and until the people of Cuba had created for themselves a stable government, it succeeded to the authority of the displaced government so far at least that it became its duty under international law and pending the pacification of the island to protect in all appropriate modes the lives, the liberty and the property of all those who submitted to the authority of the representatives of this country. The power of congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution as well as the powers enumerated in Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution, all others vested in the government of the United States or in any department or the offices thereof, includes the power to enact such legislation as is appropriate to give efficacy to any stipulations which it is competent for the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate to insert in a treaty with a foreign power. What legislation by congress could be more appropriate for the protection of life and property in Cuba, while occupied and controlled by the United States, than legislation securing the return to that island, to be tried by its constituted authorities, or those who, having committed crimes there, flee to this country to escape arrest, trial and punishment? No crime is mentioned in the extradition act of June 6, 1900, that does not have relation to the safety of life and property. And the provisions of that act requiring the surrender of any public officer employe or depositary fleeing to the United States, after having committed in a foreign country or territory occupied by or under the control of the United States the crime of embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds, have especial application to Cuba in its present relation to this country."

The court declined, Justice Harlan stated, to enter upon the question as to what the obligations of the United States would have been in the matter of protecting life and property in Cuba if not required to do so by the obligations of the treaty of Paris.

"That question," he said, "is not open on this record for examination and upon it we express no opinion. It is quite sufficient in this case to adjudge, as we do, that it was competent for congress by legislation to enforce or give efficacy to the provisions of the treaty made by the United States and Spain with respect to Cuba and its people."

Replying to another contention of Neely's counsel, the opinion says that "when an American citizen commits a crime in a foreign country he cannot complain if required to submit to such modes of trial and to such punishment as the laws of that country may prescribe for its own people unless a different mode be provided for by treaty stipulations between that country and the United States."

It was also argued on behalf of Neeley that as peace now exists in Cuba and has existed there since the Spanish forces evacuated the island, the occupancy and control of that island under the military authority of the United States is without warrant in the Constitution and is an unauthorized interference with the internal affairs of a friendly power, and that consequently the appellant should not be extradited for trial in the courts established under the orders issued by the military governor of the island. In support of this proposition it was said that the United States recognized the existence of the republic of Cuba and the war with Spain was carried on jointly by the allied forces of the United States and of that republic.

Replying to this point Justice Harlan said: "Apart from the view that it is not competent for the judiciary to make any declaration upon the question of the length of time during which Cuba may be rightfully occupied and controlled by the United States in order to effect its pacification—it being the function of the political branch of the government to determine when such occupation and control shall cease and therefore when the troops of the United States shall be withdrawn from Cuba—the contention that the United States recognized the existence of an established government known as the republic of Cuba, but is now using its military or executive power to displace or overthrow it, is without merit. The declaration by congress that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be free and independent, was not intended as a recognition of the existence of an organized government instituted by the people of that island in hostility to the government maintained by Spain. Nothing more was intended than to express the thought that the Cubans were entitled to enjoy—to use the language of the president in his message of December 5, 1897—that measure of self control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasure of their country.

"Both the legislative and executive branches concurred in not recognizing the existence of any such government as the republic of Cuba. It is true that the cooperation of the troops commanded by Cuban officers was accepted by the military authorities of the United States in its efforts to overthrow Spanish authority in Cuba. Yet from the beginning to the end of the war, the supreme authority in all military operations in Cuba and in Cuban waters against Spain was with the United States and the operations were not in any sense under the control or direction of the troops commanded by Cuban officers."

The final conclusion of the court was announced as follows: "We are of the opinion, for the reasons stated, that the act of June 6, 1900, is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States and that this case comes within the provisions of that act. The court below having found that there was probable cause to believe the appellant guilty of the offense charged, the order for his extradition was proper and no ground existed for his discharge on habeas corpus. The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed."

HURRICANE AT MAURITIUS.

Port Luis, Island of Mauritius, Jan. 14—A hurricane swept over this island Jan. 13 and during the storm a number of vessels were driven ashore. Among them the French steamer Iraouaddy, (from Marseilles Dec. 10 for Mauritius,) which had a hole stove in her bottom, and the British steamer Muttra, (from Calcutta Nov. 30 for Colombo and Mauritius.) The others were smaller craft. The damage to the island was not serious.

CROWE IN PUEBLO NOW

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 14.—Pueblo is abreast of the times by a Pat Crowe scare. Newspaper men and police are in pursuit of a rumor that Crowe was seen in a well known saloon here tonight.

KANSAS FOR M'KINLEY

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—The presidential electors met here today and cast the 10 electoral votes of the state for William McKinley.

W. A. Smith of McPherson was selected to carry the vote to Washington.

THE PATERSON CRIME

Trial of Jennie Bosschieter's Murderers Was Begun in the Passaic County Court.

New York, Jan. 14.—The trial of Walter T. McAllister, Andrew Campbell and William A. Death, three of the four men accused of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, a mill girl of Paterson, N. J., under circumstances revolting in their utter lack of humaneness, commenced today before Judge Dixon in the Passaic county court of oyer and terminer. George J. Kerr, the fourth man under indictment, was not in court today, as he had been granted a separate trial on the ground that he was not present when the fatal dose was administered to the girl.

Before the trial was begun it was expected that at least two days would be necessary to complete the jury, but Judge Dixon carried on the proceedings with such vigor that within one hour after the court was called to order he had empaneled his 12 jurors and heard the opening lines of the address of the prosecuting attorney. The remainder of the day saw four of the principal witnesses in the case questioned. Mrs. Nina Bosschieter, the mother of the unfortunate girl, was one, her daughter Susie another; Christopher Saale, the proprietor of the saloon where it is alleged the drug was administered to the girl, was the third, and Gus Schulthorpe, the hack driver of the midnight ride, was the last. Mother and daughter told of Jennie's life at home and at the mill. Schulthorpe, in his crude, unvarnished way, told to the minutest detail the story of the crime. He graphically described the taking of the almost unconscious girl from the saloon to his carriage, and of the ride to the country, and the unspeakable crime committed on the dead, or almost dead, girl. He was the important witness of the day.

Apparently little beside the murder case was on the minds of Paterson people today and the little court house was surrounded all day by a great crowd of people trying to get in. A number of women were present.

DELGADO CAPTURED.

End of Organized Armed Resistance in Iloilo Province.

Washington, Jan. 14.— General MacArthur has telegraphed the war department as follows:

"Delgado, commandant in chief Iloilo province, Panay, surrendered January 11 to Brig. General Robert P. Hughes, with four officers, 21 men, and 41 rifles. His command was scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days; important, signifies end organized armed resistance Iloilo province, Panay."

The dispatch gave much satisfaction to the war department although the command surrendered is not a large one. It also was noted by the officials that the assurances were for the end of "organized resistance," indicating that there was considerable of the unorganized marauding still in progress.

TO GERMANY.

Baroness Von Ketteler Will Cross the Atlantic This Month.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A special to the Record from Detroit, Mich., says:

Baroness von Ketteler, formerly Miss Ledyard, widow of the late German minister to China, will sail for Germany the latter part of this month. She will not be accompanied by any member of her own family. Her health is now completely restored and she desires to visit her late husband's mother, who is 80 years old. Baroness von Ketteler has received several personal letters from the emperor of Germany and Count von Buelow expressing sympathy for her in her bereavement. The Emperor said he hoped soon to welcome the baroness to "her country." She may reside in Germany.

PROF. HOWARD RESIGNS.

Stanford University, Cala., Jan. 14.—The recent dismissal of Dr. Ross, professor of economics from the Stanford university, had a sequel today in the resignation of Prof. George E. Howard, head of the department of history. It will be recalled that during the Ross incident Prof. Howard took a strong stand in Ross' behalf, asserting that his dismissal was due to corporate influence. His expressions were allowed to pass unnoticed by the university management until today when President David Starr Jordan addressed a letter to Dr. Howard requesting a satisfactory apology for what he (Dr. Jordan) considered breach of courtesy and to give such assurance of his attitude towards the management of the university as would guarantee a proper harmonious relation in the future. Failing this, he was asked to tender his resignation to take effect at the end of the current year or sooner. Prof. Howard promptly answered that he would be unwilling to remain under the present management and asked that his resignation take effect at once. Prof. Howard is one of the oldest members of the Stanford faculty.

FILIPINOS AT GUAM.

Naval Forces to be Entrusted With Their Safe Keeping.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Root said today that all the Filipino insurgent leaders deported to Guam would be placed in the custody of the naval forces in control of that island, who would be responsible for their control and safe keeping. He said he had no idea of the number of such prisoners, but did not believe that it was large enough to necessitate any increase in the naval force for guard or any other duty in connection with their captivity.

SCOFIELD MINERS STRIKE.

Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Scofield, Utah, says that 500 coal miners went out on a strike today for increased wages. There is no intimation as to what the managers of the mines will do.

It was at Scofield that the disastrous explosion occured last May. This is the first mining strike in the history of Utah.

ALL THE NEWS

STATE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Leadville will have a home for Woodmen of the World and Women of Woodcraft.

City council and citizens of Leadville are endeavoring to solve the problem of the best plan for city lighting.

Man killed a few days ago by Policeman Kratke of Denver, found to have had a very unsavory record.

Charles McEroen, a Denver pioneer, died, leaving property worth $300,000.

Denver Mining exchange in new location shows increase in business and in membership.

Cripple Creek and Victor will get next meeting of Colorado Federation of Women's clubs.

Victor sends Belgian hare exhibits to Colorado Springs show.

Rev. L. E. McNair of Victor Presbyterian church has resigned to accept a call to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Clyde Gray, wanted in Teller county for crime committed at Divide, to be taken to Cripple Creek.

Commissioner Saunders elected chairman of Teller county board.

Pueblo Railway Trainmen send delegate to Denver to lobby for their interests.

William Hood and William Stenn, miners, killed at Newcastle.

Colorado and Southern train caught in snowslide at Alpine tunnel is relieved.

Cripple Creek board of health orders general vaccination.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Rocky Ford melon crop sold en bloc.

Fowler farmers find pork raising profitable.

Numerous letters from Colorado Republicans approve voters' club project.

Mrs. Heartz introduced bill for direct legislation.

Quarrel between Arapahoe sheriff and commissioners continues.

Florence electric road will be completed as rapidly as possible.

Republican representatives from Pueblo county unseated in favor of Democratic contestants.

Denver boys fined for flirting.

Four accidents in Victor yesterday.

Death of Mrs. Clarence MacLeod at Cripple Creek.

Union mill men at Florence quit work on account of dissatisfaction with December statements.

Rocky Mountain smelter resumes operations.

Zero weather and sleighing at Cripple Creek.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The famous "Dodge City Cowboy band," now of Pueblo, leaves for Salt Lake today and will be the official band of the cattlemen's convention to be held in the latter city next week.

Eduard Strauss, the noted musical director, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to personally direct the opening concert by his orchestra at the Broadway theater in Denver last night.

Coroner's jury which investigated the shooting of Bert Marynissen by Policeman Kratke in Denver Monday night, returned a verdict declaring that the shooting was not justifiable.

Alfred Packer, released from the penitentiary on parole, will spend the winter in Denver and in the spring will take up his old vocation of mining.

It is said that the new officers of the Denver chamber of commerce are arranging for a banquet at which Governor Roosevelt will be invited to be the guest of honor.

Rocky Mountain smelter at Florence is running smoothly.

Bad coal strike is feared in vicinity of Florence.

Railway engineer painfully injured in Pueblo. His name is Charles Schurt.

Pueblo wants a branch of the supreme court.

Cripple Creek school board will not open the public schools until January 28.

Good entertainment at the Gold Coin club in Victor.

Police department in Denver again arrests the Capital hill thug.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Committee on permanent organization of the Republican Club of Colorado has selected Hon. Simon Guggenheim as president and Hon. James F. Burns vice president; the committee also has recommended a set of by-laws for adoption.

The Republican Club of Colorado will hold its next meeting at the Windsor hotel, Denver, on February 2, and in the evening a complimentary banquet will be tendered to the Republican editors of the state.

O. J. Johnson, a ranchman living eighteen miles south of Denver, was accidentally killed by dropping a pistol which he was handling.

E. C. Boggs will succeed Moses Liverman as cashier of the Denver postoffice.

Many of the striking coal miners of the Lafayette district have started for the Scofield mines in Utah where they have been guaranteed work at $2.50 a day.

The famous Candlelight club of Denver will discuss restoration of capital punishment at its next meeting which occurs Thursday evening.

The house concurrent resolution looking toward an increase in number of employes was killed by vote of 15 to 10 after half hour's debate in the senate.

While fighting fire at the cyanide mill in Florence, Horace Young was killed by coming in contact with a live wire.

It is reported that W. F. Bailey, who for five years has been general passenger agent of the Colorado Midland, has resigned to accept a position which he regards as more advantageous.

The Denver Tramway company has decided to erect a central power plant at a cost of $250,000 to take the place of the four plants now in operation.

Oliver Scovill, William Tematt and Richard Griffith, all well known citizens of Telluride, were killed in separate accidents within a day.

(From Monday's Daily.)

F. W. Bond, one of the two men arrested in Denver Saturday night, has confessed that he and his companion are responsible for three of the holdups that have occurred in the capital during the past two months.

Eugene Wolf and party of three friends were thrown from an automomile in Cripple Creek yesterday by the breaking of an axle; no one was seriously injured.

An effort is being made by the big water consumers of Cripple Creek to secure lower water rates; an adjustment is probable.

The first application for a pardon was made to Governor Orman yesterday.

The new state land board holds its first meeting today.

About 500 delegates and others left Denver on the National Livestock association excursion to Salt Lake.

The Colorado presidential electors will meet today; it is said their votes will be cast for Mr. Bryan; there are 25 applications for the appointment as messenger to carry the votes to Washington.

Park Wilson, the famous catcher of the New York Giants, has purchased a half interest in the Pueblo franchise in the Western league and will play with the team this year.

Charles Davis Sharrer, the Colorado and Southern engineer who jumped to avoid a wreck Friday morning, died in Pueblo yesterday.

The January term of the supreme court of the state opens this morning at 10 o'clock and the court of appeals at 10:30; some important decisions are expected.

Coal miners of Fremont county held mass meeting at Rockvale and a sympathetic strike was ordered for the purpose of aiding the mines at Erie, Colo., and Gallup, N. M.; about 1,700 men are affected.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Rocky Mountain Paper company will succeed Denver Paper and Sulphite companies.

Cripple Creek and Victor unions unite in district trades assembly with 5,000 members.

Fremont county sympathetic coal strike begun.

One switchman killed and another severely injured near Walsenburg.

FOREIGN

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One death from bubonic plague is officinlly reported at Constantinople. Precautions are being taken and all arrivals are medically examined.

It is asserted that Li Hung Chang is recovering and has visited the German legation in Peking.

British loss in recent battle with Boers placed at twelve killed and thirty-three wounded.

Minister Hoshi resigns from Japanese cabinet, and becomes leader of new Constitutional party.

Standard Oil company operations in Japan arouse the fears of Japanese capitalists. They considered advisability of combining to compete but action of this kind is not likely to be taken.

W. W. Astor gives £1,000 to Prince of Wales hospital fund.

Emperor William's cold confines him closely.

Dr. Leyds, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from The Hague, is organizing a band of agitators to proceed to Cape Town and endeavor to establish a corner in provisions.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mark Hanna discusses merchant shipping in the United States in the London Mail.

Great suffering in southwestern Russia by reason of heavy snows.

The liabilities of the sixteen London stock exchange firms which recently failed aggregate £2,000,000, in one case the figures reaching £900,000.

South African situation is not satisfactory to England. Boers seem to be equipped with better guns than was supposed.

The quinquinnial legislative election is proceeding at Kingston, Jamaica. The result thus far is against Joseph Chamberlain's desire to revert to crown government.

The mail from Demarara brings a report of large finds of diamonds in the interior of British Guinea. A company has been formed in England to work the claims.

The few rebels who were outside the town of Panama have been driven back to the bush by the Colombia government troops. There is no extensive revolutionary movement.

The obsequies of the Grand Duke Charles Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, who died January 5, occurred at Weimar yesterday; the ceremonies were attended by representatives of Empror William, the foreign courts and numerous military and other deputations.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Great Britain's decadence as shown in recent military, diplomatic and industrial reverses, appears a favorite topic of discussion in London newspapers.

The great woolen and allied trades of England threaten to be revolutionized by an American machine which is now operating at Bradford.

It is said that the new officers of the Denver chamber of commerce are arranging for a banquet at which Governor Roosevelt will be invited to be the guest of honor.

Rocky Mountain smelter at Florence is running smoothly.

Bad coal strike is feared in vicinity of Florence.

Railway engineer painfully injured in Pueblo. His name is Charles Schurt.

Pueblo wants a branch of the supreme court.

Cripple Creek school board will not open the public schools until January 28.

Good entertainment at the Gold Coin club in Victor.

Police department in Denver again arrests the Capital hill thug.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The joint note of the powers has been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners.

Prince Ching has protested to the court against the appointment, said to be contemplated, of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung as a plenipotentiary in place of Li Hung Chang.

Most of the envoys in Peking have received word from their governments that the negotiations must be conducted in Peking.

The Italian consul at Shang-hai in explaining the presence of Italian warships at San-wan bay says that they went there for target practice.

It is again reported at Shang-hai that the allies are preparing to enter the province of Shan-si.

A French force is reported to have defeated a body of Boxers west of Pao-ting-fu, killing a thousand.

It is officially reported that 400 fishermen are missing from Yokohoma and that they are supposed to have perished in a storm January 10, off the west coast.

The American hospital ship Maine has arrived at Southampton, England, with invalids from China.

Lord Kitchener reports that 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off; he also reports other skirmishes at different points with trifling British losses.

In a terrible blizzard in southern Russia 120 people were frozen to death; hundreds of passengers were stalled in railway trains for five days and suffered terribly for lack of food.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A protocol was signed at Peking with the idea of preventing against the abandonment of any clause in the joint note of the powers.

There is a famine in the province of Shen-si and it is said that 5,000 people are facing starvation.

Four deaths from bubonic plague have occurred on the steamer Highland Prince, which arrived in Shields harbor yesterday from the River Platte.

According to the Gaulois, M. Pichon, French minister to China, will shortly be recalled from Peking at his own request owing to ill health.

Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., bishop of London, died. He war born in 1843.

The French government was sustained in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 310 to 110, on M. Sembat's interpellation regarding the pope's alleged interference in the internal affairs of France.

The Italian steamer Leone has been lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore on the island of Corsica.

Ten persons were killed and many were injured as the result of an explosion in a hat factory at Denton, near Manchester, England.

King Oscar of Sweden has recovered his health and will resume the reins of government, January 31.

GENERAL

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The congressional committee investigating the charges of hazing at the West Point academy, arrived there and were met with military honors. The investigation will be resumed at 9 o'clock today.

Kansas City physicians will today begin a house to house canvass for the purpose of vaccinating everyone who cannot display a good scar.

Residents of Arkansas City, Kas., will attempt to substantiate their claim to the waters of the Arkansas river, now diverted by Colorado Ditch companies.

Z. L. Wise of Hutchinson, Kas., a newly elected member of the Kansas legislature, died at Topeka. He had not been able to attend any sessions of the house.

Western League franchise held by Pueblo will probably go to Sioux City. The latter's has been sold to Minneapolis.

J. J. Hill denies that a combination of great railway systems is to be effected by himself, Morgan and Rockefeller.

Chicago had bad storm of wind, snow and rain.

Burlington road has discovered plot to counterfeit its tickets at St. Joseph, Mo.

Railways fear snow blockade in Kansas.

Union Pacific and C. and N. W. railway consolidation about to be consummated, will give the Vanderbilts a trans-continental line.

Memphis will ignore protest of New Orleans Confederate Veterans against inviting President McKinley to reunion in Memphis next May.

Kansas supreme court will, on January 12, hear petition for release from jail of Mrs. Carrie Nation on habeas corpus writ.

Superintendent Sholes of Santa Fe telegraph service, says strike is all over and new men are better than the old.

Seattle business men raised $100,000 bonus to enable a local firm to build a battleship for the government.

Boxing match at Atlantic City likely to result fatally for Louis Majean. His opponent is in jail.

Deaths from Rochester fire now number twenty-nine.

Congressman Frank Clark of New Hampshire died at his home in Peterboro.

Bellevue hospital scandal in New York causes resignation of eight nurses.

At the end of the bowling today of the Interstate Bowling tournament, the Standards and Crescents, both of Chicago, were first and second respectively.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Body of Captain James Barben, nephew of President McKinley, killed in service in the orient, will be buried in Canton, Ohio, today.

Judge Henry E. Burnham nominated for United States senate by Republicans in New Hampshire.

Anchor liner Ethiopia in trouble in the Firth of Clyde.

Colonial Life Insurance company causes arrest of four persons charged with "graveyard" swindling.

Pat Crowe said to be in Vancouver, B. C.

Illinois will have no inaugural ball, Governor Yates having expressed the opinion that it would entail a large and useless expense.

Alaska movement out of Seattle is the largest that has ever been experienced in January.

Albert Conro, a pioneer contractor and retired millionaire, died at Milwaukee, aged 81.

Filipino representatives in Europe disagree.

Report that Jeffries-Ruhlin contest for February is off, is denied by the directors of the Saengerfest Athletic club of Cincinnati.

Rear Admiral Thomas Phelps died in New York after brief illness.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A water car attached to an engine engaged in ballasting the roadbed beyond Naples, Colo., eighteen miles from Santa Barbara, broke loose and was overturned. Two men were killed outright and several seriously injured.

The attorney general of Ohio has brought suit to test the validity of perpetual franchises.

Bradstreet reports that business is still of a between-season character in most lines but that a livening up of interest in several trades has been noted.

William L. Trenholm, comptroller of the treasury during Cleveland's first administration, is dead.

Under a writ of ejectment the rails of the Chicago and Southeastern railroad have been torn up and removed from a farm near Crawfordsville, Ind. All traffic, including government mail service, is effectually blocked.

The recently incorporated Pittsburg, Youngstown and Cleveland railroad comran is said to be backed by the Steel trust and the Soft Coal trust, in opposition to Carnegie companies.

Dun says throughout the country distribution of merchandise continues on good scale and collections are unusually prominent.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Joseph Yates Page, for the past six years clerk of the comptroller of the currency is dead.

Official reports from the Philippines show that a large number of native Filipinos have been convicted of murder and other crimes and sentenced to be hanged or to long terms of imprisonment.

The report that Sioux City is out of the Western baseball league is confirmed.

A pasenger train on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad ran into a landslide near Clifton, Ore.; the engineer was killed and fireman injured, but passengers escaped.

The Oregon legislature will convene today; the election of a senator to succeed Senator McBride will be the problem of the session, the fight turning on the opposition to ex-Senator Corbett.

Northern Pacific west-bound train on the Overland ran into a washout between Ellenburg and Yakima, Wash. The passengers escaped serious injuries although the cars were badly damaged.

The Northern Pacific Railway company has given the Amalgamated Copper company an option of all its timber lands in Montana. It is estimated that when this deal is completed the railroad company will receive $6,000,000 from the copper company.

George N. Tsolomiti has been appointed Grecian vice consul at Butte, Mont. This is the first time any vice consul has been named for that place.

General Grant, personally commanding scouts in the Philippines, reports that his district is now fairly pacified with the exception of the locality south of Buloc mountain.

Congressman Neville of Nebraska is critically ill in Washington.

Walter S. Rainey, circuit clerk of Davidson county, Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Governors of Kansas, Minnesota and Alabama wired in response to query from a Cincinnati paper yesterday that they would not allow the Jeffries-Ruhlin nor any other prize fights during their terms of office.

Utah legislature met and organized by election of A. J. Evans, president of the senate and Wm. Glassman, speaker of the house. First ballot for U. S. senator takes place January 22.

The business of the Denton Shoe Manufacturing company of Columbus, Ohio, was placed in the hands of a receiver, whose bond was fixed at $100,000. No schedule was filed.

At New York, Frank E. Keaney, defeated Arthur Townsend at billiards 200 to 252. The match was the first in the championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

William H. Alsop, one of the leading brick manufacturers of Chicago and for many years identified with the civic and business life of the city, is dead.

The directors of the Boston and Montana Mining company have declared a quarterly dividend of $5 a share and $5 extra.

Richard Yates was inaugurated governor of Illinois. The day was bright and clear and the city was thronged with visitors from all parts of the state.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America opened its thirty-fifth annual convention at Milwaukee.

The fourth annual convention of the National Building Trades Council began at Cincinnati and will continue during the week. There are 300 delegates present.

Wm. Neufeld, who murdered his mother's cousin, Mrs. Annie Kronman, in her apartments in West Thirty-fifth street, New York, August 7, 1899, was electrocuted in the state prison at Sing Sing.

An unknown negro is reported to have been lynched near Elko, S. C., for criminal assault on Mrs. Wilker Kair. Another negro has been arrested but it is not known whether he has been disposed of.

The Kid Broad-Dave Sullivan fight at the Auditorium in Louisville was declared a draw at the end of the 25th round.

Rev. Chas. Sheldon's salary raised to $1,800.

Insurgent General Delgado surrenders in Panay.

Coal miners at Scofield, Utah strike for higher wages.

George Monroe, of Chicago, got the decision over Caspar Leon of New York, in a 20 round bout at Whittington Park club at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Bat Masterson was referee.

WASHINGTON

(From Thursday's Daily.)

President McKinley is getting along well. He had no fever yesterday.

Important bills introduced in the senate.

Mr. Coudert's argument in the Puerto Rican case took up most of the day in the supreme court. Solicitor General Richards began presentation of government's side.

The house committee on banking and currency reported favorably the Brosius bill to extend the charters of national banks.

Senate receives resolution by Mr. Lodge asking for state correspondence relative to claims of Americans against Great Britain in regard to Fiji islands.

House discussed the rivers and harbors appropriation for fiscal year. Estimate of this appropriation places it at $42,000,000.

The condition of Congressman Neville of Nebraska, who is dangerously ill at Washington, was more favorable.

Orders are sent to Mobile relieving Captain C. W. King of duty on government work there. He will be tried for accepting bribes.

(From Friday's Daily.)

President McKinley directs Minister Conger to withdraw United States proposition for removal of negotiations from Peking.

Commander John W. Quackenbush, U. S. N., retired, died, aged 51 years.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The president continues to improve and he will probably be able to leave his bed early in the coming week.

The president has nominated William G. Wheeler of Wisconsin to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin.

Answers of the powers on the recent American-China proposition will not be made public.

House committee on public lands passes favorably on a bill to quiet title to certain real estate in the city of Salt Lake.

The senate committee on judiciary has authorized a favorable report upon Senator Hoar's bill for the punishment of train robbers. The bill provides a penalty of twenty years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, or both, for the offense.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The state department has been officially advised that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now under consideration at London with a view to returning a final answer to this government.

Invitations to the diplomatic dinner for next Wednesday evening have been recalled owing to the president's ill health.

It is rumored in Indianapolis that A. C. Harris of that city, now minister to Washington, will be the new attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet.

Senate—The day was devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Davis and no business of importance was transacted.

House—Day was devoted to debate on river and harbor bill, feature being speech by Mr. Catchings in defense of improvement of lower Mississippi river; by unanimous consent general debate was ordered closed at 2 o'clock Monday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The army re-organization bill will engage the senate during the first days of the present week, and it is generally understood that there will be extended discussion of various special features of the measure; legislative and judicial appropriation bills.

The house will give one or two days to the river and harbor bill which will undoubtedly pass without serious opposition.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Senate made no progress on army bill. House discussed rivers and harbors.

Senator Teller made speech against Eagan.

Supreme court decides in favor of extradition of embezzler Neely.

The president has signed the bill authorizing the placing of Congressman Boutelle of Maine, on the retired list of the navy with the rank of captain.

President McKinley continues to improve, though it is not expected he will be in his office or see any d uring this week. He is transacting a little business, but it is confined to urgent pardon cases and the signing of bills.

MINING.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining exchange was lighter than the day before, but prices, on the whole, maintained the advance which they had made, and some further ones were gained. Pointer, Sedan, Ernestine and minor Galena hill stocks furnished the features.

The Xerxes Gold Mining company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of a par value of one cent each. The property is located on Galena hill and the Sedan people are at the back of the company.

A marked improvement has been developed on the property of the Shannon company on Gold hill. The vein has widened out to six feet, at which point it carries $22 ore across the entire breast. Another 100 feet will be sunk at once.

A plant of machinery has been installed over the Kellum shaft on the Anna Belle claim of the Sedan company and sinking will be resumed at once for the 200-foot point.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local exchange was fairly heavy and many stocks were stronger. Kimberly advanced to 15½, Zoo to 14¾, Missouri to 5½, Bob Lee to 6⅝, Shannon to 2⅞, and Elkton was stronger at $1.88. Sedan, however, went off to 12.

The property of the Little Bessie company has been leased to Messrs. Kinney and Duncan who will put down a new shaft to a depth of 200 feet at once.

The annual meeting of the Vindicator company was held in Denver yesterday and F. L. Sigel reelected president. Reports will be issued on the 25th inst.

The drifting in the Hart property is disclosing values as high as $10 in gold to the ton. The company intends to lease portions of the property now idle.

Messrs. J. McK. Ferriday and company have floated the Sherman Mining and Milling company, a San Juan, low grade proposition with large ore reserves.

The new vein in the Zoo property is fourteen feet wide, and the drift is still going for the other wall. Three feet of high grade ore is showing.

Lessee on Uncle Sam believes he has Pinnacle ore body.

Reported strike in Gold Dollar is development of sheet in third level.

Easter Bell company has cut Victor vein.

Examination of Portland workings by W. S. Bradley believed to mean that holdings are being looked for by English capital.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local exchange was not quite so heavy, but many stocks were advancing. Missouri, Beacon Hill-Ajax and Buckhorn made good advances, Elkton closed at $1.89, Zoe at 15¾ and Kimberly at 15. Pointer, Ernestine and Sedan were lower.

An important consolidation is about consummated involving the Beacon Hill-Ajax, Mutual, Morning Star and others on Beacon hill.

A 300-foot shaft will be sunk at once on the Beacon Hill-Ajax claim and the properties thoroughly developed.

A new flotation, involving Galena hill property, has just been made, known as the Leon Consolidated Gold Mining company, backed by Messrs. Marr and Midaugh and those who control the Sedan and Xerxes company.

The Jolly June company has installed larger drills on its Tecumseh claim and the shaft will soon attain the point where crosscutting is to begin.

Machinery has been installed over the shaft of the Ranier claim of the C. K. and N. company and work will begin at a depth of 250 feet.

The Porter lease on the Lucky Gus mine is outputting ore of a smelting grade. The shaft is down 1,000 feet where the Rubio ore shoot has been encountered.

A new strike has been made on Little Bull mountain which is very promising.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The market yesterday on the local mining exchange was a good one for a one-call session. Prices were strong in many cases and weak in comparatively few. Great strength was manifested by Zoe which was a heavy trader and closed at 15⅝, seller 30.

The Buckhorn Gold Mining company has passed into the control of the firm of W. A. Otis and company of this city and new officers and directors have been elected. The company will pursue an active policy.

A lease has been granted on the Margaret claim to D. H. Sutton, which will run for eighteen months with 20 per cent royalties. The lessee will employ fifty shifts a month in vigorous work to open up pay ore in a promising vein.

It has transpired that a very considerable ore body has been opened in the Moonlight claim of the Missouri company, and that, although the grade is low, it can be cheaply and profitably mined.

The Pointer has been listed as a shipping mine. The application which the company presented to the exchange showed that over $11,000 worth of ore has been shipped in the last six months.

Lessee Kellum is maintaining regular shipments from the Sunshine property, the ore averaging between two and three ounces. No effort is being made to ship from the Sedan, and will not for some time.

A special to the Gazette from Washington says a proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill now pending in the senate committee provides that all Indian reservations shall be opened to prospectors and miners.

A contract for 200 feet of sinking in the shaft of the E

The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

REPUBLICAN UNITY AND ORGANIZATION.

IN ANOTHER column the Gazette publishes in full the by-laws recommended by the committee on permanent organization for adoption by the Republican Club of Colorado.

The spirit which they manifest is admirable.

They pledge every member to a loyal support of all party tickets but they wisely provide for such preliminary action on the part of the club as shall have the best possible effect in securing clean candidates and commendable campaign methods. They provide for thorough cooperation with all campaign committees and emphasize the supreme object of helping and not hurting the party cause.

The by-laws are well worth the careful reading of every citizen whatever his party affiliation may be.

The effort of every good citizen should be for the highest possible efficiency and integrity in all governmental affairs and where the origin of all officials is in party conventions the citizen should be interested in the methods and purposes of all political parties.

This club is founded upon the broad lines of good government, clean methods and high-toned party policies.

It would be well for the government of the state if all political parties would make an effort to be so controlled.

In such work as this there is no room for the silly twaddle being whispered around dark corners that there is an effort being made to create factional strife in the Republican party. Factional strife can only grow where bigoted personalities and selfish ambitions thrive.

What the loyal Republicans of Colorado want over and above everything else is party victory: the triumph of Republican principles.

The Gazette has no patience with factional party fights. It can always be counted upon to thoroughly discountenance them. The Gazette has no use for peanut politicians, either in or out of the Republican party, and it can always be counted upon to denounce them.

The Gazette will not now or at any other time support corrupt officials, corrupt party leaders or dishonorable campaign methods and to the extent of its ability it will oppose the political sneaks and cowards who timidly knock at every door of public or party favor but who never enter any abode of public or party conviction.

But as an exponent of Republican principles, the most consistent in its record of any newspaper in the state, the Gazette believes that every interest of the state would be better served by the triumph of the Republican party than by the mongrel government of the mixed breed of political mavericks which has held sway in the state house for the past four years, and, to accomplish that beneficent result, this paper will not allow any pride of opinion, or selfish purpose, or anything short of supporting dishonest candidates, or discreditable campaign methods, or corrupt leadership, none of which will it support under any circumstances, to divert it from its well defined and consistent policy.

We are in favor of all the Republican organizations which time and opportunity may produce in the state and if their purposes are to upbuild and not to destroy we will heartily support them.

The efforts now being made by the state committee to strengthen its organization are most commendable. They are doubly so when we consider that the next state campaign is two years off.

With this Republican state club reaching the voters in an entirely different way and more directly appealing to and interesting the rank and file of the party surely the prospects for Republican victory are bright indeed.

The enemy need take no consolation from the fact that there are two Republican organizations forming at the present time. "We divide to conquer" and in campaign times there will be but one purpose, and that to achieve party success.

SIMON GUGGENHEIM AND JAMES F. BURNS.

THE SELECTION of Simon Guggenheim as president and James F. Burns as vice president of the Republican club of Colorado is one which will meet with universal approval.

Mr. Guggenheim comes nearer having the real affection for the masses of the people of the state than any other man in it. His business career has been a series of complete triumphs. As an employer of labor he has always been just and generous. His instincts are manly and humane, his impulses generous, his heart big and his head level.

Mr. Guggenheim has large material interests in Colorado and naturally he wants Republican success. But Mr. Guggenheim would rather have a thousand defeats than resort to dishonorable methods to achieve success.

Mr. John G. Shields of this city who was temporary chairman of the club would not permit his name to be used for permanent president as his business engagements required his absence from the state and would not give him sufficient time to attend to the duties of the position.

Mr. James F. Burns, as every person knows, is one of the leading business men of Colorado Springs, and he is also one of the principal mining operators and among the largest employers of labor in the state. His selection as vice president will mean a great deal to the club in the way of vigorous and successful effort.

No better selections could have been made to carry into effect the principles of the club than those of Messrs. Guggenheim and Burns.

ALVA ADAMS' LETTER.

THE REPUTATION which ex-Governor Adams has among the people of the state will be heightened rather than changed by the letter he has sent announcing his withdrawal from the senatorial race, for the reason, as he says, that Colorado needs the patriotic and undivided services of her legislators, while a prolongation of the senatorial contest tends to the disturbance of public business and interference with much needed legislation.

It would be a source of satisfaction to believe that the withdrawal of Mr. Adams from the race would accomplish the object desired. But unfortunately it seems too probable that the candidacy of Alva Adams represented the least troublesome of the elements of the senatorial contest, and it was not by any means the one which was most opposed to the welfare of the state and its people.

There are few Fusionists who could write such a letter as this one, for there are few who would withdraw from such a contest for the reasons specified, and the unfortunate feature of the situation is that it is precisely the elements in Mr. Adams' character that make the people believe in his sincerity in this matter, which make the senatorial contest a hopeless one for him under present conditions. A great many of the people of this state believe that in some very important ways he was much the best candidate for that important position, and his withdrawal will not tend to strengthen confidence among its better elements in the present methods and organization of the fusion Democracy.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

THE PROMPT ACTION of the United States senate in passing the Burleigh apportionment bill removes from national politics one important question, as there is no probability that the president will do anything but sign the bill.

The bill as passed provides for a house of 386 members, an increase of 29 from the present number. No state is reduced in membership by the new bill, three states receive an increase of three each, three increase two each, and fourteen states add one each to their present representation.

In case of new states the representatives for these will be added to the number provided in the bill.

The number of votes in the next electoral college will be equal to the number of representatives plus the number of senators, or, if no new states are added, 476, of which it will require 239 to secure an election.

In the following tables are shown the present electoral vote and the electoral vote under the new law, the number for each state being two more than the number of representatives in congress:

McKinley States.	New.	Old.	Inc.
California,	10	9	1
Connecticut,	7	6	1
Delaware,	3	3	..
Illinois,	27	24	3
Indiana,	15	15	..
Iowa,	13	13	..
Kansas,	10	10	..
Maine,	6	6	..
Maryland,	8	8	..
Massachusetts,	16	15	1
Michigan,	14	14	..
Minnesota,	11	9	2
Nebraska,	8	8	..
New Hampshire,	4	4	..
New Jersey,	12	10	2
New York,	39	36	3
North Dakota,	4	3	1
Ohio,	23	23	..
Oregon,	4	4	..
Pennsylvania,	34	32	2
Rhode Island,	4	4	..
South Dakota,	4	4	..
Utah,	3	3	..
Vermont,	4	4	..
Washington,	5	4	1
West Virginia,	7	6	1
Wisconsin,	13	12	1
Wyoming,	3	3	..
Total,	311	292	19
Bryan States.	New.	Old.	Inc.
Alabama,	11	11	..
Arkansas,	9	8	1
Colorado,	5	4	1
Florida,	5	4	1
Georgia,	13	13	..
Idaho,	3	3	..
Kentucky,	13	13	..
Louisiana,	9	8	1
Mississippi,	10	9	1
Missouri,	18	17	1
Montana,	3	3	..
Nevada,	3	3	..
North Carolina,	12	11	1
South Carolina,	9	9	..
Tennessee,	12	12	..
Texas,	18	15	3
Virginia,	12	12	..
Total,	165	155	10

It will be noticed that the increase in the McKinley states is 19 while the increase in the Bryan states is 10. The percentage of increase for the two groups is almost the same, for the McKinley states being 6.5 per cent., and for the Bryan states 6.45 per cent. It does not appear therefore that any party can derive any superior satisfaction from the new condition of apportionment or that it alters the national political situation in any important way.

Sectionally the increase is evenly distributed: the west gets 5, the Center 6, the south 8 and the east 10.

The preponderance of the big states in national politics does not appear to be shaken. New York gains 3, and the 39 votes in the electoral college are more than were ever before cast by a single state. Pennsylvania gains two, Illinois three and New Jersey two. At the same time it should be remembered that the proportional increase in the larger states is less than in some small ones. Colorado's new representative increases her congressional representation 50 per cent., and her electoral vote 25 per cent., while New York with three additional electors only gains one-twelfth.

It is evident that the Burleigh bill is eminently fair and reasonable. No injustice has been done to any state, and no unfair advantage has been given to any party. The result seems to be accepted with general approval, and is in distinct contrast with the chorus of disapproval that would have resulted from the passage of the Hopkins bill as adopted by the house committee on census.

CUBAN SCHOOLS.

ONE OF THE most favorable indications of the Cuban capacity for free government is to be found in the very notable increase in the Cuban schools since the beginning of the American occupation. The Cubans seem to have taken to education very promptly and enthusiastically and to have made the most of the opportunities that have been extended to them.

It is to be hoped that the excellent beginning that has been made during the American occupation of the island will be continued when the Cubans are entrusted with the direction of their own affairs. Free schools are a very essential element to the permanence of a republic, and if the Cubans keep the schools open and preserve a high standard in them they will have taken a long step toward insuring the permanency of their new government

The character of some of the elements opposed to American rule in the Philippines is well illustrated in the record of the crimes of some of the bandits who have recently been sentenced to death and imprisonment there. An effort will doubtless be made to have these murderers and thieves classed as patriots whose only crime consists in the desire to be let alone, but the evidence is too strong against them.

It would be unreasonable to class all the insurgent Filipinos with these, but there is plenty of good evidence to show that many of the leaders have only the vaguest notions of a civilized regard for life and property, and that it would be destructive of all the interests of the islands to leave matters in their control.

The prospect for a prompt settlement of the senatorial contest in this state is one that will cause general satisfaction. If we are to have a fusion senator, the sooner the matter is determined the better for the state's interests. There is enough to do in the assembly without wasting time in a senatorial deadlock.

Of course Theodore Roosevelt will observe the game laws, but it is safe to say that he won't let any deer bite

A BRITISH VIEW OF BRITISH DECADENCE.

ONE HARDLY KNOWS whether to laugh at, or be sorry for, those Englishmen who at the present time seem to be so profoundly impressed with their own shortcomings and forebodings of national decadence. It is probably true that the correspondents who pick out and emphasize everything that appears in any English newspaper along this line, exaggerate and misrepresent the true state of British feeling upon this subject, but there must be enough of the real thing back of it to warrant the assertion that the British view of the present and of the future is by no means a roseate one, and it is easy to find very good and substantial reasons for such a condition.

However, it is very easy to carry such forebodings to an extreme, and if the conditions in London are such as the correspondents represent them to be, that is what is being done at the present time. Because England cannot keep up at the head of the procession in competition with younger and more vigorous nations is not a reason for believing that the country is going to fall to pieces in the near future. England may not be able to remain the financial magnate of international affairs; she may not be able to claim to be the greatest military power on earth; she may be even obliged at no remote date to confess her inferiority to an actual or possible alliance of naval powers; she may be compelled to yield her commercial supremacy to younger rivals whose store of natural resources is larger than her own. But England, and the Great Britain that is England under another name, will continue to be a world power for many years to come, and her decadence, if it comes, will for many years be a comparative rather than an actual one.

There is one aspect of the present situation that is rather interesting. The subjects of Queen Victoria, whether they confess it to themselves or not, can hardly have failed to be impressed with the strenuous and successful energy displayed by the young German emperor as contrasted with the quiet and leisurely rule of their own beloved queen. To imagine the interchange of Emperor William and Queen Victoria between England and Germany, is to approach a realization of how much difference it would make if Germany did not have such an impetuous young Cæsar, or if Great Britain had at the head of the empire a person, whether installed as hereditary ruler or elected as the choice of the people, who would personify the national spirit and aspirations and throw the force of a tremendous personality into the task of advancing and defending the national interests. And it will make a great deal of difference to Great Britain what sort of a person Queen Victoria's successor may be.

It is not unlikely that the closing years of Victoria's reign derive something of their spirit from the personality of the aged queen whose natural desire is to avoid international complications and to make her end one of quietude and peace.

If the signs of British decadence are numerous and unmistakable, it should not be forgotten that England has within herself a tremendous reserve of national energy and strength, and is possessed of immense stores of undeveloped and undiscovered resources. With a new king who was of the stamp of William of Germany, or with a re-organized government that would make the national spirit truly the effective guiding force in national affairs, Great Britain might again rise, as she has done before, to new triumphs.

PROSPECTING ON RESERVATIONS.

A VERY IMPORTANT announcement comes from Washington to the effect that an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill may give prospectors the right of entree upon Indian reservations. This important departure from the past policy of the government will arouse a great interest in the western states and territories, where there will be a very earnest desire that an arrangement of this kind may be made.

In the past no amount of effort on the part of the interior and war departments has been effective in keeping the prospectors out of the Indian reservations entirely, while it has frequently resulted that false stories of fabulous wealth have brought about a removal of Indians that was distinctly ill-advised and unnecessary.

The newer policy of the government is to treat the Indians more like reasonable and responsible human beings, instead of considering them alternately as friends and wards of the government. It is in accord with such sensible ideas to give all possible facilities for determining what is the real value and capability of the Indian land. The admission of prospectors to the reservations under such restrictions as the interior department is likely to establish will do no harm, and it is likely to result in very considerable good, both in the way of determining what is, and what is not, to be found within the limits of the reservation.

GAZETTE GAYETIES.

AT CAPETOWN.

Oh there's trouble for the Lion, for th' Boer is on his trail;
They're poundin' 'im most awful an' a-twistin' o' 'is tail;
They keep 'im movin' lively, for th' bullets come like hail,
An' Hertzog's gettin' mighty close to Capetown!

So it's: "Bring the warship's cannon for ye need them not upon the sea;
"Gather the blue jackets in the town today;
"We may need both man and gun,
"Ere the setting of the sun,
"With Hertzog, fighting Hertzog, only fifty miles away!"

'E's climbed th' Raggeveld mountains an' 'e's keepin' out o' sight;
'E's playin' mighty cunnin' but 'e's spoilin' for a fight;
An' no one knows for certain where 'e'll be tomorrow night,
But we know 'e's gettin' mighty close to Capetown!

So it's: "Get your land legs, sailors, and keep the shovel hard at work;
"Throw up stout intrenchments ere the close of day;
"For we're booked to have some fun
"And we'll need both man and gun,
"With Hertzog, fighting Hertzog, only fifty miles away!"

There's Kritzinger at Richmond an' there's Botha to th' east;
At Magliesberg they're raidin'—three thousand strong, at least;
An' things are 'ot at Belfast, where they're shootin' man an' beast;
An' Hertzog's gettin' mighty close to Capetown!

So it's: "Look to gun and carriage well, and throw the dirt up lively, lads;
"Get ashore, blue jackets, with your guns today;
"There's no need for all at sea,
"But the town has need for ye,
"With Hertzog, fighting Hertzog, only fifty miles away!"

AS TO SILENCE.

"Ise observed," remarked Uncle Ephe, "dat de man who say de least berry often gits de reputation foh knowin' de most'."

WHICH?

"When a girl asks a man to sit out a dance with her," said Joblots, "it is usually either because he's a poor dancer or she's in love with him—and it keeps a fellow guessing which it is."

IN THE FAR WEST.

"What became of that fine-looking young fellow who was around here the other day?" asked the stranger.

"Dead," replied Rattlesnake Pete.

"Is that so! And he looked so strong! What was the trouble?"

"Wall, stranger, most o' th' boys on th' coroner's jury were fer callin' it suicide, but we finally agreed to call it accidental shootin'."

"How did it happen?"

"He opened a jack-pot on a pair o' deuces last night."

The Australian Commonwealth as a World Power.

The influence of the new federation will, from the first, inevitably be great, although it will not at first be pronounced. It will be seen in all that takes place in the South Pacific, and it may ere long make itself felt even farther from home. The new commonwealth, it will be found, will not be too modest in suggestions in any matter that affects its own interests, and its ideas on the subject of its interests will expand. The result will be inevitable before many years of the twentieth century have passed,—England must find a way of taking into formal and administrative partnership the people already one with her in the partnership sentiment and interests.

It is in this way that the Commonwealth of Australia is most certainly destined to become a world influence in the early future. Through her, and probably through her alone, can the knotty problem of a British imperial federation be solved; because between her and England, alone of her possessions of the first magnitude, there exist a full confidence and a perfect understanding. How such a system will be worked out, by what steps it will be reached and the difficulties in its way overcome, it would be rash to prophesy as yet. Two things, however, may be regarded as morally certain even now with respect to it: when accomplished, it will open up a new career to the British people and that career is likely to be of no little service to civilization and humanity.—(From "The Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources and Outlook," by Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION.

The New Century.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

We begin a new century every day and never think of it, but once in a hundred years those living at the time make much of the fact that the earth has completed a particular century whose number is expressed in even hundreds, reckoning from a date in the remote past which is not so definitely settled as to be beyond controversy, and the habit has become fixed, if that can be called a habit which no one can do but once and multitudes can never do at all. That we reckon and celebrate by cycles of 100, instead of 144, 48, or some other number of years, is doubtless due to the invention of the Arabic system of numerical notation, which makes 10 and its multiples the most convenient divisors of time. The year is as natural a division of time as the day, for both are based on natural phenomena, while the century is a purely arbitrary cycle whose close we celebrate from convention, and because there are always uneasy souls who must celebrate something. The beginning of the New Year is a joyous occasion. We can be exhilarated for a few hours by the idea that we shall really keep the good resolutions which we have made, and when our friends wish us a "Happy New Year" we can cheerily respond with the wish for "many returns," and all in good faith, not doubting that we at least shall all be together again a year hence; but no one, since the days of Methusaleh would think of wishing his friends a "happy new century."

Roughly, and not very accurately, we are accustomed to think of certain characteristics as attaching to each century of the past, and it is natural that, standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century, we should seek to peer into the darkness of the inclosure before us, and which we must enter whether we will or no, to ascertain what our footing and environment will be, and whether, upon the whole, it is to be a comfortable century. We see little, and it may be as well that we cannot see. The pessimist is very sure that we should not like what is before us if we could see it. Lowell—not usually pessimistic—gives a gloomy touch to things, both past and future, when he says:

"No mortal ever dreams
That the scant isthmus he encamps upon
Between two oceans, one, the Stormy, passed,
And one, the Peaceful, yet to venture on,
Has been the future whereto prophets yearned
For the fulfillment of earth's cheated hope,
Shall be that past which nerveless poets mean
As the lost opportunity of song."

But there is nothing in history to justify gloomy views of the future. On the contrary, the story of the race is of constant uprising through strenuous endeavor to better things. There is no period of the past to which any man who knows the past would willingly be set back. It is not likely that there will be any period in the future which will not bring to those who live in that day more comfort than we now enjoy. Each age has contributed something to the improvement of human existence, and there is no doubt that the contribution of the twentieth century will be as valuable as that of any which has passed. Just now society is moving by the employment of force for commercial ends. This does not seem good, and yet it is certain to increase the aggregate of human comfort. But the marked feature of the age, after all, is the increasing power of the moral sentiment which opposes the employment of force for such purposes. This sentiment is not yet strong enough to control, but it is stronger every day than it was the day before, and, so far as we can see, will in the end prevail. In earlier ages there was scarcely a sign of this sentiment. Its growth through the past hundred years has been the most noticeable and the least noticed of social phenomena. It may be that the twentieth century is destined to behold the triumph of Peace. Or it may be some other century.

Monkeys and Their Language.

(Chicago News.)

After living in the African wilds long enough to attain a practical knowledge of the subject, R. L. Garner has prepared a book on "Apes and Monkeys. Their Life and Language," which is interesting to many scientists and to the general public as well, particularly in relation to the words which Mr. Garner says he has discovered in use among the higher apes, including the chimpanzees and gorillas. Though he evidently reserves the fullness of his discoveries for a more technical treatise than this, he still leaves enough told to make his readers wish there could have been more. The highest of his triumphs, as he recounts them lie in teaching a young chimpanzee to speak a word or two in a European tongue.

The most important word among these cousins of man is found to relate to food as the one thing needful to sustain life. It is made with the short sound of "u," Mr. Garner says, though he fails to make it clear whether it is the English or continental "u" he has in mind, followed by a heavy "h" sound, presumably like the "h" in "hue." The word for calling is the long "u," he avers, ending with the "w" sound. If he means the German "u," the result is practically that of the English long "oo" vowel. A long "u" sound ending with an "h" breathing serves for the expression of friendship and is made much softer than the others. It is curious to observe that, while the calling sound is seldom repeated, that for food is not used singly, but with much repetition—the reverse would have been expected.

Mr. Garner notes an expression which he believes answers to the idea of "good," or, in certain applications, to "thank you." He does not give its detailed sounds, but says it is complicated. A word of warning is made up of a sound like short "e," ending with the "h" sound. When the chimpanzee wishes to say that something is coming which he does not understand, yet is not afraid of, he uses what the writer calls the "breathing" sound, and when fear mingles with unaccustomedness the "aspirate" sound. There is, also, a difference in manner in voicing the two words such as seems wholly natural to man, who would make a similar difference in using phrases like "beware!" or "look out!"

Other distinct words which the explorer thinks he has differentiated and learned the significance of imply such notions as cold or discomfort, drink or thirst, illness or pain and dead or death.

In addition there are at least twelve other articulations which have been made out, but their exact meanings are not yet cleared up satisfactorily. Nothing is said here concerning gestures, though it is perfectly well known that the less advanced sorts of mankind cannot make themselves understood by their fellows without gestures, some African tribes finding full converse impossible in the dark, where movements of the hands and the features cannot be made out.

It was a chimpanzee hardly a year old that Mr. Garner used in his attempts to instruct in human speech. The one word he came nearest master-ing was the native Nkami word for mother, or "nkgwe." He had a certain success also with the French "feu," or "fire," and the German "wie," or "how." Here there seems to have been no attempt made to suit the word to the little beast's vocal organs, as their possibilities had been already ascertained.

Dissent That Dissented.

(Hartford Post.)

In Mr. Pudd'nhead Wilson's calendar may be found this entry: "None of us can have as many virtues as the fountain pen, or half its cussedness; but we can try." Into a speech which had many first-class features and which was delivered before the City club of New York Friday night Mark Twain, as it seems to us, injected a dash of political cussedness. He didn't vote for Bryan, he said, because somebody had told him that Bryan was all askew on the money question. And then this: "I knew enough about the Philippines to have a strong aversion to sending our bright boys out there to fight with a disgraced musket under a polluted flag. So I didn't vote for the other fellow."

Later Mr. Toastmaster Peckham called on St. Clair McKelway to speak. Mr. McKelway is a Democrat and is editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. He hadn't expected to say a word, but he had ideas, inspiration and intensity. From Mark Twain's allusion to the president and the flag Mr. McKelway hurried to dissent. "Candidly and absolutely," he declared, "I protest against his estimate of the able and dignified soldier and statesman who is the president of these United States, and I believe that our gallant army is fighting behind no dishonored muskets and under no polluted, but under a glorious flag, in the extension of civilization, order, education and obedience to law on the other side of the seas."

The McKelway dissent from the Twain attack cut 'cross lots to the hearts and convictions of the audience. The accounts state that the enthusiasm with which Mr. McKelway's reply was received was pronounced and that the listeners stood up and in cheering had no mercy on their lungs. Few men have saner and sounder views on most topics than Mark Twain, but his estimate of some aspects of current national questions is replete with certain characteristics of the fountain pen. The McKelway view of the matter in question is infinitely better and juster than the Twain view, and the editor's protest against the author's protest against the Philippine programme will command popular approval of a warm brand.

The Unrewarded Braves.

(Salt Lake Tribune.)

The Atlanta Constitution publishes this:

"Justice to Lieut. Hobson should not be delayed. His act was one of the most thrilling of the war, and illustrates the heroism by which the mass of the navy was controlled. That the work was not as effective in result as expected in no way militated against the daring of the undertaking.

"Simple justice demands that the case of Lieut. Hobson should be taken up."

Commenting on the foregoing the New York Sun is furious because Hobson Clark of the "Oregon," Victor Blue and the captains of the Santiago fleet have had no recognition or promotions simply because, as the Sun avers, the friends of Admiral Schley in congress have stood in the way and prevented the promotions and honors which were due to the commanders in that marvelous fight off Santiago. The Sun believes in Rear-Admiral Sampson; it does not believe in Schley. But no matter about those two. It is a shame that every time deserved honor is sought to be given to the other officers of that fleet, the old Sampson-Schley controversy is interposed, and the brave men get nothing. Certainly if any man ever on one occasion earned an admiral's title it was Clark of the "Oregon." There were other just as good fighters there as he, probably, but the condition of his ship showed that he every day and every minute was thinking that possibly that fleet might appear, and that the utmost the "Oregon" was capable of doing would be required of her. So when the crisis came the "Oregon" ran by the "Texas," ran by the "Indiana," ran by the "Iowa," overhauled and kept beside the "Brooklyn" and fired the final shot that drove the last of the Spanish fleet ashore. The best speed that Evans of the "Iowa" could get was ten knots an hour. The "Oregon" outran the speed of her trial trip, and it was after she had made the voyage through the straits of Magellan and without being docked had taken her place in the line and rose and fell on the billows for thirty-six days, and then came in at the close a moving terror of the sea. The chances are that except for that ship two, at least, of the Spanish ships would have gotten away. It was the "Oregon" really that decided the fight, and when it came to racing toward battle, her 15½ knots an hour were plenty to keep up with the "Brooklyn's" 22.

Westward, But More Slowly.

(Springfield Republican.)

The center of population in the United States has moved westward during the past 10 years about 14 miles and southward about three miles. It was located in 1890 very nearly the town of Westport, in southeastern Indiana. It is now found to be about seven miles southeast of Columbus, in the same state and same section of the state.

This is the smallest distance traveled by the center-point, in 10-year periods, since the first census of 1790. The journey of this interesting little star, as it stands on the census map, tells a whole story in itself of the general movement and distribution of the nation's population in the 110 years which have followed the first enumeration:

Year.	Approximate Location.	Decade's Distance Westward. (Miles.)
1790	23 miles east of Baltimore	
1800	18 miles west of Baltimore	41
1810	40 miles northwest by west of Washington	36
1820	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.	50
1830	19 miles southwest of Moorfield, West Virginia	39
1840	16 miles south of Clarksburg, West Virginia	55
1850	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	55
1860	20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.	81
1870	48 miles northeast of Cincinnati	43
1880	8 miles southwest of Cincinnati	58
1890	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48
1900	7 miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana	14

The exceptionally long distance traveled in the 10 years from 1850 to 1860 was due to the rush of people to the California gold fields; for in finding the gravity center of population 12 individuals in San Francisco would exert as much pressure on the pivotal point of that period as 40 individuals in Boston. As the population center is still far east of the geographical center, it follows that a smaller growth in the far west will weigh equally with a larger growth in the Atlantic states in determining the center of today.

Hence the present comparatively small movement of the point westward since 1890 tells of an even larger eastern growth of population than might appear. This arrest of the more decided tendency of population westward in preceding decades is one of the most important and significant facts brought out in the present enumeration. The older section of the country has been, for the first time since 1790, it may be said, outdoing the younger in population growth. It has been a period of manufacturing, rather than of agricultural development and prosperity.

The persistence with which the population center clings to the parallel of 39 degrees north latitude is worthy of remark. Its extreme northern location was in 1790, when it stood some 16 minutes above the parallel and it is now about 9½ minutes above. It went south of this parallel by a trifle in 1880 and again in 1850, but has otherwise moved within the extreme of 16 minutes north. The people of the United States are obviously not of those who seek a warm clime in which to live and work.

PRESS COMMENT ON NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

There are not a few people in various sections of the country, not directly interested in the work of irrigation, who recognize that every reclaimed acre of land means a stimulus to business, and an eventual benefit to the country—means more crops, increased population, advanced civilization, new needs, and consequently a greater volume of business. What congress has to guard against is schemes to benefit mere private enterprises at public expense. A project so guarded will be beneficent, and the people of every section of the country can consistently approve it.—(Springfield (Ill.) Register.

Capt. H. M. Chittenden, of the engineer corps, who has made a careful study of the subject, asserts that there are in this country 75,000,000 acres of arid land which can be reclaimed. This is a territory somewhat larger than New England and New York together. Considering the great fertility of irrigated lands it will readily be seen that this reclaimed territory would support millions of people, and be a vast addition to the national wealth and resources.—(Boston Herald.

The day is certainly coming when the public will realize the importance of further developing our land resources. Although the irrigation problem is an old one in many localities, it is comparatively new to the country as a whole. These lands once reclaimed and provided with an adequate supply of water would become among the most fruitful and valuable in the country.—(Sioux City (Ia.) Times.

The Personality of Henry Villard.

It is always fine to see a nature capable of large things that is not enchained in the meshes of the trivial. Mr. Villard had large ideas, and great courage in their execution. He was willing to take the responsibility of leading other men to invest in schemes which, however splendid, might have their chapters of disaster before the page of final success should be written. It was characteristic of him that in the war period he should have been profoundly interested in that vast struggle, and should have laid the foundations of his fortune in his unhesitating faith in the ultimate success of the Union cause and in the ability of the United States government to redeem its obligations. It was equally characteristic that after the war he should have thrown himself into what was then undoubtedly the greatest work the country had before it—namely the development of the northwest. Finally, nothing could better have exhibited Mr. Villard's versatility and breadth of mind than his subsequent appreciation of the great part that electricity was to play in the development of the country, and his association with the vast enterprises of invention and commerce that are brought to mind by the name of Edison.

We shall perhaps never know much about the full extent of Mr. Villard's beneficence. He helped an almost countless number of good causes in this country, and it was always his peculiar pleasure to confer benefits upon that part of Germany whence he came. Moreover, his gifts were conferred with appreciation of what in modern experience is deemed true charity.—(From "The Career of Henry Villard," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

The Secret of Mark Twain's Success.

Mark Twain's literary hold on the world is so innocent of all tradition and logic that the challenge to explain the situation is an irresistible one to those who talk about him or write about him, though it does not particularly worry people when they read him. The gentlemen who have made a study of such matters have said his literary style is naught; that his stories are ill-constructed, according to the esthetic standards; that his travel sketches are inconsequential and scrappy; that his historical novels do not create the atmosphere of their time, and so forth,—yet these same gentlemen do not deny that he is a great writer nor do they pretend to understand his fascination. Indeed, Mark Twain is curiously fortunate in his ability to hold the attention of the men who make books and writing their business, as well as men who have no interest whatever in books or reading except when the interest is compelled by such an irresistible person as Mr. Clemens. This cannot be for the mere reason of Mark Twain's humor, although such inimitable humor is a platform on which very varied types and grades of intellect may meet congenially. It must be because the keynote of everything Mr. Clemens writes is his enmity to sham, hypocrisy, and pretense—a note vibrating the fibers of manliness in every reader—and because, whether he is a good novel-writer or not, he is a born story-teller, with the highest art of the typical American raconteur, with all his intuitive and acquired mastery of climaxes, and his audacity. It is his distinction that he is so thoroughly the American. There is no meridian of his country that he does not know, whose people he does not understand, whose life he has not lived. He comes to his subject, be it a European cathedral or a village schoolboy, or an absurd sentimentality, with the cool, healthy, vigorous bearing of a man born and bred in the atmosphere of work and fact, where trifling or falsehood means disaster. It has been remarked more than once how suggestive of the American eagle are Mr. Clemens' bearing, his piercing eye, and falcon profile.—(From "A Sketch of Mark Twain," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

The Massing of Population in Buinous.

The crowded sections of the more populous sections of large cities we have been accustomed to view with a measure of horror. The density of population in London, Paris, Berlin and other cities of the old world, is described in many voluminous treatises respecting the problems they present. But it is becoming apparent that we are in danger of like conditions in our American centers. I have just seen a chart showing that in New York there is an average of nearly nineteen persons to a dwelling. In Hoboken the average is between twelve and thirteen; in Fall River, from eleven to twelve; in Jersey City, Chicago and Boston, between eight and nine. This chart represents the census ten years ago, and when one takes into consideration the number of dwellings in which only two or three persons live, the average is much larger and more serious. The problem has become almost universal for at the same time, (thanks to modern improvement and rapid transit) more fortunate families are gravitating to the suburbs. The others, of course, less fortunate, have to remain in the crowded and ever crowding sections. Manhattan's present average of dwellers to a dwelling is estimated to be twenty-three persons, which is simply ruinous from the standpoint of good health or of sound morals.—(Hallington Booth, in January "Success.")

Criminal Cases Set In the District Court

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Both divisions of the district court convened yesterday for the January term.

Judges Cunningham and Seeds, the new occupants of the district bench for the Fourth district, began their duties with their new relation to the attorneys of the district and everything proceeded smoothly and pleasantly. Judge Seeds is to be the presiding judge in division 1 for the January term, this division having jurisdiction over the criminal business that is before the court. The civil docket will be tried in division 2 under Judge Cunningham.

E. L. Preston and A. D. Williams were appointed official court stenographers. Mr. Preston will work in division 1 and Mr. Williams in division 2 this term. Wallace Peck was appointed bailiff. He will be in division 2 a deputy sheriff officiating in No. 1.

The work of the day in the first division consisted in the arraigning of prisoners and in setting dates for their trials.

In the case of People vs. DeYoung, wherein the defendant is charged with burglary alleged to have been committed at the hardware store of Rudolph Heyse on November 1 last, defendant entered a plea of not guilty and his trial was set for 10 o'clock January 18.

The case of the People vs. Thomas Stewart, alias Thomas Matthews, defendant being charged with attempted rape upon one Margaret Niesley, is set for January 18.

People vs. Charles alias "Bo" Denny, resulting from the burglarizing of the residence of L. E. Sherman on November 13, will be tried January 19.

People vs. Grace Bennett, defendant being charged with receiving stolen property from one Stilwell, will be heard on the 19th. The case is one of those resulting from the recent robbery of the Wells-Fargo Express company and the Santa Fe railway city office in Colorado Springs.

Three counts against William Myers and Charles F. Stilwell, charging larceny, will come up for trial January 26. Defendants are charged with having robbed the Wells-Fargo and Santa Fe local offices. They were in the employ of the Wells-Fargo people.

M. E. Biggs, charged with larceny as bailee, will be tried January 26.

People vs. F. C. Morse, charged with embezzlement, will be set later.

Chester P. Bentley, charged with fraudulent issue of stock, will be tried January 25.

The case of People vs. James Gobb, alias Gus Anderson, charged with stealing horses belonging to William Clark, will come up January 22.

Attempted Burglary Sunday Afternoon

An attempt was made last Sunday afternoon to rob the jewelry store of W. H. Wyman on South Tejon street and had it not been for an accident there is no telling how many dollars worth of valuable goods might have been taken. The attempt to rob the store was made about half past five and the only thing missing is a clock which was taken from the rear portion of the store.

There is a large amount of jewelry of different kinds on the work table near the window, in the back part of the store, and one pane of window glass was only held in place by four tacks. These were removed and the glass was taken out and placed on the ground in such a manner that it leaned against the side of the building directly under the window.

The thieves, or rather one of them, then reached his hand inside of the store with the purpose of taking anything that he could get. In reaching over he struck the pane of glass with his foot and it broke with a crash, which frightened the would-be robbers away. A gentleman in the tailor shop over the store heard the noise and looked out of the window in time to see two persons running down the alley. He did not get a good view of them and can not give a description of either. The only booty secured was one clock which is not of great value. The police are working on the case but as yet have made no arrests.

A KILLING AT WOODLAND PARK

Ranchman Shot His Partner and Claims a Mistake.

TANSDELL IS THE VICTIM

William Rogers Fired the Fatal Shot —Is Held for an Investigation.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Under Sheriff Fitts received a telegram late last evening from Woodland Park announcing that there had been a murder at that place. It asked him to come and arrest the murderer and bring the coroner.

Woodland Park is right on the county line and Mr. Fitts thought it a Teller county case. Later he was able to learn that it was in El Paso county. He left on the Midland last night with a deputy coroner, as Mr. Law is sick.

Particulars of the killing were received at a late hour. William Rogers, a ranchman and prospector, killed his partner, named Tansdell. The killing occurred about four and a half miles from the town of Woodland Park about 5 o'clock.

It seems that Rogers went running down to a mill not far from his place and in a very excited condition told of the killing. He said that he heard some howling out near a woodpile and fired in that direction, thinking it a coyote.

The mill men went to the cabin and found the body of Tansdell. Rogers is being held for an investigation of the killing as his story needs considerable explaining.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE A CONTRACT TO CONSIDER

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The county commissioners will take up, upon their return to the city tomorrow or Thursday, the question of awarding a contract for the completion of some abstract work that has been under way for several months, heretofore without any specific contract.

The board of county commissioners which went out of existence when the term of Mr. Sinton expired, passed a resolution to the effect that the contract for the performance of this work should be let to Charles P. Quinlan for the sum of $2,500. Quinlan has been engaged in the work for some time with one or two others, though there was no contract for the whole job in the hands of anyone.

The board that expired with the term of Mr. Sinton passed the resolution referred to, by Mr. Sinton asking Mr. Doran if the resolution was all right, and by his signing it upon the statement of Mr. Doran that such was the case. Mr. Quinlan was present and was pushing the resolution to the board as rapidly as possible in order that it might be signed by Mr. Sinton before the expiration of his term of office. Mr. Sinton signed the paper when he had yet but 30 seconds to act as county commissioner.

There was no objection to the proceeding on the part of Mr. Greenway, the Republican member, because he wished to be recorded as voting for the resolution in order that at a subsequent meeting of the board he might be qualified to move a reconsideration of the resolution. It is expected that at the meeting of the board which will be held upon the return to the city, a motion to reconsider will be made by Mr. Greenway and the chances are regarded as favorable for the passage of the motion and the awarding of the contract to some other person there being before the board at the present time, now and for some time past, a proposition on the part of a well known abstract office expert to perform the work called for by the proposed contract for $500 less money than it was the purpose of the old board to pay Mr. Quinlan for the same.

The work in question is the completing of a list of El Paso county property that will show who was the last owner of each and every parcel of ground in the county according to the abstracts. There has been for a long time in the past an enormous amount of inconvenience and needless expense in the conduct of the work of the assessor's office, because of the fact of such a list of properties as it is proposed to make. The property in the vicinity of Woodland Park and Palmer Lake is in particular demand as does the assessor regard as to conform with the management of the mill.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

BASEBALL SUGGESTION—"Park" Wilson, the famous catcher of the New York team, has bought a half interest in the Pueblo team for the coming year and proposes to put it in the Western association as a winner. It has been suggested that if it can possibly be done some of the games be scheduled for Colorado Springs. Our people have had so many exhibition games that they will not patronize them any more, but with schedule games undoubtedly there would be money in it. Wilson began his ball career with a Colorado Springs team eleven years ago.

REVIVAL SERVICES—Revival services are being held at the First Baptist church all of this week excepting Saturday. Rev. Joshua Gravitt, formerly of the Moody school, is assisting the pastor. There is Bible study at 2:30 every afternoon and sermon in the evening at 7:30. The subject this afternoon is "Revivals, Ancient and Modern." This evening the subject is "The Conversion of Cornelius." Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a children's meeting and Thursday evening at 7:30 a Christian Endeavor meeting.

A RUMOR—There was a rumor going the rounds that Anthony Sneve, general freight agent, and W. H. Bailey, general passenger agent of the Midland road had tendered their resignations yesterday. It is not confirmed but is a thing that is anticipated considering the changes that have recently been made.

A ROW—A conjugal row in the middle of South Weber street late last Sunday evening among the colored people attracted considerable attention, and the lively flight of the lady in the case, pursued by the "villain," ended the show. There were no razzers visible.

PURCHASED HOUSE—Mr. C. B. Ferrin on Saturday purchased the house built by Mr. Saunders some years ago on Willamette avenue, near Weber street. The price was in the neighborhood of $11,000. He will occupy it as a residence.

COLORADO CITY.

John White has gone to Pueblo for a short stay.

Chief of Police George Birdsall spent a few days of last week in Denver.

Mr. James Furchee, who drives one of Sherman's coal wagons, is quite ill with pneumonia at his home.

Paul McIntosh, who has been sick with the grippe for the past week, is able to be out once more.

Miss Zonett Shipler has moved to Colorado Springs and will make her home there in the future.

Mr. John R. Watt, the city attorney, has returned from Denver, where he has been on a business trip.

Mr. W. J. Stronsider has moved into his new house on Monroe street between Third and Fourth. This new residence is a modern house and is a great addition to the city.

A new safe has been put in Sherman's store in place of the one that was blown open some time ago. It is the latest model and was made by Hall's Safe and Lock company of Cincinnati and Mr. Sherman is breathing easy once more.

The Millmen's union No. 1 met Saturday night to discuss the labor situation at the mills in this city. The meeting was secret and just what attitude was taken could not be learned yesterday, although it is thought by those who are well acquainted with the feeling which the men have against their employers that some decided action was taken. The trouble arose since the men have to the time in wages, as it is called. The men are obliged to work 10 hours instead of eight and get $2 instead of $1.80, this being 10 cents an hour for the extra two hours. A number of men have been discharged lately and this is another bone that the men have to pick with the management of the mill.

A GRATIFYING MARKET EXISTS

It Is Not Booming, But There Is a Healthy Demand for Stocks Which Promises Higher Prices--Gossip of the Exchange.

The market yesterday was in a very satisfactory condition, and stocks, while they were by no means booming, showed a more general healthy tone than has been exhibited since the beginning of the advance on the second of January. In the past two weeks the tendency has been to over-rapid gains which are always inevitably followed by reactions. These reactions have now been nearly all undergone, and the market is now in a condition which bids fair to improve steadily as time goes on—punctuated by dull days, probably, but also by lively ones, and present prices, which are in many cases unwarrantably low, will enjoy a reasonable advance.

The trading yesterday was marked by many interesting features. Pointer and Mint were objects of considerable comment on the floor and in the galleries, due to the rumor that the Mint ground would be enriched by a good amount of the ore shoot recently opened in the Pointer, but the actions of the latter stock, especially in the afternoon when it scored a slight advance to 15⅝, instead of falling off, indicated that all Mint's good fortune would not come at the expense of Pointer. Mint, however, was the strongest which it has yet been, selling at 20.

Sedan seems to have settled down to a price more consistent with the showing on the property, and yesterday closed at 13¼, and Ernestine sold at 3¾. Galena hill stocks were less in evidence than they had been, and C. C. and M. suffered a serious reaction and again sold lower at 3¼. Some worthless leases were recently cancelled on the company's property. Alert sold at 10 cents. This stock still remains low, but it may be possible that at 10 cents it was higher than it had any right to be, and trading has reduced it to a more likely level. Elkton and Portland were strong and Isabella sold up to 70. C. K. and N. and Shannon were strong, due to favorable developments at the property. St. Thomas went to 9 under good trading and Zoe closed at 16.

The market, taken altogether, is in a gratifying condition.

NEW HAVEN IN LEGAL TROUBLE

The Owners of the Little Frank S. Bring Suit Against the Company to Obtain a Deed for Certain Vein Rights.

The trouble between the New Haven company and the Little Frank S. company has arisen again, and this time it will be taken for settlement into the courts.

When the original application was made for the patent of the Eclipse No. 1 claim, the property of the New Haven company, it was adversed by the owners of the Little Frank S., which claim, if the adverse had been successful, would have cut the Eclipse in two. A compromise was effected out of court which, in brief, was this: The owners of the Little Frank S. would make no objection to the granting of a patent for the Eclipse No. 1 if they might have the rights of all veins lying in the disputed ground whose apeces were more nearly parallel to the side lines of the Little Frank S. than they were to the side lines of the Eclipse.

A deed was made out by the owners of the Eclipse and delivered to the owners of the Little Frank S., conveyancies, or approximately so, to the side lines of the Little Frank S.

had been an oral agreement that they might prospect in the disputed ground, and in order to have that concession duly entered into the deed, they returned it to be amended. And they never got it back.

They now demand it back in a suit which has been filed in the district court by the owners of the Little Frank S. against the New Haven company, the owners of the Eclipse, praying the court to demand the deed, to determine whether it be a deed or a mere agreement for a deed; and if the latter to order a deed conveyed to the plaintiffs and such other redresses as the court may see fit.

The stock of the New Haven company has been weakening for the past few days, probably because of this breaking out of an old wound which, it seems, had never healed completely. Even should the Little Frank S. win their case, however, it would not affect the title to the veins from which the New Haven lessees are now getting their ore, as they extend at right

GOLD BOND STOCK LISTED

The stock of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines company was yesterday listed as a prospect on the Colorado Springs mining exchange and quoted 10 bid at 10¾ asked. The stock has been an occasional trader in the pit call since the company was incorporated, and a strike made in the past few weeks by Ross and Hummer, leasing on a section of the property, has brought it into considerable prominence.

The company is capitalized at 1,850,000 shares, of which there are 230,000 shares in the treasury and $12,000 in cash. The property owned consists of the World's Fair, El Reno and Comstock claims on the southwestern slope of Gold hill, which is being developed by eight sets of lessees, and the company is putting down to the 500-foot point a large working shaft on its own account. To date the properties have produced about $84,000, and during the past three months since the ground has been under the active management of the new company, $2,100 has been produced.

The officers of the company are: President, William A. Otis; vice president, E. M. Schornherst; and secretary and treasurer, Charles N. Miller.

OTIS BUYS A SEAT ON 'CHANGE

The Appel seat on the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange has been purchased by the firm of William A. Otis and company for a consideration in the neighborhood of $2,800, which is considerably less than the price which seats were bringing a few months ago.

This will now give to W. A. Otis and Company three seats on the exchange, and the third one is needed by the increasing amount of business which the firm is doing. W. P. Sargeant and H. L. West already represent the firm on 'change, and from now on Mr. Henry Russell Wray will be on the floor.

STATE MINING NEWS.

LEADVILLE.

The advantage of the railroad as a means for the transportation of ore was well illustrated in the past few days. Two or three years ago this kind of weather would have meant a blockade. The ore wagons would have had difficulty in moving, and mines would have had to cease shipping for the time being. Although the storm was quite severe in the hills for several days past the railroad men say there has been no delay in traffic. All the exposed points are amply protected by snow sheds, and it will take a much more severe storm than the last one to interfere with the movement of ore.

It is to be noticed that the larger mines which have rail connections are quite particular in the erection of ore bins. The interiors are well protected from snow and wet, for it costs money to ship moisture. The new bins of the Resurrection No. 2 and the Moyer are excellent examples of the most modern patterns of ore houses.

The completion of the Rio Grande spur to the Penn mine and the Resurrection No. 2, the connection which was made south of the Bon Air mine between the Colorado & Southern and the Colorado Midland, and the extension of the latter road up California gulch, all practically completed last year, will probably wind up railroad building in Lake county for some time to come. The railroads, so far as this section is concerned at least, have no more worlds to conquer. They have reached nearly all of the important mines, which is a most essential point. There is occasionally some talk of a branch up Iowa gulch, or a tunnel through the Mosquito range, but these projects are largely fanciful. Iowa gulch may some day have a railroad, but that will come when there is more ore to ship than at present. The object of a railroad is to reach out for present, not for prospective traffic, and the three lines having tapped the principal sources of ore supply are satisfied to develop the business they have already secured in Lake county, until new sections come to the front. There is a possibility, if the southern section of Rock hill turns out as expected, that the Midland may run a spur to any of the new mines that may be opened up. Railroad officials, however, say that for the present, at least, no more railroad building will be done in the county.

The lessees on the Fortuna in Iowa gulch are still shipping some good ore from their property. The statement that it was the intention of the lessees to drive a new tunnel was not quite correct. The original Fortuna tunnel, which was driven into the side of the hill for 700 feet, and which yielded considerable pay ore, has caved in at several points, and is partially filled with debris. Nothing has been done here since 1893, when operations were abandoned. The present lessees, however, intend to clean out this tunnel, and believe in its breast they will find good ore.

The new plant of machinery for the Cloud City shaft on Hemlock street has just been completed and the contract for sinking the shaft will be let in a few days, and no time is to be lost in getting it down to contact. The engine is a double gear, 10x12 hoist, the steam being furnished by an 80 horse power boiler. The surface work is in charge of H. L. Corbett. The shaft is at present 55 feet deep.

The company has now secured control of almost 90 per cent of the lots in the east side in the Stevens & Leiter addition, and besides that the company has a portion of the Daily mill site, above East Ninth street.

After an idleness of several months the M. N. fraction on Breece hill will resume operations. Owing to some litigation the property was closed down, but this being settled shipments will commence. There is plenty of sulphide in this little mine, and the grade is very satisfactory.

There has been a great deal of talk lately about a re-organization of the Home company, of recapitalizing, etc. It was the sentiment of quite a number of the stockholders to let well enough alone. "You can't get one more pound of ore out of the ground with a million dollars capitalization than with $50,000 of a capital," said one gentleman yesterday "It may be of some benefit to certain people, but why not let it be as it is. The Midas manages to scratch along on a capitalization of $20,000, and the Ibex is satisfied with a capitalization of only $150,000."

Unless there is a special meeting called the matter will not come up officially until next June.—(Herald-Democrat.

SNEFFELS DISTRICT.

Preparations for active work have been started this week on the Bell Buoy group in the Sneffles district. Pack trains loaded with lumber and material have been sent up each day and supplies are on the ground with which to prosecute operations. Buildings are being erected to accommodate the miners.

As soon as buildings are completed work will be started on the tunnel and prosecuted vigorously. This is the proposition which E. C. Bacon floated during his recent trip to Boston.—(Ouray Herald.

RED MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Wm. Alley shiped a carload of ore from the American Belle last week.

John Davy and Amel Lundberg have obtained a valuable lease on the Hudson mine.

Miles McCue and partner are working the McGrew property below Chattanooga by contract.

E. C. Mattes, manager of the Swamp Angel tunnel departed for his home in Pueblo last week. Work will continue at the tunnel during the winter and the force will be increased in the early spring.

Smith and Brooks have moved to the Growler mine on which they have a lease. This property lies east of Chattanooga and is owned by Geo. R. Hurlburt of Ouray.

The force at the St. Paul mine has recently been increased and preparations are being made it is said to sink 200 feet. The St. Paul will be a heavy shipper next season.

While there is not much doing at the Silver Ledge at present the indications are that this property will be worked more extensively than ever next season. Manager Warner is now in the east and we are reliably informed that he will build a mill at Chattanooga early this year and much larger than the one in use at the mine. It is further stated that a tunnel will be driven from Chattanooga to tap the Silver Ledge near the fourth level.—(Ouray Plaindealer.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

A very rich strike of gold-silver ore was made in the Monument, one of the Camp Bird Extension company's group of mines, last week. The vein was encountered in a tunnel being driven on the claim, it being about 400 feet to the breast. The vein is about twenty-six inches wide and shows strong symptoms of permanency. The ore is of a splendid shipping quality, and will prove a very good thing for the contractors, Joe La Deuser and partner.

The Camp Bird Extension properties are among the most promising in the district. When the intersecting tunnel cuts the Camp Bird vein, which it will do at the same horizontal level as the present workings of the Camp Bird, and at a depth of at least 1,000 feet from the surface, fabulously rich ore is sure to be encountered and the stock will take an upward jump that will startle the local mining world. On the surface, at point indicated, specimens have been picked up which indicate Aladdin wealth. There isn't a bad claim in the group, and a big mine is assured.

Nick Alerio and A. M. Prior have leased the Little Jessie group, consisting of three very promising prospects, and the lessers have a force of men working three shifts per day. They are at present developing a crosscut tunnel which will be driven 300 feet to two very good looking veins. The indications are that the result will be a success and that paying ore will be encountered. The properties are extensions of the Tiller lode.

Louis Hohl has leased two mines on Corbett creek to a party of four miners, who are pushing work night and day.

The Teller lode on Corbett creek is being worked with a small force by the owners, Arps Bros. and associates. Some very good ore was encountered recently and we learn that the force will be increased in a short time.—(Ouray Plaindealer.

MINING NOTES AROUND TOWN

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The directors of the Blue Bell Mining, Milling and Prospecting company have decided to lease their Gold hill property and put the ground in an active condition. For this purpose the claims will be divided into blocks and several sets of lessees put to work. The company now has applications in and is considering them and is receiving others since it has become known that the leasing system would be adopted. The company owns over 30 acres of well-located ground which has never been developed to any extent. Before the company came into its present management the affairs were in a rather bad condition, and it has taken until just recently to get all back taxes, etc., paid up and attended to.

SHOWING IMPROVES IN THE MARY NEVIN.

In drifting at a depth of 100 feet in the Mary Nevin property on Rosebud hill, the breast has now come into a solid body of ore, and the scattering pockets of wonderfully rich rock seem to have been passed, although there is rich streak in the ore body now which assays very well. Drifting has been in progress for some time in this level, and some time ago the camp was startled by specimens of very rich ore which were shown, but since that time no ore in pay quantities has been opened up. It now looks as if the property would be able to ship, as the shoot has every appearance of solidness and consistency, but the drifting is continuing to prove or disprove it. The lease is being worked by Stark, De La Vergne and Campbell.

MOBILE WILL HAVE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

At the forthcoming meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile Gold Mining company, it is likely that a change of management will take place and the company come into the hands of people who will take active steps at once to begin work on the property. Proxies are coming in rapidly, but the present management is desirous of having a very large representation. The company owns the Last Chance claim, located on Gold hill, adjoining the properties of the Anaconda company, and has yielded some very encouraging assays, although no pay ore.

COMMONWEALTH CUTTING A STATION AT 200 FEET.

At a depth of 200 feet from the surface on the Home claim of Commonwealth Gold Mining company, Lessee Holmes is cutting a station and preparing to run a crosscut for the ore which he opened in the shaft a few weeks ago. The vein afterwards dipped out, and it will take between 15 and 20 feet of work to catch it at its depth. Very encouraging assays were obtained when it was first encountered and its disclosures at the present depth are awaited with interest. The shaft is equipped with a very serviceable plant of machinery and the lessee is doing good work.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—The fourth session of the Utah legislature convened and organized today by the election of A. J. Evans president of the senate, and William Glassman speaker of the house. The two houses will meet in joint session at 2 o'clock tomorrow to listen to the reading of the governor's message. The law provides that the first ballot for the United States senator shall be taken on January 22 and it is not likely that much legislation will be undertaken until the senatorial question is disposed of.

INCREASED SHELDON'S SALARY.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—The board of trustees of the Central Congregational church today increased the salary of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon from $1,800 to $1,800 per year. Mr. Sheldon's popularity is greater than ever since his return from his European trip.

He refused an offer of $10,000 a year while in London.

CUBAN TOWN BURNED.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 14, via. Haytien cable.—Banes, a small town on the railroad between Gibara and Holguin was destroyed by fire this morning. Some 15 houses and warehouses were burned. The Banes Fruit company, an American concern, had been employing almost the entire population of the town and a large quantity of fruit and tobacco was in the warehouses. There was no insurance on the property.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, Jan. 15.—The official list of British casualties in the recent fighting at Belfast shows 29 killed, 58 wounded and 73 missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attack by the Boers, namely, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht and Wildfontein and shows that affairs in that quarter were more serious than Lord Kitchener reported them to be.

QUAY ON THE FIRST BALLOT

This Is Generally Looked For in Pennsylvania.

THE DEMOCRATS NAME GUFFY

Joint Republican Caucus Declares for Quay and First Ballot is Expected to Be Final.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—There is every indication that the bitter struggle for United States senator will terminate tomorrow with the election of M. S. Quay, the nominee of the joint Republican caucus. The Democrats will vote for Colonel James Guffy of Pittsburg and the anti-Quay Republicans are expected to distribute their votes among several "favorite sons." There is nothing to indicate tonight that there will not be an election on the first ballot or that there will be another deadlock, similar to that of 1899 when the legislature adjourned after taking 79 ballots without making a choice. National Committeeman James Guffy of Pittsburg was tonight unanimously nominated for United States senator by the joint caucus of the Democrats of the house and senate. The calling of the roll showed 10 members absent. Most of the absentees were reported to be sick.

Senator Penrose, who is assisting Colonel Quay in the direction of his campaign said tonight:

"On the evening preceding the senatorial contest, it is becoming stronger every hour that Quay will be elected on the first ballot in the senate and in the house by a much larger majority than was expected by even his most sanguine friends. The opposition has gone to pieces as was expected in the beginning. Fusion on an insurgent Republican or on a Democrat has been utterly impracticable."

DELAWARE IN A DEADLOCK

Contest for United States Senator Seems Likely to Cause Vacancies at Washington.

Dover, Del., Jan. 14.—Two distinct caucuses were held tonight over the contest for United States senator from Delaware. The Democrats met early in the evening and transacted their business with surprising dispatch.

Willard Saulsbury was nominated for the senatorial vacancy caused by the failure of the last legislature to elect a successor to Senator Grey. For the full term to succeed United States Senator Richard R. Kenny, Mr. Kenny was nominated and the Democrats resolved to stand together. It is believed, however, that on a deal with the regular Republicans to beat Addicks, the Democrats will go into caucus again for a Democratic nominee to run with the regular Republican nominee. The twenty-nine Republicans did not come to any agreement tonight and a long deadlock seems inevitable. The Addicks men issued a call and urged a conference of all Republicans, but only sixteen assemblymen answered by meeting in the senate chamber late tonight. The Addicks men had calculated on two others elected as independent Republicans and four regular Republicans answering their call and this would have given them within five votes of the necessary twenty-seven. As they stand tonight, however, they are eleven votes short.

The sixteen who caucused unanimously nominated John Edward Addicks for senator and he will be voted for on both short and long term ballots.

Democratic State Chairman Saulsbury tonight gave an interview expressing his gratification at the honor of first choice of his fellow Democrats, but concluded from the situation Delaware will have two vacancies in the United States senate.

CHICAGO'S NIGHT SALOONS.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The city council tonight refused to adopt an amendment to the midnight saloon closing law, making the hour for closing at 1 a. m. The vote was sufficiently strong in favor of the measure, however, to insure the passage at the next meeting of Mayor Harrison's ordinance repealing the old law and enacting one permitting all night saloons to be operated under more rigid police supervision.

GOVERNOR DOCKERY NOW.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 14.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was inaugurated governor of Missouri today in the house of representatives in the presence of both branches of the legislature. Special delegations of Democrats came from all parts of the state. St. Louis sent 1,000; Kansas City 400, including 200 members of the Third regiment N. G. M. Five bands furnished music. The oath of office was administered to the governor by Chief Justice Burgess of the supreme court.

RUSSIAN SNOW SUFFERERS.

London, Jan. 15.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail giving details of the experiences of the railway passengers who were snowbound while on the way to Odessa says:

"All the trains have now arrived here. The drifts have hardened to the consistency of ice and in one case a tunnel had to be cut through a drift 400 yards long and thirty-eight feet deep. Many passengers who attempted to walk here were found by sleighing parties frozen to death."

FLEISCHMANN IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 14.—Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati arriver in the city tonight and wet directly to Sherry's. He left the hotel shortly after and at midnight had not returned. Mayor Fleischmann did not come here to consult with William A. Brady, manager of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight scheduled for Feb. 15 at Cincinnati, so Mr. Brady said. The mayor will remain in the city for several days.

HOUSE PROGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house today postponed District of Columbia business until next Monday and proceeded with the river and harbor bill. Good progress was made, 59 of the 97 pages of the bill being completed. Many amendments were offered but all of them failed.

The District of Columbia appropriation was reported. It carries $7,747,584.

At 5:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

Mr. E. S. Henry of Cripple Creek is visiting with relatives in this city.

Charles B. Peabody of 1100 N. Cascade avenue has received a telegram announcing the death of his brother Arthur J. Peabody of New York city, father of Mrs. John T. Wainwright who spent last year in Colorado Springs.

Col. E. T. Ensign, who was injured by the falling of a telegraph pole in the big wind storm of November 21, was at the office on Saturday for the first time since the accident. He has to move about with exceeding carefulness but is getting along as nicely as could be hoped.

PATTERSON WINS PRIZE

He Is Nominated for Senator by the Fusion Caucus.

AFTER THOMAS WITHDRAWS

Legislature Will Undoubtedly Ratify Caucus Action—Patterson Forces Celebrate Victory.

Denver, Jan. 14.—The caucus of the fusion members of the legislature tonight nominated Thomas M. Patterson of Denver for the United States senate to succeed Senator E. O. Wolcott. He received 73 out of 81 votes in the caucus.

Denver, Jan. 14.—Governor Thomas this evening announced his withdrawal from the race for the United States senatorship. This leaves T. M. Patterson master of the situation.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 14.—Hon. T. M. Patterson was selected as the fusion nominee for U. S. senator on the first ballot in the fusion caucus in the house of representatives tonight.

During the afternoon Hon. Charles S. Thomas, after learning that he could not obtain the nomination, sent for Mr. Patterson and an arrangement was made whereby Mr. Thomas withdrew entirely from the contest. His name was not presented to the caucus at all. The result, while it comes as an acknowledged bitter disappointment to Mr. Thomas and his friends, has been expected by those who were on the inside for the past 10 days. At no time did the Patterson people show the least anxiety except during the 24 hours preceding today noon. During those hours the Thomas boom seemed to have power enough to probably win the contest, but it afterwards proved to be only their last struggle before their power diminished. While those whose support has been given to Mr. Thomas are disappointed, they are as a rule accepting their defeat in the true spirit and are not openly saying anything that will cause bitterness.

The caucus tonight was completely executive. At time factional strife would appear, but in nearly every instance it was the outcome of the Silver Republicans, who were trying to force an informal ballot in order that they might cast a complimentary ballot for their candidate, Mr. Blood. The first ballot cast tonight resulted as follows: Patterson 74, Hughes 7, Shafroth 1, Blood 5. The following men voted for Hughes: J. D. Adams, Cole Briscoe, Copp, Hallett, Jefferson, Lyttle, Lubers. The following voted for Blood: Ammons, Bartells, Cannon, Insley, Newell.

Shortly after Senator Hill was elected he announced himself as favoring Congressman Shafroth for U. S. senator. True to his pledge he alone voted for the congressman tonight. Senator Buckley was absent and did not vote. Aside from those named the rest of the votes were cast for Mr. Patterson. Upon motion duly seconded the vote was then made unanimous. The announcement of his election elicited but little applause. The members quickly gathered together their individual ballot sheets and left the room. Inside of 15 minutes the capitol building was completely deserted.

The Patterson forces had a band at the capitol and at the adjournment of the meeting they proceeded to escort Mr. Patterson and his followers to the Albany hotel, where an informal reception was held. By the time the hotel was reached there was a crowd of about 800 people in the wake of the band. Mr. Patterson at last succeeded in getting to the balcony of the second floor, where he made an informal talk, thanking all who had helped him to the honorable position. His talk was a plea for harmony among the fusion ranks. He closed as follows:

"Let this be a time for rejoicing. Let it also be a time for our reunion. Let us lay aside whatever differences may have existed in the past and let us from now on unite against McKinley-ism, militarism, imperialism and trusts. Let us work together to keep Colorado in line for Bryan and silver."

Speaker Montgomery made a short talk in which he congratulated the people upon having elected the Stephen A. Douglas of Colorado to represent us in the United States senate. He closed by saying: "I feel that with our actions tonight the Democratic party in Colorado has crossed the Rubicon and is now on dry land. With our new leader leading us in the United States senate, I do not fear but what victory will always crown our banner."

The crowd, led by Representative Hammond, proceeded from the Albany hotel to the different newspaper offices where serenades were held. At 12 o'clock tonight the band is still out.

The events during the past 24 hours which led up to Mr. Patterson's election served to keep both sides very anxious. The announcement in the morning paper that Governor Orman would not take sides was hardly printed until Governor Thomas and Harry Tate issued a statement saying that the governor had promised Thomas his support. Governor Orman would neither affirm nor deny either rumor.

The contending factions had planned to hold separate caucuses at two o'clock this afternoon. When both caucuses were called together it is reported that Mr. Patterson had 68 while but 28 were at the Thomas caucus. The remainder were unpledged and refused to attend either caucus. Governor Thomas realized that many of those to whom he had looked had deserted him at the eleventh hour and that it was useless to continue the fight. He immediately sent for Mr. Patterson and the agreement whereby he was to withdraw was reached. The scenes that followed the announcement of Mr. Thomas' determination to withdraw when Mr. Patterson returned to his headquarters in the Albany cannot be described. Those who had clung to the western editor for the past five to 25 years fairly wept for joy. Hardly had the announcement been made before telephone messages and telegrams began pouring in. They have continued all the afternoon and evening.

President of the senate, Coates called the joint caucus together tonight at eight o'clock and Speaker Montgomery read the call. The speaker then moved that the house be thrown open to reporters and spectators. The motion brought forth a storm of opposition from the minority faction. After some 15 minutes wrangling that at times promised to become uncontrollable, the speaker withdrew his motion, and the caucus was held executively. Mr. Montgomery then moved that the temporary organization be made official. This motion raised a storm of protests, and the speaker was finally compelled to change the word official to permanent. During this discussion Senator Barela got very much wrought up. During his speech he stated that the majority faction wanted the earth and acted as though they were going to have it. Joel W. Smith wanted to know about the Adams and Patterson combination, but his question remained unanswered. The greatest wrangle of the evening was over a motion by Mr. Cannon of Arapahoe to the effect that the first ballot be informal. Mr. Cannon said there were many silver Republicans present who wanted to give a complimentary vote to Mr. Blood. The majority people feared an informal ballot so they opposed it. During the discussion Senators Parks and Newell got very personal. Newell wanted to cast a vote for Mr. Blood. Parks arose and in a very loud voice proclaimed that Mr. Patterson had been the best friend the Silver Republicans had ever had in Colorado, and when those who claimed to be Silver Republicans voted against him they were betraying a friend. The motion for an informal ballot was voted down and the roll call resulted in the ballot as state above.

Colorado's Electoral Vote.

The Colorado members of the electoral college met at noon taday and cast their votes for William J. Bryan for president and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. As stated in today's Gazette Charles J. Hughes, one of the electors is very sick. The remaining three members selected his son Gerald Hughes to vote in his father's place. Four copies of the official vote were prepared. Each of these copies was sealed with the state seal. One of the four was sent by messenger to Postmaster Twombly to send to the secretary of state in Washington by registered letter. Another was given to Judge Hallett of the United States District court to be sent by him to the president of the United States senate. The other two were sent by special messenger to the secretary of state at Washington and to the president of the United States senate. J. H. Robeson secured the contract of delivering in person the two last named copies.

THOMAS M. PATTERSON.

(By Associated Press.)

Denver, Jan. 14.—Thomas M. Patterson was born in November, 1840. With his parents he came to America in 1853. After a short residence in New York the family removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where Thomas worked for some time in a printing office. He was educated in Asbury (now De Pauw) university. He enlisted at the first call for troops in 1861, but served only a few months on account of ill health. He read law and practiced his profession for a time in Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver and formed a partnership with Hon. Charles S. Thomas, who, it is interesting to note, was his leading opponent in the senatorial contest just closed. This partnership lasted a year, but was resumed in 1879 and continued until 1890. In 1874 Mr. Patterson was chosen territorial delegate to congress and greatly aided in securing statehood for Colorado. In 1876 he was sent back to congress, this time as a representative. At the end of his term Mr. Patterson resumed the practice of law in Denver. In 1890 he purchased a controlling interest in the Rocky Mountain News, to the conduct of which he has since very largely devoted his time. In 1892 Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, in which he made a strong fight for the adoption of a free silver plank. Being unsuccessful, he led the bolt against Cleveland, which carried the state for Weaver. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Populist national convention which indorsed Bryan and in 1900 he was permanent chairman of the convention of that party. It is understood that he now considers himself a Democrat. Mr. Patterson in 1883 was married to Miss Kate Grafton, a granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church. They have one daughter, Mrs. R. C. Campbell, of Denver.

RUHLIN NOT ARRESTED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The promoters of the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest here February 15 had their inning today. Ruhlin appeared in a matinee and again tonight, and was not molested. The evangelical alliance called off their jollification meeting as premature and the opposition to the fight for the first time in over a week was not heard from. Meanwhile the Saengerfest Athletic association proceeded with their work at the hall and let more contracts. But the most important development in favor of the Saengerfest Athletic association was the signing of a petition by over 100 members of the chamber of commerce, during its short noon session, in favor of pulling off the fight here as scheduled. The business men are nearly all with the Saengerfest club for the fight. Unless the political leaders now give an ultimatum against the Saengerfest Athletic club the fight will be pulled off here.

TO SAVE CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The city council tonight passed an ordinance forbidding spitting on sidewalks, in public places and public conveyances. The prevalence of grippe and pneumonia, which have become almost epidemic, was given as a reason for the passage of the ordinance.

RELIABLE **THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL ..STATE NEWS SERVICE..** COMPLETE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Denver—411 E. & C. Building. Pueblo—Atterberry's Book Store. Cripple Creek—Collins Hotel. Victor—Overn's Book Store. Florence—Postoffice Book Store. Canon City—Fowler Bros.' Book Store

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

To Settle a Long Standing Mining Dispute.

BLACK CROW BRINGS SUIT

Florence Electric Railway Filed Articles of Incorporation—Boy Accidentally Shot.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

The long standing dispute relative to the ground in conflict between the Black Crow and E. F. C. locations on Galena hill will be settled in the district court of Teller county. The Wanda G. M. owning the Black Crow lode commenced suit in the district court today against the E. F. C. M. & M. Co. In the suit the Black Crow adverses the Rittenhouse, E. F. C. and Alva lodes. The plaintiff company asks $450 for expenses in support of the adverse and damages in the sum of $1500. During the past few years ore has been encountered several times on the disputed territory. With each report of a discovery there has been talk of litigation. The E. F. C. is controlled by the Woods Investment company. The Wanda company is a close corporation composed of Denver people.

Dr. Robt. H. Bird, a veterinary surgeon, reported to the sheriff's office tonight that his wife had left his home on Carr avenue, and had taken with her five $100 bills and other valuables belonging to him. He alleged that she had run away with a prominent doctor of Cripple Creek. He asked Under Sheriff Harrigan to arrest his wife and the man she is with. The under sheriff directed the doctor to a justice of the peace. Dr. Bird thinks that his wife is going to leave for Chicago tonight.

An unknown man created great excitement in the Beaumont saloon tonight by appearing in that place armed with a Winchester rifle and threatening to kill the roulette wheel man. Bystanders interfered and got the man quieted before any damage was done. No arrest was made.

The Florence Electric Street Railway company filed articles of incorporation in the county recorder's office today. The company is capitalized for $5,000.000 of 50,000 shares at $100 each. The company will operate in Fremont, Teller, El Paso, Pueblo and Custer counties. The directors are H. A. Cook, A. S. Reed, Harry Robinson, John B. Meserve and A. B. McFall. The company filed a certificate of full paid up stock showing that $49,500 was used in purchasing property and $500 for cash.

The members of the Cripple Creek club held their annual meeting tonight and elected the following officers: President, E. C. Newcomb; treasurer, H. C. Jay; vice president, J. S. Redford. These with F. R. Davis, L. H. Johnson, D. L. McCarthy, W. J. Williams, Jno. Dalzell and E. S. Zell form the directorate of the club for 1901.

The Gold Bond Consolidated Mining Co. filed a certificate of full paid up stock with the county clerk today. The company is capitalized for $1,350,000, and the certificate states that there are five shares in cash and that 1,349,995 shares full paid and non-assessable were used in the purchase of mining property for the company. The certificate is signed by Wm. A. Otis, president and Chas. N. Miller and W. J. Davenport, directors.

Bert Stevens, a boy 15 years of age, was accidentally shot in the leg with a 22-caliber rifle yesterday by Walter Allen, a boy just one year older. Stevens, while not seriously injured, will be confined to his home for several days at least.

The $10,000 bond of County Commissioner W. C. Saunders was filed in the county clerk's office today. The surety is the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

Scott Ashton, owner of the Providence lode in Victor today filed notice that $100 worth of work had been done on the lode between November 15 and December 25. Jas. Doyle filed an affidavit of labor to the same effect upon the Daphne lode.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, a teacher in the Garfield school at Victor has returned to her home, 224 May avenue, after a three week's vacation spent in Pueblo and Canon City. She is better prepared than ever to take up her duties.

H. A. Reyer, R. D. Hunter, J. H. Gilmore, J. W. Shee, S. W. Sleeper and William Ainsworth of Denver, E. W. Gramiech of Omaha, E. D. Uhlman of Peoria, A. L. Beagle of Lima, Ind. and F. R. Rockwell of Canon City, arrived in the city today and registered at the National hotel.

COMPANIES RE-ORGANIZED.

Denver Paper Mills Absorbed by a New Corporation.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 14.—A new company to be known as the Rocky Mountain Paper company has been formed. The company has absorbed the Denver Paper company and the Denver Sulphite Fiber company. The mills of the two late companies will be greatly enlarged and the output will be nearly doubled. The capital stock will consist of $600,000 of preferred stock and $750,000 of common stock.

The mills are located southwest of the city near the Platte river.

SWITCHMAN KILLE.

Harry Raven Buried Under Freight Wreck Near Trinidad.

Special to the Gazette.

Trinidad, Jan. 14.—Harry Raven a switchman employed on the Engleville branch of the D and R. G. was killed and John Schuyler was badly hurt in a wreck on that branch today. The men were riding on a train of coal cars which ran away and eleven of the cars were piled in the ditch. Raven was buried under the wreck. Schuyler's injuries are serious though probably not fatal. The dead man had gone to work only this morning. He lived in Pueblo a number of years, being employed in the Rio Grande yards there.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTOR

Another Accident At the Portland Shaft.

TRADES UNIONS TOGETHER

Cripple Creek and Victor Unite in a District Assembly—Membership of Five Thousand.

Victor Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Victor, Jan. 14.—For the second time within the past two months the engineers employed at the Portland mine pulled the cage through the sheave today, badly damaging the gallows frame and injuring the machinery. The accident happened shortly after noon and fortunately there was no one upon the cage and no one was injured. The engineer operates two double-decked cages at the Burns shaft. The cage that did the damage was at the surface when the engineer was signaled to raise it so that the lower deck would be at the surface. The engineer turned on the steam and the cage went through the cupola of the shaft house. It will take several days to make the repairs.

At the joint meeting of the Cripple Creek and Victor trades assemblies held in Union hall in this city yesterday a consolidation of the two assemblies was effected. Seventy-five delegates, representing 29 labor unions, were present at the meeting. Edw. T. Campbell was chairman and P. J. DeVault secretary. The new organization is to be known as the Cripple Creek District trades assembly. The membership of the assembly is about 5,000, one-half of which are miners.

James Gibbons, night marshal of Victor, has returned from Pueblo, where he has been for the past two months taking treatment for rheumatism. He has returned home fully recovered.

Officer Burnham left for Florence tonight to bring back Cockney Sterling, wanted here for stealing a watch from Jos. Ostel.

E. R. Argersinger has left for Philadelphia on a three weeks' business trip.

J. C. Theman is about recovered from a long siege of the grippe.

TRINIDAD

Courts Have Been Very Busy—Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Proposed Pressed Brick Plant.

(Special Correspondence.)

Trinidad, Jan. 13.—The courts of this city have had a very busy week. In the county court the docket was the longest known in years. Joe Ramey was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery. This case was an appeal from the police court and created some interest as Joe is prominent in Democratic caucuses and claims to carry the Fourth ward in his vest pocket.

W. A. Fowler was convicted of selling second-hand goods without license and fined $25.

There are 18 divorce cases to be tried this term.

In the district court John Donivan pleaded guilty of forgery and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one to three years. Jack Medill, the wife murderer, was sentenced to 10 to 60 years at hard labor, and the three Sicilian murderers from Berwind were sentenced to 10 to 30 years each at hard labor.

The January term begins tomorrow with a long civil docket.

John Hill of Rocky Ford has laid before the chamber of commerce a proposition to remove his pressed brick plant to this city. There is an abundance of shale in this county such as is required for this purpose. A committee was appointed to investigate the proposition and report at next meeting.

All of the dwellings recently erected by the Victor Fuel Co. at Hastings are occupied and the demand is still unsupplied. In a few days the company will begin the erection of 30 more brick cottages.

The board of county commissioners re-organized by electing S. Gregory, chairman; A. P. Anderson, county attorney, and Dr. A. K. Carmichael, county physician.

The county was divided into three road districts and overseers appointed. A lively row was started over these appointments by the board appointing some whose names had not been recommended by the caucus held by the party leaders. The board stood its ground, although threats were made to send to Denver for Senator Bareis, who is supposed to own the board.

It is reported that J. C. Van Trease, formerly of this city, now living in Chicago, is sick with smallpox.

AT GOLDFIELD.

Social Enjoyment Appears to be the Order of the Day.

Special to the Gazette.

Goldfield, Jan. 14.—Invitations are out for the third annual smoker of the Cripple Creek District Press club to be held in this city Saturday night, Jan. 20. The invitations state that "the pen is mightier than the sword but Goldfield's jail also has much strength." A good time is assured to all who attend.

A benefit ball will be given at Clark's hall the 23rd. of this month for the purpose of raising funds to enable ex-Mayor Jas. Simms to undergo an operation at St. Louis to prevent him from becoming totally blind. Mr. Simms suffered an injury to his eyes in a mine accident some time ago.

The Fourth annual ball of the Goldfield volunteer fire department will be held at Clark's hall tomorrow evening. The committee on arrangements consists of John Gaffney, F. C. Smith and Chas. LaKamp.

Ross Daily is spending a few days with relatives in Denver.

Mrs. Frank Hurd is one of the many in Goldfield suffering with the grippe. She is confined to her bed with a severe attack.

Peter F. Dunne, "Dooley," has so far recovered from his long illness as to be able to leave the hospital.

NEWS NOTES FROM PUEBLO

Injurious Effect of Coal Strike Not Yet Apparent.

POULTRY EXHIBIT BEGINS

Colorado Springs is Well Represented Among the Fanciers—City Council Rejected Seven Bids.

Pueblo Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Pueblo, Jan. 14.—As yet neither the railroad running into Pueblo nor the local industrial plant has been affected by the coal miner's strike in the Fremont county district, but it is said if the trouble amounts to a cut off of the coal supply of that section they will be seriously crippled.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the annual poultry exhibit of the Southern Colorado Poultry association will open in the Swift block on Main street and will continue for five days. The show this year eclipses all others held in the past in point of size. There are quite a number of exhibitors from El Paso county.

Archdeacon Grimes of Colorado Springs was present tonight at the union missionary meeting of the local Episcopalian parishes held at Holy Trinity church.

Lew Streit, who was until recently assistant postmaster, today assumed his duties as clerk of the district court, succeeding I. W. Stanton.

Pueblo Camp No. 2 W. of W., tonight installed its officers for the ensuing year. A musical and literary entertainment was the nature of the ceremonies.

The Business Men's association met tonight and selected eighteen directors to serve during 1901. W. E. Meagher, who is going to Omaha, was appointed a committee to arrange for fire works for the G. A. R. encampment.

The Monday Evening club at its meeting tonight elected Judge J. H. H. Low president, Alva B. Adams vice president and Rabbi Weiss secretary.

The city council tonight rejected a number of bids for sewer work. Most of the business transacted was of a routine nature.

Judge Voorhees of Division A of the district court, today called his criminal docket and set all cases for trial. A number of cases were nolled, among them being that of Emma Coon, who was charged with abandoning her daughter.

Mrs. M. D. Thatcher will hold a reception at her home Thursday afternoon and it will be the biggest event of the kind held in Pueblo this season.

Remains of Chas. D. Sharrer, the Colorado and Southern engineer who died yesterday from injuries received in an accident Friday, were shipped to Denver today for interment. Short services were conducted at his late home here.

Mrs. J. Kline, of 117 Richmond avenue, reported to the police today that her six-year old daughter had been badly bitten by a stray dog.

A. H. Stebbins, a Rio Grande brakeman, distinguished himself this afternoon by an act of heroism in the stopping of a runaway horse on Main street. He caught the rear end of the buggy and jumped upon the back of the frightened animal bringing him to a stop. Main street was crowded at the time and some one would probably have been injured but for Stebbins' act.

ILL AT ALTMAN.

Secretary Free Coinage has Pneumonia.

Special to the Gazette.

Altman, Jan. 14.— Daniel McGinley, secretary of the Free Coinage union, and one of the most popular union men in the district is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He has been ill for several days, but today it is said that his condition is very critical. His many friends hope for his early recovery.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Jennie Bosschieter murder trial begun at Paterson, N. J.

Senator Hoar unanimously endorsed for renomination by Massachusetts Republican legislators.

Massachusetts Democrats will give Richard Olney complimentary vote for U. S. senator.

Governors were inaugurated in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana.

Gus Ruhlin appeared in theatrical performance in Cincinnati and was not molested by evangelical alliance.

Pennsylvania Republican caucus declared for M. S. Quay for United States senator.

Wm. T. Durbin was inaugurated governor of Indiana at noon. The oath was administered by Judge Cowling of the supreme court.

Senator George F. Hoar was re-nominated as the candidate for United States senator by the Republican senators of Massachusetts. The vote was taken by rising and it was unanimous. Mr. Hoar has been a member of the senate since March, 1877.

Congressman Neville, of Nebraska, has suffered a relapse in his condition, resulting from recurrence of hemorrhages yesterday. They have weakened him considerably but there are hopes of his recovery.

MONTANA CAUCUS.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 14.—The joint senatorial caucus tonight was attended by thirty-seven members, every one of whom voted for William A. Clark for the position now held by Thomas H. Carter. It is confidently believed Clark will have a majority in both houses and may be elected tomorrow. The Democrats took no action on the short term senatorship.

The Republican caucus named Thomas H. Carter for the long term by a vote of 32, the full Republican strength in the legislature. Ex-Senator Lee Mantle was nominated for the short term. There will in all probability be a prolonged contest over the short term, there being several Democrats in the race.

FLORENCE NEWS

Fifteen Hundred Coal Miners Strike from Sympathy.

CLOSED DOWN INDEFINITELY

Prospect for a Resumption of Operations are Gloomy—First Labor Trouble in the Florence Field.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Colo., Jan. 14.—Fifteen hundred miners were at work today, as was decided yesterday, loading out the loose coal, propping up roofs and pulling out their tools, and at an early hour there was not a man working at the mines at Rockvale, Brookside or Coal Creek. The mine whistles at each of the above places signalled at 7 o'clock this evening that there would be work tomorrow, but Fremont county miners will probably take a holiday, the first for several months. Of the 1,500 miners employed at the mines in the outlying districts it is doubtful if any will go to work for several weeks.

There are between 2,500 and 2,800 tons of coal mined daily at these places and about 100 loaded box cars are sent to the outside districts every day. The output of coal is almost equally divided among the three places. The prospect for an immediate resumption of work is gloomy as the men are determined not to go back to work until the differences existing between the operators and men in the northern field and southern districts are settled satisfactorily to the workmen and in this case the mines of this region will be closed indefinitely.

The company's clerks were busy today making out statements for the present month, and the miners will receive their time checks some day this week. The coal tonnage was greater today than for many months and it is estimated that about 1,200 tons were lifted yesterday from Rockvale shaft alone. The company evidently expects the strike to last some time as the mine foreman at Coal Creek said this afternoon that if the men were not back to work in two weeks the fires would be pulled in the boilers and the mine would be closed. It is reported that the fires at Rockvale will be pulled Wednesday, but the report cannot be verified at this time. This is the first trouble that has existed among coal miners in this region for seven years. The local coal dealers are much alarmed over the situation and today placed orders for several cars and if none can be obtained the price will be advanced.

GRAND JUNCTION

Piano Contest Generated Some Unfraternal Feelings—Sudden Death of Farmer Castle.

Special to the Gazette,

Grand Junction, Jan. 14.—In September two smooth young men arrived in this city and soon formed a combination with certain merchants to advertise by giving out coupons. The prize was to be a piano and the secret society or club securing the most coupons was to receive the instrument. With each 25-cent purchase the merchant, going into the deal, was to give a coupon. Until the last count the Elk lodge was in the lead by many thousand ballots, but the final count Saturday gave the piano to the Woman's club. The Elks received a total number of 135,259 votes and the Woman's club 162,097. Fraud has been charged and the contest has caused considerable ill feeling in fraternal circles.

The Grand Valley Ditch company will hold another meeting at the office of W. S. Wallace Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of considering a proposition to furnish water to the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company at their factory during the next run. There have been some differences between the two parties and it is hoped that a right understanding will result from the meeting on Tuesday.

L. W. Aldrich, of Denver, owner of the Palisades mine in the east part of the county, has let the contract for the grading and chute from the mines to the railroad to M. W. Blakesley of this city. The coal from this mine is one of the very best mined in Mesa county and the demand for it is greater than the supply.

H. A. Castle, a farmer from the Plateau valley, died quite suddenly in this city Saturday afternoon from an overdose of chloroform, taken to relieve pain. He leaves a wife and seven children. The body was prepared for burial and shipped to the valley.

J. H. Gallupe and wife left Saturday morning for a month's trip to Old Mexico and other points in the south. Mr. Gallupe is one of the efficient clerks at the union depot and is taking a much-needed rest.

There is more building going on in this city at the present time than ever before in the history of the city, especially so for the winter months. Every contractor and builder is crowded with work and the indications are that the coming year will be a prosperous one for Grand Junction.

Mr. H. Hubbard Marden, of Boston, a promoter who represents capitalists who own valuable copper mines in Arizona, was in the city the past week, the guest of J. V. Howard, deputy county assessor. Messrs. Marden and Howard drove to the Unaweep mining camp, where a thorough inspection of several valuable claims owned by local and eastern men was made. Mr. Marden was more than satisfied with the richness of the ore and the bright future of the camp. His visit means that the men who are developing the mines of the Unaweep can have plenty of money to go ahead with the work, for Mr. Marden will inform the capitalists that are interested that the claims made for the camp are well founded.

The Sinbad mining camp, which is located about 60 miles from this city and about 30 miles south of the Unaweep district, is proving to be one of the rich mineral sections of the western slope. Parties interested say that one claim recently opened up is worth a fortune to the man making the discovery. The only drawback to the Sinbad district is that the ore from the mines has to be packed on the backs of burros 30 miles.

The growth of this city is shown by the postoffice receipts. The money order business for 1900 doubled that of the previous year and this department now demands the attention of one clerk at all times. The postal receipts by quarters for the fiscal year just closed were as follows: First quarter, $2,841.12; second quarter, $2,182.51; third quarter, $3,542.15; fourth quarter, $2,810.95. Total, $10,376.72. There is not an empty box at the office, and people are asking for box privileges daily, but owing to inadequate accommodations Postmaster Edwin Price cannot comply with their request. No city in western Colorado is in greater need of a government building than Grand Junction. Earnest effort is being put forth in this direction by Postmaster Price and many patrons of the office.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mesa County State bank the old officials were reelected, and a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent declared. This banking house is one of the strongest on the western slope, the deposits having passed the $300,000 mark at the close of the century. Half of this is shown in cash. It has 20 per cent more loans and discounts with as much increase in its deposits as a year ago. Mayor W. P. Ela is president and Orson Adams, Jr., cashier.

The new board of county commissioners was organized Thursday. B. P. Blair was elected president of the board. County Clerk Henry Nichols was made purchasing agent for the ensuing year.

The stockholders of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' association will hold their annual meeting in this city on Saturday, January 19, 1901, for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the coming year. This organization handles the fruit grown in some of the largest orchards of the valley. The work performed by the management during 1900 was highly satisfactory to those interested. One feature of the workings of the association during the past season was that of evaporating the over-ripe fruit that was unfit to ship. This department proved a money-maker to the organization, and with a large crop the coming season more fruit will be evaporated than ever before. A good price has been realized for all fruit shipped by the association.

Meserve Bros. have purchased a lot just west of the Canon block, on Main street, from Mrs. S. E. Carpenter, and will begin the erection of a modern two-story business block shortly.

The new two-story Davis block, on the corner of Colorado avenue and Second street, will be occupied by a general store and also by a bakery and confectionery store.

Mr. James M. Silcox, who has been one of the chief clerks at the union depot in this city for the past five years, has accepted a position in Colorado Springs. He goes to the Midland under Mr. J. C. Vining. Mr. Silcox is one of the most popular railroad "boys" at the depot and he will be missed by his host of friends, but all wish him success in his new field of labor.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW

Livening Up of Interest in Several Trades Has Been Noted During the Week.

New York, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Business is still of a between-season character in most lines but a livening up of interest in several trades has been noted this week. Relatively best reports come from the iron and steel, lumber, leather and drug trades, but there has been some enlargement of wholesale distributive trade on spring account in the south and west. Spring trade in drygoods is just opening up, and it is noted that a heavy shipping movement on orders is now proceeding at the west. Some gain in wool sales is noted at eastern markets, but weather conditions have not been favorable at the east to business as a whole except in stimulating the retail trade, in shoes and rubber goods. A special feature is the generally good tenor of reports as to collections from all western and southern points, from which it is inferred that trade relations to retailers must have been quite good. Summed up briefly, the situation is one of widespread confidence in the general business outlook.

Cereals have given a further exhibition of life this week, partly on light northwest receipts and advices that Argentine shipments will not exceed 35,000,000 bushels or about half those of a year ago, but largely on the unquestionably heavier volume of Wall street money seeking an outlet in the grain market. Fluctuations have been wider and it has been essential traders market with net changes for the week small.

Inquiry rather than active demand is a leading feature in iron and steel but quite an increase of activity is noted in bessemer pig iron and billets at Pittsburg and in plates at Chicago. No change in billets or plates has been agreed on as yet. Iron production is increasing but has not yet overtaken consumption and stocks are reported smaller than a month ago. There are only two idle furnaces now in the Chicago district.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,961,095 bushels against 3,904,301 last week, and 4,248,926 in the corresponding week of 1900. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 104,026,851 bushels, against 110,752,801 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 322 against 268 last week, and 295 in 1900. Canadian failures for the week 36 against 33 last week, and 28 in this week a year ago.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Bradstreet Says the Investment Market Shows No Exhaustion of the Buying Power.

New Yor, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Trade upon a larger scale than Wall street has ever seen, marked the end of last week and the beginning of the present one. The fact that on last Saturday in the two hours of business at the New York stock exchange 1,777,000 shares changed hands, and that on Monday, January 7, the high water mark for a full day was reached, with the recorded dealings up to $7,650,000, illustrates the size of the present market. This was due to the effect on speculation of the deal by which the Jersey Central road has been acquired for the Reading company, supplemented by the general belief that a foundation existed for the rumors concerning the acquisition of the St. Paul company and perhaps of other western systems by certain corporations. Enormous realizing sales were met by buying on an equally remarkable scale and the public interest appeared to be increasing its participation in the speculative movement.

Later in the week, while the volume of transactions continued large, the tone became quieter and there was a subsidence of the excitement, accompanied by more or less reactionary tendencies. This was partly occasioned by the fact that the growing ease of money here and the tendency of funds to return to New York from the interior is in decided contrast to the continued pressure upon the London market which creates an urgent demand for our assistance there, reflected in the further rapid rise of foreign exchange rates at New York this week and the propect that some gold will have to be shipped to the other side. While the bank statement last Saturday was satisfactory and it is felt that some specie can be loaned to London without any risk of producing pressure in our markets, the outlook internationally is one which would tend to foster conservatism. Even more effective, however, were developments which seemed to indicate that the street was over sanguine about the plans of the financiers, who were supposed to be preparing fresh combinations concerning St. Paul and other railroads and the announcements of prospective competition by the Carnegie company with the National Tube company, the last news being particularly depressing in its effects on the industrials. It must however, be admitted that at concessions there was apparently a good buying demand for stocks, and that the investment market shows no exhaustion of the buying power. In fact, notwithstanding large purchases apparently for investment, have been seen in stocks which, like Missouri Pacific have advanced on the strength of intimations that their restoration to the position of dividend payers is at hand.

Bonds have also been very strong and the scarcity of offerings of prime issues is still a feature. The street itself seems less inclined to fear an immediate culmination of the "boom" than it was a few weeks ago and the prevalent opinion is that activity on a scale which, under ordinary conditions might be supposed to mark the turning point in the speculation creates little actual misgivings on the part of speculators. Pools in certain stocks seem to have realized, but other securities have been taken in hand and advanced in their place and the success with which it has been repeated creates a feeling that the press can go on for some time to come, though stocks which have been unduly advanced recede to more moderate quotations and the market is a larger sufferer from temporary general reactions. The support given by large interests to these specialties has not, apparently, been withdrawn, and new combinations among the railroads are expected to be announced even though actual facts in some instances do not agree with speculative anticipations.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW

Distribution of Merchandise Continues on Good Scale and Collections are Prominent.

New York, Jan. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Only in the textiles is special hesitation shown. Staple products are firm, iron and steel prices are held without trouble, boots and shoes and wool are steady, and all with fair demand, so that manufacturers are busy. In textiles, however, the improvement which seemed to be promised with the new year is still delayed and in cotton goods stocks are growing in some quarters though still not impressively heavy anywhere. Throughout the country distribution of merchandise continues on a good scale and collections are unusually prominent.

Construction of bridges and buildings, together with contemplated track elevation, crowd the capacity of all concerns making structural shapes of iron and steel. Orders for locomotives, cars, rails and all forms of railway equipment are also abundant and there is no sign of a reaction in the industry. Plate and sheet mills have large business and merchant steel is in brisk demand. Competition is keen however and increased operations fail to affect prices. New schedules are promised in the near future and lower freight rates are anticipated. Stocks decreased slightly in December, but there is fear of accumulation and quotations at Pittsburg and Philadelphia have declined during the past week.

Wheat was agitated by reports of a corner in the May option and for a time exhibited strength. A sharp reaction followed, holders parting readily with their contracts. Despite the advance of about 10 per cent. over a year ago, Atlantic exports show an increase to 3,255,053 bushels, flour included, against 2,315,588 in 1900.

Failures for the week were 324 in the United States against 274 last year and 37 in Canada against 25 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Jan. 11.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended January 11, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the following week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,857,907,746	56.5	....
Boston	160,172,368	11.3	....
Chicago	151,825,275	4.6	....
Philadelphia	115,726,920	28.5	....
St. Louis	40,155,927	14.8	....
Pittsburg	36,026,696	23.5	....
Baltimore	25,766,093	19.0	....
San Francisco	21,737,890	16.7	....
Cincinnati	20,581,200	17.8	....
Kansas City	17,15[illegible],103	28.5	....
New Orleans	13,192,161	17.4	....
Minneapolis	11,200,[illegible]2	5.2	....
St. Paul	6,123,678	....	....
Omaha	7,631,710	9.9	....
Denver	4,516,698	....	14.8
Colorado Springs	991,773	....	....
Totals U. S.	$2,643,734,405	41.4	....
Totals outside N. Y.	785,886,659	13.9	....
Canadian totals	43,595,711	21.8	....

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Washington, Jan. 14.—A statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during December 1900, the imports of merchandise amounted to $68,599,609, as against $70,703,803 for the corresponding month of 1899. Of the whole amount $29,151,585 was free duty. The exports of domestic merchandise during last December amounted to $144,197,446, as against $121,894,434 for December, 1899. The imports of gold during December amounted to $3,375,552 and the exports to $410,533.

The silver imports amounted to $3,014,558 and the exports to 7,358,339.

During the 12 months of the last fiscal year the imports of dutiable merchandise exceed that of the previous year by $38,687,299.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the year are shown to have been $200,180,766 in excess of those for the year 1899.

JEFFRIES-RUHLIN FIGHT.

Several Governors Say They Will Oppose Fights in Their States.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—Fifteen minutes after Governor Stanley was sworn into office for his second term today a telegram from a Cincinnati paper was placed in his hands as follows:

"Please wire us whether you would allow Jeffries and Ruhlin to fight a limited number of rounds in your state in case the fight is prevented here."

To this the governor wrote the following reply:

"There will be no prize fight in Kansas while I am governor."

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 14.—Governor Van Sant today received a telegram from a Cincinnati paper asking if the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight could be pulled off in Minnesota if it was stopped in Ohio. He replied as follows:

Jeffries and Ruhlin will not be allowed to fight in Minnesota. No prize fight in state while I am governor."

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 14.—Governor Sanford wired Cincinnati today in response to a query that he would not allow the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight to take place in Alabama.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14.—President Kinnane and Matchmaker Sullivan of the Phoenix Athletic association of this city announced that negotiations are on with W. A. Brady and Billy Madden respectively managers of Jeffries and Ruhlin with a view of securing the contest between the heavyweights in event of the contest being declared off by the Saengerfest association of Cincinnati.

PRIZE FIGHT ARENA.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 14.—An agent acting for Dan Stuart has signed contracts with a builder of this city to erect an arena for a prize fight in May. The arena is to have a seating capacity of 10,000 and is to be finished by May 1.

GOV. STANLEY INAUGURATED.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—Governor W. E. Stanley was inaugurated for his second term this afternoon with no pomp or ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Doster of the supreme court.

No spectators witnessed the inauguration.

LIVE STOCK MEETING

Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—Everything is in readiness for the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock association which opens in the assembly hall at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The hall has been gorgeously decorated and every convenience provided for the delegates and members of the press. The indications are that it will be the most successful convention in the history of the association. The headquarters of the association and the principal hotels are thronged with visitors tonight. A large number of delegates arrived during the day. The attendance will be further augmented by those who are to arrive tonight and on the early trains tomorrow morning.

It is safe to say that nearly every prominent stockman west of the Missouri river will be present by tomorrow morning.

A large delegation is present from Chicago and a fair attendance from other points east of the Missouri river.

The famous Pueblo Cowboy band arrived this afternoon and was met at the depot by the local committee and escorted through the principal streets of the city.

The executive committee of the association held a meeting this afternoon and discussed in a general way the subjects to be taken up by the convention. Secretary Martin's report was read and adopted.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS

Three Important Joint Memorials Were Introduced---Hollenbeck's Remarks.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 14.—The third week of the work in the house was begun promptly on time.

Dulavy of Las Animas started the work by introducing a motion to the effect that the committee on rules be instructed to amend the present rules so that a committee on constitutional amendments will be provided for. It will be remembered that this committee was killed during the fight over the rules last week. The motion was adopted and the rules committee was directed to prepare the amendment.

Three joint memorials were introduced.

The first was introduced by Mr. Harris and petitions congress to defeat the Grout bill.

The second was introduced by Speaker Montgomery, and petitions congress to defeat the ship subsidy bill.

The third was introduced by Mr. Chisholm and petitions congress to provide irrigation for the arid lands.

The memorial of Mr. Harris cites the fact that the Grout bill as introduced provides a tax on oleomargarine which would materially increase the price of butter and thus effect a hardship on the poor.

Mr. Montgomery's memorial concerning the ship subsidy bill cites that this bill would not restore our commerce. The memorial states that we have not lost our carrying trade for the want of subsidy but from a mistaken change of shipping policy." The memorial states that the measure proposed is "fatally defective in proposing not to disturb the present policy under which our shipping interest has been ruined by unrestricted foreign competition. The memorial says if American shipping can not be restored without the payment of subsidies it would show to the world a most shameful exhibition of unskillfulness and incompetency on the part of our government.

The arid land memorial by Mr. Chisholm petitions congress to provide sufficient revenue to build conduits and reservoirs along those rivers that flow through the arid lands.

On motion of Mr. Sprague the senatorial caucus was given permission to meet in the house tonight.

The house then went into committee of the whole and considered the house appropriation bill, and recommended that it be referred to the committee on constitution and revision for enrollment and engrossment and then put upon its passage.

The bill appropriates $87,200 for the expenses of the assembly.

The committees recommended that a number of bills be printed and it was so ordered.

A motion to adjourn until 11:30 tomorrow by Cannon brought forth a protest from Hollenbeck of El Paso. Mr. Hollenbeck stated that he could not understand why so much time had to be wasted at the beginning of the session when all knew that at the last many important bills would be lost because of lack of time. Mr. Hollenbeck felt that the policy of losing every other half day was not right and he wanted to get to work.

The senatorial caucus however, is the principal event now and the members felt that the different headquarters needed their presence so the motion to adjourn until 11:30 tomorrow prevailed.

A few bills were introduced in the house af follows:

Bell.—Providing for the establishment of a department of banks and public accounts.

Burwell.—To re-establish the southern boundary line of the state.

Burwell.—Preventing treating in saloons and other public places.

VANDERBILT FRENCH

Newport Assumed a Summer Gayety in Honor of Marriage Festivities Yesterday.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 14.—Although in the depth of winter this noted watering place today took on a semblance of summer gaiety because of the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, a charming Newport girl and former playmate of the bridegroom, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French, a resident of the city for many years.

A brighter summer sun never shown for any bride, and in spite of a crispness in the air, it did not seem to be a winter's day.

The ceremony took place at noon, in the Zabriski Memorial church of St. John the Evangelist, far up in the old north part of the city, on the very shores of Narragansett bay, once the center of Newport's fashion, but now far removed from the social whirl of Bellevue avenue. Miss French made the choice of her own place of worship and her own home for the scene of the marriage, instead of selecting the more pretentious but less familiar surroundings which would have been found in New York.

Under these conditions the 100 or more guests were forced to make a journey to a city as quiet at this time of the year as an obscure country village.

The festivities, however, did not suffer from these unusual circumstances. The church which was decorated with gorgeous lavishness, was only about half filled with guests, the invitations having been limited to relatives and close friends of the couple.

The service was as ornate as the highest forms of the Episcopal church could make it, the wedding procession a picture of loveliness and fine gowns, and the breakfast, which closed the formal proceedings of the day, was one of the grandest ever served in this city.

Although the ceremony was set for noon an hour or more before that time saw the arrival of some of the guests at the church, and those who came about 11 o'clock had the pleasure of listening to an organ concert and found leisure to marvel at the floral decorations.

Pink, green and white in many charming combinations were the prevailing colors, the distinctive flowers being the gloire de la reine bengoras, the golden gate roses with white azelias and the specimen palms.

The center aisle was a lane of begonias and asparagus, standards eight feet high being trimmed at regular intervals from the entrance to the chancel. Baskets of delicate pink flowers depended from the standards.

Specimen palms thirty feet high towered high above the altar. Interspersed among the ferns and foliage which banked them were great clusters of white azelias and medallions of golden gate roses. On the altar was an immense cross of ascension lillies.

The programme of the organ concert, which occupied the hour preceding the ceremony, was selected by Miss French. The choir boys of the church marched in quietly at 11:20 and led in two of the hymns assigned to them. The programme was as follows:

Overture—"Tannhauser" .....Wagner
Festival prelude .....Guirand
"Serenade" .....Schubert
Hymn—"O Perfect Love" .....Jeffrey
Choir.
Coronation march—"Le Prophete" ....
....Meyerbeer
Bridal Chorus—"Lohengrin" .....Wagner
Choir.

Just as the tones of the "Lohengrin" march breathed softly forth the two clergymen, Rev. George F. Beattle, rector of the church, and Rev. G. Brinley Morgan, rector of Christ church, at New Haven, entered from the side door, followed by the bridegroom and his brother, Reginald Vanderbilt, the best man.

At the same time the bridal procession started up the main aisle, the ushers leading, followed by the four bridesmaids.

Eight personal friends of the bridegroom acted as ushers. They were Messrs. Worthington Fitshugh Whitehouse, Frederick Martin Davies, Robert Linyingstone Gerry, Ord Preston, Ernest Iselin, W. P. Borden, Potter Palmer, Jr., and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline French the bride's niece: Miss Elsa Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson; Miss Isabel C. Stillman, daughter of Mr. James Stillman of New York, who will shortly become the bride of Percy Avery Rockefeller, and Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge Gray of Albany.

The bridesmaids' gowns were of pearl gray crepe de chine, combined with liberty gauze of the same color. Their hats were also of gray, elaborately frilled, with a knot of gold in front.

Each carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The maid of honor, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bridegroom, wore a similar gown, although more modest in detail.

Some distance behind walked the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Amos Tucker French.

At the altar Mr. Vanderbilt met his bride. Together they stood before the steps of the chancel until Dr. Morgan had finished reading the betrothal portion of the service, when they ascended into the chancel and at the altar

MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Below will be found details of development work under way or recently undertaken during the past week.

Jolly Jane.

The Jolly Jane company is making rapid progress in the sinking of its Tecumseh claim on Battle mountain. When the company put in the large plant of hoisting machinery on this property power drills were also installed, and just lately new and much larger ones have been put in so that the contractors expect to make over two feet a day in sinking hereafter. At this rate the company will soon be able to start crosscutting for the big vein that was opened on the surface, and which is expected to show plenty of pay ore with depth.

The company is in excellent financial shape so that the work which it is now prosecuting can be continued steadily.

Reports from the Grace Arthur claim, which is another property of the Jolly Jane company, and located on Beacon hill, are also very encouraging as the lessees feel sure that the big vein which they have opened is one of the El Paso veins. They are developing those veins as rapidly as possible, and several hundred feet of work have already been done on the claim.

St. Thomas.

The shaft house on the property of the St. Thomas Co. on Beacon hill has now been completed and the machinery installed. Active work has just been begun under ground and the company will crosscut from the bottom of the 300-foot shaft at once for the contact vein and those running parallel to it. The shaft is now being re-timbered and new ladders are being put in and everything made shipshape preparatory to a most aggressive campaign of development work. The management predicts that within 30 days the mine will be shipping ore regularly.

Gold Bond.

The Gold Bond company, owning the property on Gold hill, has decided to begin work on its own account and will begin the sinking of a shaft now down to a depth of 75 feet to the 300-foot point at once. A very favorable showing was recently developed on the portion of this ground under lease to Ross and Hummer, and the company will sink so as to catch the same vein, gaining the 300-foot point before any lateral work is attempted.

Sedan.

Lessee Kellum has decided to put his shaft on the Anna Belle claim of the Sedan company down to a depth of 200 feet, and in order to facilitate this sinking, and the operation of the shaft when the sinking is accomplished, a plant of machinery has been installed, the company co-operating with the lessee to this end. The plant consists of an 85 horse power boiler and engine, and a hoist capable of operating to a depth of 500 feet.

The shaft on this claim has now attained a depth of 83 feet, and although the ore has been encountered, no attempt will be made at production before the shaft is put down to a depth where a good distance of stoping ground is available.

A production is being maintained from the Sunshine claim, adjoining the Anna Belle, and worked by the same lessee, and it is probable that the Sedan shaft will be employed in operating both properties when the 200-foot point is attained, as the two shafts are now but a few feet apart, and it would be hardly worth while to put down two deep shafts so near together.

The encountering of this ore on the two claims has had a most stimulating effect on mining on Galena hill. Several new companies have been floated, and many leases granted on the properties of companies which have been floated for some time.

Mary McKinney.

The fifth level in the Mary McKinney mine is now entirely unwatered, and the pumps which the company installed at that depth now have the flow of water under perfect control. The level had been run for some distance under the ore in both directions before the water interfered with operations, and the drifts are now being put in shape for the beginning of operations to break down the ore. This mine, which is one of the largest in camp, has never produced any amount of ore below the denth of 400 feet, and there is accordingly 100 feet of virgin stoping ground in one of the longest continuous ore shoots which has been opened up in the district. During the unwatering of the fifth level the output has been temporarily curtailed, but in a few days ore will again be hoisted in quantity.

Mint.

It is believed that the Mollie McGuire claim of the Mint company has an excellent chance of getting the Pointer ore shoot, as it is pretty well established that the vein extends into that claim, and the ore shoot now seems to be of a permanent nature. The Mint company is engaged in sinking a shaft which is now in the neighborhood of 300 feet deep, and which will be extended at least 100 feet before any especial lateral work is undertaken, of which up to the present, there has been none accomplished. The company is working with a good plant of machinery and air drills. The stock has been a trader at good prices on 'change lately.

Grace.

The directors of the Grace Gold Mining company have just decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders of the company for the purpose of considering the question of raising the capitlization from 1,200,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares. It has not yet been decided what day shall be set for the meeting, but a formal call will be sent out in the course of a few days.

The directors were led to take this action by the desirability of the company's prosecuting good work on the Extra claim, situated near the Santa Rita property on Squaw mountain. The lessees who have been working on the ground have been doing fair work, but not so much as the company could do with a reasonable development fund. The best way of obtaining the fund is to raise the capitalization and sell the treasury stock, which will probably be the result of the meeting.

It will then be the policy of the company to begin aggressive operations, first moving its plant of machinery which it now has installed over the Grace claim on Raven hill, to the shaft on the Extra claim, and then sinking to a depth of 500 feet as fast as possible, at which point lateral work will be done in search of the extension of the Santa Rita vein. The lessees started to do some work from the 500-foot station in the Santa Rita mine, or at least they were reported to have done so; but at any rate nothing came of it.

The company has done a good amount of work on the Grace claim, which is well located on Raven hill, adjoining the property of the Currency company, but met with no encouraging results, and has now decided to stake everything on the Extra claim which is probably better located and holds greater chances of ore.

Goldstone.

The lessees on the Baby claim of the Goldstone company are now down to a depth of about 170 feet and will go right on until the 300-foot point is attained, where they will begin lateral work. They have just encountered a flow of water which has suspended work, but they will have an engine and pumps installed in a day or two when they will continue. For the 80 feet of sinking before coming into the water they penetrated rock of a most flinty character, which made work very tedious; but they are through that now and anticipate an easier time in going the rest of the distance. Nothing is yet ready to give to the public in regard to the over-issue of Goldstone stock. Each certificate is being checked up now by the International Trust company, and two weeks more will be required to finish the work, at which time a statement will be made through the press.

John A. Logan.

A large percentage of the workmen on the John A. Logan, one of the properties of W. S. Stratton and located on Bull hill, has been laid off, and from now on the work on the property will be concentrated in the shaft which will be extended from its present depth of 1,200 feet to the 2,000-foot point as rapidly as possible. The shaft is equipped with a very heavy plant of machinery, which is capable of operating to a depth of 3,000 feet, and the large compressor will enable the sinking to be done with as many large-sized drills as can be used. Mr. Stratton is manifesting his confidence in deep mining in Cripple Creek by undertaking this important work, and the whole local mining world will watch with a great deal of interest, and some anxiety, the results of the expenditure of Mr. Stratton's money.

Theresa M. and L.

Operations by the Theresa Mining and Leasing company are being pushed forward steadily. The station constructed at the 500-foot level is now completed and the sixth and seventh levels are now ready to be developed.

This company has done an imense amount of work in Theresa ground during the last four months and will immediately start crosscutting to open up the new levels.

During the month of December ten cars of ore were shipped which averaged better than $20 per ton. As soon as the new levels are connected up it is thought that a good production will be kept up. The superintendent of the workings at the mine is sanguine that the results from the sixth and seventh levels will prove as valuable as have the developments in the neighboring properties, the Vindicator, Golden Cycle and Christmas.

Pauper.

S. O. Trescott, leasing the west block of the Pauper, has installed an electric hoist and other surface improvements preparatory to some active work. A crosscut was started Wednesday from the 150-foot level at the point where the former lessee discontinued operations. The Hull City-Lillie vein is expected to be opened up in this crosscut.

Bankers Leasing.

The Bankers Leasing company of Pittsburg, operating the Morning Star claim, is conducting good development work under the management of E. Argesinger. Crosscuts are being run from the second and fourth levels to open up the vein at these points.

Tenderfoot Con.

The crosscut from the 300-foot level of the Tenderfoot Consolidated company's property on Tenderfoot hill has been extended for a distance of 20 feet and operations have been temporarily suspended owing to the sickness of the contractors.

Merrimac.

The property of the Merrimac Consolidated Mines Co. has passed into the control of the Ros, Blafie & Griffin Investment company. The property consists of 12½ acres of patented ground adjoining the Mary Nevin territory. The Mary Nevin has produced considerable high-grade ore in former years, and a high-grade shoot opened up in their property about a month ago has added a value to it. The Merrimac ground is being developed by the company in a crosscut from the 90-foot level in the shaft. The crosscut is run to catch the Mary Nevin vein and possibly share in the value. Some ore is now being sacked; some stringers have been opened in the crosscut and one sample has returned as high as $614.40 to the ton. Rosebud hill has been one of the neglected sections of the camp, but within the past three months five new steam hoisting plants have been installed on various properties where excellent general results are being obtained. The Ross, Blake & Griffin company intends to prosecute active work on the Merrimac group, with prospects of opening up a good shipping proposition.

Fort Wilcox Tunnel.

The plant of machinery which has been in use on the Fort Wilcox tunnel on Copper mountain has been removed and work has been suspended on the property. The Continental Oil Co. which has had the lease has given it up to undertake a more profitable proposition on Gold hill.

Bull Hill Con.

The Bull Hill Consolidated Mining Co. has installed a new plant of machinery over the 210-foot shaft on the O. K. claim on Bull hill. A well-mineralized vein is exposed in the bottom of the shaft and it is the intention of the company to immediately commence drifting in both directions. After the drifting is well under way the shaft will be deepened.

STRIKE NEWS

Some of the strikes recently reported from the camp will be found detailed in the following items:

Hart.

The showing on the company's property is growing better as work is prosecuted. At a depth of 375 feet the company is drifting on a very strong vein, which was opened in the shaft, and have now gone 150 feet each way, northwest and southeast and the showing is very encouraging. The vein varies between four and five feet in width, and the assays are now running between a few dollars up to $40 in gold to the ton. About 375 feet of drifting is accomplished each way every month, and the present showing indicates that something very substantial should be encountered soon.

In the west vein on the property a total of 125 feet of drifting has been done, and there is a fair showing there.

The lessee on the Jessie G. is sinking his shaft to the 100-foot point on a very promising vein, and will soon put on a hoist. He has had good assays from the vein and hopes to get shipping ore with depth.

The two center claims of the group the company is working, the eastern one is leased and the western one soon will be. It is the intention of the company to lease all of the portions of the property which are not being worked now.

Shannon.

An important development has just taken place in the American Beauty claim of the Shannon company. In a drift to the west of the shaft, at a distance of 50 feet, the vein has widened out to six feet and the values have been improving from $6 to $22, across the entire breast of the drift, and some ore is now being saved.

An examination has just been made of the mine by Expert Durnell, who reports that excellent indications are now showing for a permanent ore shoot. The strata in the vein are coming together along the hanging wall resulting in a concentrating of values, and the showing across the entire width of the vein is also very encouraging.

This development has been made at a depth of 100 feet, and the company has decided to sink to the 200-foot point at once and open up the ore from that depth. The mine is equipped with a good plant of machinery and the sinking can be quickly accomplished.

The American Beauty claim is located on Gold hill, and surrounded by such well-known shippers as Pointer, Caledonia, Anaconda and Gold Bond. The ore which is being taken out of the drift now resembles very closely that which is being produced from the recent strike on the Gold Bond property.

The work which the company is prosecuting, under able management, is of a most vigorous character, and from now on will be more so. A night shift is to be put to work at once, which will mean the employment of several more men. The company has a good cash balance on hand, and a good amount of treasury stock, so that it is able to continue with the work.

The stock has been considerably stronger in the last few days, some inkling of the recent development having transpired, and yesterday sold as high as 2¾ cents.

On Rosebud Hill.

Recent developments on Rosebud hill have been of a very favorable nature, and a recent strike made on the property of the Merrimac property, adjoining the Mary Nevin, is the latest of a series of promising discoveries which have been made there in the past few weeks. At a depth of 90 feet the Merrimac company has opened a vein of ore which yields assays of $600 in gold to the ton, and carries some of the rich stringers which were recently opened up in the Mary Nevin. On the property of the Dead Shot company, which is also neighbor of the Mary Nevin, the showing is said to be very gratifying. The greatest depth yet attained in this section of the district is 100 feet, but five steam plants are at work, and sinking is being prosecuted on several of the properties to thoroughly develop the ground.

Easter Bell.

The Easter Bell company, working at a depth of 300 feet, have cut the Victor vein, and are now making their way through it. At the last report it was about two feet in width, with no indications of the opposite wall. The vein at the point of encounter carried some ore, and average assays of $8 in gold to the ton are obtained. When the vein is cut through, the company will start drifting at once in search of the ore shoot. The vein in the property of the Victor company was exceedingly productive at this depth, and much interest attaches to the disclosures which will be made in it in this property. Since the vein was cut, the stock has been much stronger on 'change. There was a time when no especially noticeable progress was made in the property that the stock fell very low.

Amanda.

The main shaft on the territory on Bull hill being worked by the Amanda Consolidated company is now down 75 feet. From this point a drift has been run to the southeast and a phonolite dike has been encountered. This dike makes a very good showing and is well mineralized. It is expected that in a distance of about ten feet a known vein will be encountered which on the surface has shown splendid values. The surface on the Amanda claim pans well and the prospects at the present time are most encouraging. Stock in the company is largely held in the east and the company was one of the successful flotations of Mr. J. M. Hawkins, president of the Hawkins-Acton Investment company.

Atahaulpa Leasing.

The Atahaulpa Leasing company, operating on the Guess claim of the Pappoose Gold Mining company, have crosscut to the vein at a depth of 425 feet, and find it wider than it was before and even more mineralized. They are drifting both ways on the vein and saving shipping ore, which they will store in the tunnel until a shipment accumulates. The ore which they have been taking out pays all the expenses of the good development work which they are doing. Their shaft is now being continued down for another 75-foot lift on the ore. The indications are that they will have a mine by the time they attain a depth of 500 feet.

Gold Dollar.

The reported strike in the Gold Dollar is merely a new development in the third level. A raise has been run for 30 feet on the part known as the middle vein, with the result that the shoot has increased in value and size. The ore body now measures from six to eight feet across the breast, with an average value of better than two ounces.

Anaconda.

The strike in the Anaconda company's main workings did not entirely come up to expectations, but development work is being prosecuted which should result in locating a fine body of ore. The ore was broken into at the 850-foot level and although drifts and a raise have been made to determine the course of the shoot, the attempt has been unsuccessful so far.

Mabel M.

Another good strike has been made in the Mabel M. The ore was opened in the south drift from the 355-foot level and adds to the laurels already won by Beacon hill as a producer of high grade. The ore body is from three to four feet wide, and it can be almost positively stated that it is the extension of the ore shoot which has recently proved such a boon to Zoe and Gold Dollar. It also goes further to prove that the ore is continuous with depth, and the strike is important for this reason particularly. No assays have as yet been taken but there is enough sylvanite visible to justify the statement that it is a high grade shipping proposition.

Kimberly.

F. G. Lockwood, who has the lease on block 1 of the Kimberly Co.'s property, has cut an ore body which is the same in character as the one opened up last week by Spratt brothers, who are operating block 2. They believe it to be the extension of the Orizaba ore shoot. The ore was cut in a crosscut to the north from the 327-foot level and is a fine white quartz with considerable sylvanite visible.

SHIPMENT NEWS

Following are particulars of recent shipments sent out by companies and lessees, with the returns therefrom:

C. C. Columbia.

Returns have just been received from the recent shipment from the Cripple Creek Columbia claim, under lease to the Solitaire Gold Mining company. The consignment consisted of about 15 tons of ore which had been taken out mostly in the course of development work and returned an average value of $57 in gold to the ton. Ore is still being mined in the 340-foot level and another shipment will go out in the near future. Negotiations are pending for a large plant of machinery to be installed over the shaft, which will include large pumps to handle the water which has heretofore prevented the sinking of the shaft below its present depth.

Gould.

A shipment of two cars of smelting grade ore has just been made from the Jennie Sample claim of the Gould company, that much transportation having been secured. The company has been experiencing great difficulty in getting a sufficient number of cars, and the present consignment of ore by no means relieves the ore houses from the amount which has accumulated in the past few weeks. The ore is coming from the fourth level, the vein not having yet been encountered in the fifth. Development work is progressing very well, and no efforts will be made to break any great quantity of ore until the new railroad is completed and an assurance of cars is had.

Mary McKinney.

D. Ross, leasing on the Republic claim of the Mary McKinney company on Guyot hill, has been in good ore for some time at the 350-foot depth and Wednesday closed a shipment of two carloads of high grade ore to the Pueblo smelters. Returns of eight ounces to the ton are expected.

A shipment of 30 tons of smelting grade ore which was sent out Wednesday by A. D. Monroe was hoisted from the bottom of the 100-foot winze sunk from the first level. As this plan of operation is somewhat difficult the new shaft which is being sunk on the property will be connected with the old workings and hoisting done from there. Indications of good ore are obtained at the 70-foot level in the new shaft although no assay returns have been received to prove that the stuff is pay mineral.

Acacia.

The production from the Wreckloff lease of the Acacia company is soon to be doubled. More men are to be put to work and development is to be made more steady. The lease has been producing from $12,000 to $15,000 per month while considerable dead work has been in progress. Drifting continues on the vein at the 635-foot level with frequent five-ounce assays.

Detroit Property.

The Detroit Gold Mining company, owning the Devide claim on Tenderfoot hill, are leasing their property in two blocks. James B. Tyderman has secured a two-years lease on the north block, and is actively pushing the work preparatory to sinking a shaft on a vein that crosses the property at that point showing values of $8 per ton on the surface. It is expected that a rich vein will be opened deeper down. Propositions are being made for leasing the south part of the property, where the company have a shaft 200 feet deep from which point some drifting has been done. The proposition is to sink this shaft 100 feet deeper and then crosscut, catching the main discovery vein of the Hoosier which is known to come down into the Detroit property at about this point. It is believed that since the Hoosier found bonanza values in this vein that the Detroit will find the same. Work will be vigorously pushed as soon as the lease is completed.

Big Banta.

Howell, Olmstead and Carruthers, leasing on the Big Banta on Battle mountain, have sent out their initial shipment of five tons of ore. Returns of about two ounces in gold to the ton are expected from this Battle Mountain Consolidated company's property. The present operators have only been working a short time and are obtaining the ore from a depth of 35 feet. The vein is supposed to be the extension of the one which was the object of considerable search in the Rose Nicol company's ground.

Dante.

Lessees Sebeck brothers, operating the old Matoon block of the Dante company's property, are preparing a shipment of about 40 tons of average grade three-ounce ore.

Zoe.

A shipment of 90 tons of smelting grade ore was closed Tuesday from the Zoe company's property. Considerable of the ore is from the drift at the 300-foot level. The ore is gaining in value with depth, making the shipment one of the most valuable which has ever been sent out from the property.

Col. Dames.

A trial shipment of from five to ten tons of ore is being saved by Lessee Crawford, operating on the Speeler claim of the Colonial Dames Co.

El Paso.

For the month of December, the El Paso company shipped 300 tons of average two-ounce ore, which returned $12,000 gross to the company. Crosscutting at 650-foot depth will be commenced in a few days.

Unexpected.

Returns have been received from the latest, and sixth shipment sent out from the Unexpected claim of the Central Consolidated company, under lease to Lennox and Giddings of this city. The consignment consisted of 32 tons and returned values of 1.19 ounces in gold to the ton, which is lower than the previous shipments returned. The company received a little over $17 as royalty from the present one. The lessees are still searching for the extension of the rich ore shoot opened at the surface, and are at the same time taking out a fair amount of the ore which was blocked out above the second level, which was run at something like 30 feet below the surface.

Atlantis Mines.

The Atlantis Mines corporation has completed the work of cutting a station at the 600-foot depth and a drift has been run for 40 feet in each direction on the vein. A shipment of 30 tons of medium grade ore was closed Tuesday.

Mountain Beauty.

A shipment of 15 tons of ore that is expected to return 75 ounces in gold to the ton was hent out lately by Lessees Murphy and associates operating block 3 of the Mountain Beauty company's property on Bull hill.

Anaconda.

Lessee Dave Welch, operating block 45 of the Anaconda company's property on Gold hill, sent out a shipment Monday of 20 tons of ore that is expected to return $60 to the ton.

Midget No. 2.

Lessee A. D. Munroe, leasing the Midget No. 2 on Gold hill, sent out Monday 30 tons of smelting grade ore. Munroe is sinking a new shaft on the property and has already attained a depth of 70 feet at which point a promising vein is coming in.

Gold King.

Returns have just been received in this city from a shipment sent out from the Gold King claim on Gold hill, a property of the Savage Gold and Copper Mining company. The property is under lease to J. A. Dean & Co., who are working in the third level in a very good ore shoot. The recent consignment consisted of about 18 tons of ore which returned values of $24 in gold to the ton. This is the latest of a series of frequent shipments which is being maintained. The Savage company owns other properties in Cripple Creek, copper and lead properties in the Silver City district of New Mexico, and valuable lead and zinc mines in the Nogales district of Arizona. It is an interest of the McKinnie-Davie Investment company of this city.

C. C. Columbia.

A shipment of between 15 and 20 tons left the property of the Cripple Creek Columbia on Beacon hill Monday. The ore came from the new vein at a depth of 340 feet, where the lessees now have three feet showing, and have the shoot opened for a distance of about 30 feet. The present shipment is expected to run about three or four ounces in gold to the ton. From now on the lessees expect to be able to maintain regular shipments. A new plant of machinery is to be installed at once, and the shaft put down another 100 feet. Sinking has been delayed on account of the heavy flow of water.

Deadwood.

Symes and Delany, leasing on the lower Deadwood, sent out a carload of $40 ore Friday.

Findley.

A shipment of forty-five tons of fourounce ore was sent out Friday by Lessee Steelsmith on the Findley. The present production is averaging about 150 tons per week of smelting grade ore, and at the same time sinking is being accomplished and it is the intention of the lessee to put the shaft down to the 800-foot depth where a level will be run.

Lucky Guss.

Judge Porter, who has a lease on the main workings of the Lucky Guss, will tomorrow send out a shipment of screenings which has been saved during the last month in the course of development work. The shaft has reached the 1,000-foot point where the property is looking decidedly well, and it is thought that the Ruble ore shoot has been encountered at this depth.

DEALS AND LEASES

Little Bessie.

The directors of the Little Bessie Gold Mining company have just granted a lease on the Beacon hill property of the company to Messrs. M. Kinney and D. J. Duncan, well known in connection with the Zoe, Lucrative, St. Thomas and other popular companies.

The lease is to extend for two years from date and stipulates for 20 per cent flat royalties. The lessees intend to sink a deep working shaft on the property and to install a plant of machinery, prospecting the ground thoroughly for the extension of the El Paso-Kimberly-Columbia veins which have been determined by a careful underground survey of those mines to cross the Little Bessie property.

D. J. Duncan left Thursday for Cripple Creek to let a contract for 200 feet of sinking to be done immediately. The shaft will be a modern, double-compartment affair, complete in every way, and will be put down to a depth much greater than the immediate contract will call for, but the first stop for lateral work will be made at the 200-foot point. After the shaft is started a plant of machinery will be installed, although it has not yet been decided whether it will include an electric or a steam hoist.

Two distinct veins have already been traced across the claim, which is located on Beacon hill adjoining the Cripple Creek Columbia and the Ranler of the C. K. & N. One of these veins is known as the east and west vein, and the other is one of those which extend into the Columbia and the other properties, and is the extension of the west branch of the famous Mary McKinney vein. Both have been opened up in various shallow workings on the Little Bessie, and recent examinations which have been conducted in the new lessees' behalf have been successful in showing very favorable indications which determined Messrs. Kinney and Duncan to take the ground.

The new shaft which is going down will be an entirely new one to be sunk somewhere near the junction of the two veins. If the appearances at a depth of 100 feet justify it, crosscutting will be started at that point; if not, lateral work will not be attempted until another 100 feet is gained.

COAL CONTRACTS

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—What is believed to be the largest contract for coal ever awarded to an American firm by the Canadian government has been given to a firm in this city. This order was obtained by the local bidders, despite the fact that the Sydney, Cape Breton, mines are many miles nearer than those of Pennsylvania. The contract calls for the delivery by April 1 next of 100,000 tons of the Pennsylvania bituminous product at St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., St. Johns, N. F., and St. Pierre, Miquelon Island.

VANDERBILT WEDDING

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12.—Although the marriage of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, one of the richest Vanderbilts, to Miss Elsie French, does not occur until Monday, a large number of the guests arrived today. Their arrival created quite a stir but the feature of the day was the elaborate dinner in the evening which the bridegroom tendered to the members of the wedding party, including the bridesmaids, ushers and intimate friends. The dinner was given at the home of the bride at Harbor View. At the conclusion of the dinner a number of the most costly and beautiful gifts which had been conveyed during the day from one of the local banks to the house were shown to the guests. The evening festivities were closed with an informal dance by the young people.

Preparations for the wedding are now nearly completed. The ceremony will take place in St. John's church Monday noon, followed by an elaborate breakfast served by Delmonico at the French residence.

LAST WEEK'S TOTAL SALES AND QUOTATIONS

STOCKS—	Jan. 5 Bid.	Jan. 5 Ask.	Jan. 7 Bid.	Jan. 7 Ask.	Jan. 8 Bid.	Jan. 8 Ask.	Jan. 9 Bid.	Jan. 9 Ask.	Jan. 10 Bid.	Jan. 10 Ask.	Jan. 11 Bid.	Jan. 11 Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	22	....	27½	29½	29	30	28	30	28¾	30	28	30	7000
Anaconda	....	43½	45¼	45½	44½	45½	44½	45½	42	....	42⅞	44	23100
Big Four	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	02	15	....	....	....
Black Belle	11¾	....	11½	....	09½	....	11½	....	11¼	....	11⅜	....	....
Butterfly-Terrible	....	27¼	28	29	28½	30	27	28	27	27½	27	28	8500
C. C. Consolidated	12¼	12½	12⅜	12½	12¼	12½	11⅞	12	11½	12¼	....	12¼	16800
Coriolanus	18⅝	18⅝	19	22	19	20½	19	20	19	20	....	20	96000
Dante	09	09½	09¼	09½	08⅝	09¾	09	09½	09¼	09½	09⅜	....	14000
Doctor-Jack Pot	1.96	1.99½	1.00	1.02½	99½	1.00	98½	1.01	09¾	1.00	....	09½	10000
Elkton Consolidated	1.86¼	1.87½	1.86	1.87	1.86	....	1.86½	1.87	1.87½	1.88½	1.89	1.89½	10107
El Paso Gold	50	50¼	50	50¼	50	50¼	50	....	50	50½	50	50½	21000
Findley	12¼	.....	12	13½	12	12⅝	12¼	....	12	....	12¼	....	3000
Gold Dollar	24¼	24½	25	25¼	24¼	25	24⅝	25	24½	24½	23¾	24	89000
Golden Fleece	23	25	23	23½	24	25	....	30	23	30	24	30	....
Ingham Consolidated	21½	22	21⅞	22¼	21¾	22⅝	21	21½	20⅝	21½	21	21½	10000
Isabella	69¼	69½	70	71¼	68¼	69¼	68⅝	69	68½	69¼	68½	....	16100
Jack Pot	69	71	70	71½	70	71½	69	70½	69½	71	68	70	18600
Last Dollar	65	70	65	70	69	71	70	73	70	71	69½	70	1500
Lexington	12⅞	13½	13¼	14	....	13	12⅝	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	56000
Maton	....	20	18	....	17	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
Mollie Gibson	20	....	20	25	20	....	20	....	21½	24	22½	....	1500
Montreal	04	....	04½	....	04	....	04	....	04	....	04¾	....	....
Moon-Anchor	20	....	22	....	20	....	20	....	20	30	20	30	000
Orphan Gold	15	....	15	....	13	16	13	....	....	....	15½	20	....
Pharmacist Consolidated	09	09½	09	09½	08¾	09	08½	09	08½	09	08¾	12000
Pinnacle	17	18	17	19	....	....	....	....	14½	19	15	18½	....
Portland	3.35	3.42	3.29	3.40	3.29	4.87	....	3.80	3.35	3.37	3.25	3.28	4100
Prince Albert	06	06½	06¼	06½	06	06¼	06	06¼	06½	06¼	06¼	06¼	22000
Union	....	....	09	....	....	....	....	....	09	12	....	12	....
Vindicator	....	....	....	1.20	....	....	....	....	....	1.20	....	....	....
Work	20½	21¼	21¼	22	21¼	22	21	21¼	20⅜	21	20	20⅝	16300
Zenchia	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....
Alamo	11	12	11⅜	12	11¼	11¾	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	8000
Alert	10½	12	....	....	10	12	10½	11½	....	....	10½	12	15000
Anchor	02⅜	03	....	03	....	03	02⅜	03	02¼	03	02⅝	03	....
Antelope	02¼	02⅜	02¼	02⅞	02¼	02⅞	02½	02⅞	02¼	02⅝	02¼	02⅝	500
Arrow	04½	05	04½	05	04¼	04⅝	04¼	....	04½	05	04¼	05	....
B. H.-Ajax	06	06½	05¾	....	05⅝	05⅞	05⅝	05⅞	05½	05⅝	06⅜	07	45000
Big Dick	01¼	02	01¼	02	01⅜	....	....	....	01½	02	01⅜	02	....
Bonnie Nell	....	....	....	....	....	....	06	07	06	07	....	....	....
Bonzai	04½	05	04⅝	05	04⅜	05	04¼	05	04⅝	05¼	04¾	05¼	6900
Cable Consolidated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	03	05	....	....	....
Cadillac	02⅛	02½	02⅜	02½	02	02½	02¼	....	02½	02⅝	02⅝	12000
C. C. Columbia	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	11	11⅜	11⅜	12	11⅜	12¼	12	12¼	13000
C. C. Gold Exploration	14¼	14½	14¼	....	14¼	15	14	16	14	15½	14⅛	15	5900
C. C. and Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Central Consolidated	06¾	07	06¾	06⅞	06½	06⅝	06½	06⅝	06¾	06½	06	06½	57000
Champion	06¾	07	06¾	07	06½	06¾	06⅝	06⅞	06¾	06⅞	06¼	06¾	7023
Chicolo	02⅜	02⅞	02¾	03	02⅜	02⅝	02⅝	02¾	02⅝	03	02⅜	02⅝	1500
C. O. D.	....	....	....	03	02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3750
Commonwealth	09¼	09¾	07¼	07½	....	10½	....	11	09½	11	....	10¼	4000
Constantine	05¾	05⅞	05⅞	05⅞	05½	06⅜	05½	05¾	05⅞	06	05½	05⅝	9000
Cosmos	....	008	....	008	....	008	006	008	....	....	....	....	....
Croesus	....	008	....	008	....	008	....	008	....	....	....	....	....
Currency	05¾	08	05¾	08	....	08	....	06½	05	06¼	....	06¼	....
Easter Bell	04¼	04½	05½	06⅞	04⅝	05¼	04⅝	05¼	05	05¼	04⅞	05	81000
Eclipse Consolidated	08	08¾	08	08¼	08	08¼	....	08	07⅝	....	....	08	21000
Fauntleroy	07	07¾	07	08¼	07	07½	....	08	08½	07½	06	....	1000
Forepaugh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	02⅜	03½	5000
Goldfield M. and L.	....	....	02¾	03½	....	....	....	....	....	....	02⅜	03	2000
Gold Hill	02¾	03	02¾	03	03	03½	03	03½	03	03½	03	03¼	48000
Grace	04½	04⅝	04⅝	06	04⅝	04⅞	04¾	05	04⅞	05	04⅞	05	8000
Greater Gold Belt	....	02½	....	....	02	02⅝	02	02½	....	....	....	03½	....
Hayden Gold	01¾	02	01⅝	02	01½	02	....	02	01¾	03	01⅝	02½	2000
Ida May	23	24	23½	25	23	....	23	24⅞	23½	24⅜	24	25	2000
Jolly Jane	07	07½	06⅞	07½	07	07½	07	07¼	07½	07½	07½	07⅜	31500
Katinka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	60	....	....	....
Key West	02¾	03	03½	....	03½	03⅝	03	....	02⅞	03¼	02⅜	03	4000
Kitty Gold	02½	02⅝	02⅜	....	02¾	02⅞	02⅝	02¾	02⅝	02¾	02⅜	02⅞	11000
Little Bessie	04	04¼	04¼	04½	04⅜	04⅞	05¼	05¼	05⅞	05⅞	05½	06½	200000
Little Joan	05¼	06	05¼	08	05½	05¾	05⅜	05⅝	05⅝	06	05⅝	05⅞	9000
Little Nell	07¾	08½	07¾	08	07¾	07⅜	07	08	07⅝	08	07⅝	07¾	6000
Little Puck	12¼	12⅜	12½	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	....	12½	13	12⅞	13	48000
Magnet Rock	03⅞	04¼	03⅝	04¼	03½	04	03⅝	03⅞	03⅝	03⅞	03¾	04	2000
Margaret	02	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	02⅜	02¼	02½	6000
Margery	02⅜	03	02½	03	02⅜	02⅞	02	03	02⅜	02⅞	02¼	03	....
Maria A.	03⅜	03⅝	03½	04	03¾	03⅞	03¾

Watch the Urine
If too highly colored;
Contains a brick dust like deposit,
Comes infrequently,
Is irregular in any way,
The Kidneys are out order,
Doan's Kidney Pills act quickly,
Relief is prompt, cure certain.
Don't delay till it's Diabetes,
Until it reaches Bright's disease.

Get what you ask for. Get DOAN'S. Don't accept something "just as good." Most druggists sell Doan's Kidney Pills and will give you what you call for. Some may endeavor to substitute an article they make more profit on. Insist on having the genuine. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WAIL OF THE BACK!

'Tis a warning cry of Kidney Ills. Backache is the Kidneys' cry for help—The aches and pains of a bad back—The lame back—The weak back tell of Kidneys sick from overwork; Kidneys become blockaded, congested, inflamed. No time should be wasted. Go to their aid.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will start the kidneys working rightly, relieve the blockade, heal the inflammation. Remove the backache—cure every Kidney Ill, cure Diabetes and Urinary disorders. The best proof of this lies in the evidence of people you know. The testimony of friends and neighbors.

COLORADO SPRINGS TESTIMONY.

East Caramillo St.

Mr. C. S. Keep, Associated Press operator, of 323 East Caramillo street, says:

"Long before I came to Colorado Springs I knew all about Doan's Kidney Pills in the state of Massachusetts, where they are considered a household remedy. I used them several years ago for a lame and aching back, and I have seen scores of statements from representative citizens of Worcester and other cities in the east, all emphatically indorsing the claims made for the preparation. My advice to anyone suffering from either weakened or over-excited kidneys is to procure Doan's Kidney Pills at the Smith-Wilson Drug company's store, 31 Tejon street, take a course of the treatment, and the results promised will inevitably follow."

North Weber St.

Mr. David DeGraff, of 515 North Weber street, says: "If I did not find that Doan's Kidney Pills keep kidney complaint in check, if they had not helped me from the first dose I took, I never would have bought some half dozen boxes at the Smith-Wilson Drug Co.'s store, 31 North Tejon street, neither would I have given two boxes to a friend of mine interested in mining property, nor could I be induced to recommend the preparation.

North Walnut St.

Mrs. S. Hodge, of 238 North Walnut street, says: "If the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Smith-Wilson Drug Co.'s store had not relieved rheumatic pain and back-ache I could not have been induced to continue the treatment, neither would I recommend through our Colorado Springs newspapers the means I employed to bring my relief. Doan's Kidney Pills act as represented."

Don't neglect an aching back,
Backache is the first symptomatic indication of Sick Kidneys.
Sick Kidneys call for prompt attention, neglect of Kidney Ills endangers life itself.
Kidney troubles are easily cured in the earlier stages. Doan's Kidney Pills are for Kidneys only.
Cure every Kidney Ill from common backache to Diabetes.

Don't wait until to late.
Backache is the first downward step,
Listen to a "bad back" warning,
Go to the Kidneys' assistance,
Relieve the Kidney blockade,
Doan's Kidney Pills will do it.
A few doses will prove this.
Prompt action saves trouble,
Dangerous Diabetes,
Fatal Bright's disease,
Are the neglect of earlier Kidney Ills.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

One carload of ice shipped, and the work still progressing. There seems to be plenty of ice left to fill nine cars, and the ice house is still empty, but is going through a thorough cleaning, and what ice is stored away in it this year will be in much better condition than heretofore.

Mr. Fishback spent two or three days in the Springs last week.

Mr. B. Bourg has returned from Watson.

Miss Maud Howard visited friends in Manitou and Colorado Springs Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. S. Tyler spent a few days in Colorado Springs last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett spent Sunday with Judge Morton and wife at Crystola.

BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. Sparkman, of the Elizabeth Banner, passed through the Basin Thursday on his way to Calhan. He expects to start a paper there, The Calhan News. He bought the plant of J. B. King, of Elbert, who at one time edited a paper at Calhan.

Mr. Henry Jameson is on the sick list. He is threatened with pneumonia.

Mr. James Coles and daughter, Mamie, made a visit to the Basin last week.

Mr. Leslie Leonard, who carries the milk for the Basin dairymen, makes two trips per week, Mondays and Thursdays.

Work on the cheese factory is being pushed.

Mr. Milo Petfish is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Petfish, of Butler Gulch.

FALCON

Majestic lodge, No. 104, K. of P., installed their new officers Thursday night. The officers are as follows: Chancellor commander, Benj. Robinson; vice-chancellor, Harry Dyer; prelate, Alex Stewart; master of work, Daniel Chase; master of finance, D. T. Cuthbert; keeper of record and seals, T. S. Barnett; master of exchequer, Henry Dierker; master of arms, Thos. Alexander; inner guard, Lee Riley; outer guard, J. H. Wharton. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition and the outlook for the new year is very bright.

Mrs. A. Dotson, of Roswell, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. N. Sorenson.

Mrs. D. W. Loomis and Mrs. J. T. Alexander were in Colorado Springs Saturday.

A great many people in this vicinity are sick with la grippe.

Mr. J. H. Shemwell was in Colorado Springs Monday.

A very interesting programme was given Friday evening at the literary meeting. Another one is promised this coming Friday. All are cordially invited to attend.

The first number of Forrest Woodside's paper, "The Industrial Democracy" has made its appearance in town.

The infant daughter of Mrs. J. A. Scott is very sick. Mr. Scott, who has been in the Rio Grande hospital at Salida for several weeks, is expected home the 20th.

FOUNTAIN

The grippe still prevails regardless of the Italian weather.

Fountain ice dealers have all filled their houses with first class ice.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kirk of Colorado Springs, spent Sunday in this city calling on old friends.

Wm. Holmes and son Albert, from Chico, spent Saturday in Fountain.

Lockhart & Co. shipped a train load of feeders to Fowler last week.

Amanda Cell, who has been suffering with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, is improving.

Mrs. Jarvis returned from Basalt where she had been spending the holidays.

Wm. Ferren is again able to get around in his usual manner.

Prof. Collins, superintendent of public instruction, will lecture at Fountain school house on Wednesday evening the 16th, on the subject of establishing a high school in this city. A cordial invitation is especially given to all citizens and taxpayers of Fountain and surrounding school districts.

PEYTON

Mr. Henry L. Moreland, formerly creamery operator for the Russell-Gates Mercantile company, will move to Eastonville in the near future.

Mr. H. D. Wood, a popular clerk of this place, was a visitor at Calhan last Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Hall, of Colorado Springs, is out visiting friends southeast of Peyton.

The Peyton Debating and Literary society at the regular meeting last Saturday night had a joint debate with the Surber Literary society. The question for the occasion was an old one but great interest was manifested by the different speakers as well as the audience. The theme was "Whether the United States Government Should Own and Operate the Railroads." The speakers for the Surber society were, on the affirmative, Mr. Ernest Adams, Mr. Clark of Surber and Miss Elizabeth Hall, teacher of the Fairview school. The Peyton society was represented on the negative by Hon. Burke Potter, J. W. Dickerson and Pardon Sayles. The house sat as judges and after the arguments rested on both sides, the decision was given in favor of the negative.

Mr. Fink of Calhan, sold ten head of young cattle recently to Mr. Thomas Baker, northeast of Peyton.

Mrs. Anna J. Bates, wife of W. S. Bates, died last Thursday at Calhan, Colo. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are old residents of the county. The remains were taken to Colorado Springs for burial.

MONUMENT.

Mr. William Crow and family of Table Rock have moved to a fruit farm in the vicinity of Boulder.

Dr. Ballou, who has been on the sick list, is out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Myrtle McConnell are again "at home" at the ranch at Table Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. David Guire and daughter, spent the day at the Myers ranch on Thursday last. Mr. Guire was assisting Mr. Myers at hog killing.

Mr. E. Z. Gittings has been laid aside for the past week with la grippe.

Mr. C. D. Hord made a business trip to Monument on Sunday.

There was a party at the Olf residence on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraker of Table Rock, are on their way to California for the winter. Mr. Campbell will have charge of their ranch during their absence.

Mrs. W. B. Walker entertained a number of children on Saturday evening.

Mr. E. A. Turner of Eastonville, who has been connected with the Russell Gates Mercantile company in that place in the capacity of "butter maker," has been in town during the past week, making all necessary arrangements to establish a first-class creamery at this place. The enterprise will be of great advantage to the town and surrounding country. Mr. Turner has taken first prize for his butter at the Denver carnival.

Mr. Frank Wilson of Gwillimville was visiting in town on Saturday.

Messrs. Hanks and Doyle broke ground on Monday for their new ice house to be built in the rear of the Santa Fe depot. It is to be packed with ice for shipping. The location cannot be more convenient.

The work of the repairing is going on at the parsonage.

Mrs. Mercer was called to Pueblo by the illness of her brother.

A number of Monument citizens are on the sick list but all are on the road to recovery.

Mrs. H. F. Ford went to Denver on Monday to spend the rest of the winter with her son, C. D. Ford.

Miss Lydia Pring was up from Colorado Springs on Sunday.

The East Cherry school, which is being taught by Mr. McDougall, will close this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Myers drove to Colorado Springs on Tuesday.

School opened Monday, January 7 at the new school house in the Chandler district, with Miss Bessie Curtis as teacher in charge.

T. J. Black, who was Santa Fe agent at this place has been offered a good position at Denver as soliciting agent with the Union Pacific.

Mr. Lierd is ill with la grippe at his residence in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Hugh Schubarth has moved his family to Woodland Park, where he and his son, Guy, have been engaged in handling lumber for the past month.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Towles of Husted, a daughter.

Miss Fitzmeyer is visiting Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. Judd and Mrs. Snover, mother and sister of Mrs. John Anderson, have returned to their home in Massachusetts.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the parsonage on Thursday next.

Mr. Andrew Curry has been tendered a position as clerk in the Denver office of the Crescent Industrial union, a fraternal order for men and women.

The Monument Log-sawing team, John Bibble and Geo. Stamm, won the silver cup at the contest of the Pike's Peak Camp No. 5, Woodmen of the World. The contest was open to the camps of the county. The record made was sawing through the 18-inch log in 55¼ seconds.

Always on Time to Denver,
Is the S. a. m. train on the Colorado & Southern Ry. It is one of the eight daily trains.

Winter Tourist Rates.
To all eastern and southern winter resorts via Great Rock Island route.
See to your arrangements at City Ticket office 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.
It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.
Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free
Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago
Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.; C. E. Smith, 117 Tejon St.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 8, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Clara Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo.: H. E. 8755, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 62 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, Thomas E. Andrews, William M. Snyder and Richard Stevens, all of Ellicott, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Thomas E. Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo.; H. E. 8724, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, William M. Snyder, Richard Stevens and Clara Andrews, all of Ellicott, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the El Reno Mining company, a corporation, the said El Reno Mining company has been dissolved.

In witness whereof the said El Reno Mining company has caused these presents to be executed by its president and secretary and its corporate seal to be hereto attached.
(Seal.) The El Reno Mining Company.
By C. N. Miller, President.
E. M. Schornherst, Secretary.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.
United States Land Office,
Pueblo, Colorado,
December 8, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the commissioner of the general land office, under authority vested in him, by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at this office the following tract of land, to-wit: The S.E. ¼ of the S.E. ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 13 S., R. 64 W., 6th P. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
J. J. Lambert, Receiver.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 29, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz.: John A. Akerley; H. E. 8593, for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Blake, William Bar, Charles Marugg, Joseph Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz: Joseph Marugg; H. E. 8595, for the S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Bengbell, William Blake, John Akerley, Simon Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Pueblo, Colorado, on February 13, 1901, viz: Simon R. Marugg, Jr., H. E. 8599, for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Sangbell, William Blake, John Akerley, Joseph Marugg, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
First insertion Jan. 2, 1901.
Last insertion Feb. 6, 1901.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of N. O. Johnson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the fourth day of February, A. D., 1901, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Harry Johnson, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 28, 1900.

Harry Johnson,
Administrator of the Estate of N. O. Johnson, Deceased.
Hames and Johnson, Attorneys.
First publication January 2, 1901.
Last publication, January 23, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office, Pueblo, Colo.,
January 12, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. land office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on March 6, 1901, viz: Paul Schade; H. E., 8651, for the S.W.¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S., R. 61 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles McName, John Klink, Martha Bechter and Mrs. Anna Thomas, all of Pueblo, Colorado.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
First insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.
Last insertion, Feb. 20, 1901.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Edward Yanda, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

Edward Yanda of Colorado City in the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 10th day of November last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 21st day of December, A. D., 1900.

Edward Yanda,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado. ss.

On this 22nd day of December, A. D., 1900, on reading the foregoing action, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 22nd day of January, A. D., 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 22nd day of December, A. D., 1900.

(seal of the Court.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.
John B. Cochran, Referee.
January 2, 1901.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of)
G. W. Sherman,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

G. W. Sherman, of Victor, in the county of Teller and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

G. W. Sherman, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.
John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of)
J. B. Rose,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Colorado:

J. B. Rose, of Victor, in the county of Teller and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 26th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

J. B. Rose,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.
John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of)
J. B. Rose,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Colorado:

J. B. Rose, of Victor, in the county of Teller and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 26th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900.

J. B. Rose,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 2d day of January, 1901.

(SEAL OF THE COURT.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.
John B. Cochran, Referee.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States For the District of Colorado. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of)
William Oppenheim,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

To the Creditors of William Oppenheim, of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and District Aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said William Oppenheim was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 21th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 9, 1901.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary J. McKinnie, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary J. McKinnie, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the January term, 1901, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1901.

J. R. McKinnie,
Administrator.
First insertion, Jan. 9, 1901.
Last insertion, Feb. 6, 1901.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Frank Allen, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of Frank Allen of Colorado City, in the County of El Paso, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1900, the said Frank Allen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office No. 107 South Nevada, in Colorado Springs, on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. John B. Cochran, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 2, 1900.

United States District Court in Bankruptcy, District of Colorado.

In the matter of)
The Miller Dry Goods)
& Department Co.,) In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.)

The creditors of the above-named bankrupt are hereby notified that I have called a meeting to be held at my office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 23rd day of January, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m., by them, to consider the question of declaring a dividend in this proceeding.

John B. Cochran, Referee.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado,
County of El Paso, ss.
In the El Paso County Court.
Charles M. Selden,
Plaintiff.
vs.
Anna J. Selden,
Defendant.

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles M. Selden, the plaintiff above named, and it satisfactorily appearing therefrom to the clerk of the county court, county and state aforesaid, that summons has been duly issued and return thereon made not less than 10 days after the issue of said summons, that the defendant, after diligent search cannot be found, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Colorado, cannot, after due diligence, be found within this state; and it also appearing, from the complaint herein that a good cause of action exists in favor of the plaintiff therein and against the said defendant, and that the said defendant is a necessary and proper party thereto; and it further appearing that a summons has been duly issued in this action, and that personal service of the same cannot be made upon the aforesaid defendant, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, and by the said affidavit made to appear; on motion of John B. Cochran, attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that the service of the summons in this action be made upon the defendant, Anna J. Selden, by publication thereof in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper published at Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, hereby designated as the newspaper most likely to give notice to said defendant; that such publication be made at least once a week for four successive weeks; and it further in like manner satisfactorily appearing to the clerk of said court that the present residence of said defendant is not known, it is hereby ordered and directed that a copy of the summons in this suit be forthwith deposited in the postoffice, addressed to said defendant at Aurora, Ill., and also a copy thereof likewise addressed to Racine, Wis., in care of Joshua Pelrce.

Witness, Robert L. Hubbard, judge and acting clerk, and the seal of the county court of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1901.

(Seal.) Robert L. Hubbard,
First insertion, Jan. 9, 1901.
Last insertion, Jan. 30, 1901.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Clarence M. Chilcott, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

Clarence M. Chilcott, of Cripple Creek, in the County of Teller and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 26th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 9th day of January, A. D. 1901.

Clarence M. Chilcott, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss.:

On this 12th day of January, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition, it is

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee, at Colorado Springs in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 12th day of January, 1901.

(Seal of the Court.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.
John B. Cochran, Referee.